

# Psychological Abstracts

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## EDITOR

C. M. LOUITT

## MANAGING EDITOR

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## GENERAL

1719. BARCELLOS, FERNANDA AUGUSTA VIEIRA FERREIRA. (Instituto Educacional, Araucária, Brasil.) *Psicologia*. (Psychology.) Rio de Janeiro: Aurora, 1953. 157 p.—This textbook for the second year of the normal schools consists of 8 parts devoted to (1) the nature, history and relations of psychology with other sciences, (2) methods of psychology, with special emphasis on tests, (3) classification of psychological facts, (4) reflexes, instincts, habits, will, (5) propensities, emotions, sentiments and affects, (6) intellectual life—sensations, perceptions, memory, attention, imagination, reasoning, intelligence, speech, (7) "great syntheses of mental life," and (8) psychology of the child.—(M. Choynowski)

1720. CANTRIL, HADLEY. (Princeton U., N. J.) The qualities of being human. *Amer. Quart.*, 1954, 6, 3-18.—Traditional psychology has done scant justice to man as a striving, curious, valuing, and prayerful organism. Recent research, however, provides a perspective helpful in understanding these significant human qualities. Such a perspective entails the removal of the traditional distinction between the subjective world and the objective world. Man literally creates his environment through the varied transactions of living. Human behavior is dominated by the value satisfactions experienced as the result of responding or by the furthering of purposes leading to greater value satisfactions. Most human beings have a remarkable ability to sustain faith through the hardships, stresses, and anxieties of life.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

1721. CROW, LESTER D. & CROW, ALICE. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Readings in general psychology. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1954. x, 437 p. \$1.75.—A selection of 195 previously published writings in psychology and related subjects, taken from articles and textbooks. In 15 chapters these topics are covered: nature of psychology; methods; heredity and environment; sense organs and sensation; perception; attention; retention and recall; thinking and reasoning; intelligence; behavior drives and attitudes; feelings and emotions; frustration and conflict; personality; occupational adjustment.—(F. Costin)

1722. DELPECH, LÉON. (47 Boulevard Grignan, Toulon, France.) *Psychanalyse et cybernétique*. (Psychoanalysis and cybernetics.) *Progr. Xth Int. Congr. Phil.*, 1953, 7, 155-161.—An essay devoted to the review and comparison of various facts and views concerning the analogies between cybernetics and psychoanalysis.—(M. Choynowski)

1723. DEUTSCH, J. A. (Oxford U., England) A machine with insight. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 6-11.—A machine capable of demonstrating insightful behavior and learning is described.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

1724. MURPHY, GARDNER. International collaboration in psychical research; some reflections on the Utrecht conference. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1954, 48, 81-95.—Dr. Murphy discusses the universality of psychical phenomena historically and geographically, but compares the cultural differences in respect to scientific objectives, attitudes and descriptions. Future international conferences are discussed.—(G. Moran)

1725. NEEDHAM, JOSEPH. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Science and civilization in China. I. Introductory orientations. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1954. xxxviii, 318 p. \$10.00.—This is the first of a 7 volume series devoted to a history of science, scientific thought, and technology in China. As an introductory orientation the author examines the structure of the Chinese language and reviews the geography and history of China. About one half of the volume discusses the known contacts between China and the Western world (Greek, Arabic, and Roman), which have been recorded for several centuries B. C. These contacts for trade and by official embassies give opportunity for the spread of scientific and technological ideas. The extent these have taken place is treated in general with specific detail to appear in subsequent volumes which will be devoted to: scientific thought; mathematics, astronomy, and earth science; physics, engineering and technology; chemistry; biology and medicine; and the social background. 46-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

1726. NORDLAND, EVA; VEGUM, AASTA, & BALKE, EVA. *Introduktion i psykologi*. (Introduction to psychology.) Oslo: H. Aschehoug, 1952. 247 p.—This is an elementary textbook of general psychology, divided in 11 chapters dealing with heredity and environment, psychological measuring instruments and individual differences, motives, learning processes and conditions of learning, emotions and their connection with the organism, intelligence and thinking, dependence on other people (imitation, identification, suggestion and propaganda), development of personality, the relation between education and personality, maladjustment and the abnormal personality, methods and fields of the psychology. The book is provided with the glossary of about three hundred foreign words and psychological terms. 311-item bibliography of Scandinavian, English, American and German books.—(M. Choynowski)

1727. O'HARA, FRANK J. Psychology and the nurse. (4th ed.) Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1954. xi, 313 p. \$3.50.—Though following in general principles the first edition (see 23: 5826), this fourth edition is completely rewritten and revised. A separate chapter is devoted to the art of study, which was formerly considered with memory. A completely new chapter on inclinations, choice, and motivation, replaces the former chapter on traits and tendencies. Chapters on memory, intelligence tests and measurements, conflicts and mental disorders include latest developments in these subjects.—(S. M. Amatora)

1728. RUNES, DAGOBERT D. (Ed.) *Treasury of philosophy*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xxiv, 1280 p. \$15.00.—An anthology of some 400 brief extracts from the writings of 379 philosophers from the Greeks to moderns and including Oriental works. About 10% are works of psychological content or by persons recognized in the history of the field. A brief biographical note on each individual. Arranged alphabetically by name. 375-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

1729. SÁNCHEZ-HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) *Las relaciones humanas*. (Human relations.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13 (2), 63-64.—Modern man urgently needs to pay more attention to human relations. Reasons for the growth of individualism are briefly discussed. Democracy through consent needs to be reinforced by democracy through participation. Man needs to learn to cooperate with others. The democratic concept of authority is contrasted with the autocratic version. Feelings in human relations are an important element which should always be taken into consideration.—(Author)

1730. TEPOLOV, B. M. *Psikhologiya*. (Psychology.) (8th ed.) Moscow: Uchpedgiz, 1954. 255 p. 3r. 30 kop.—This 8th edition of this popular textbook for middle schools is reprinted without changes from the 7th, but newer editions, beginning with the 5th, differ from the previous ones with their greater emphasis on the Pavlovian physiological foundations of psychology. There are also some minor changes. (See 24: 856.)—(M. Choynowski)

1731. TOMASZEWSKI, TADEUSZ. *Zasady psychologii w Z. S. R. R.* (Principles of psychology in U. S. R. R.) Warszawa: Czytelnik, 1949. 91 p.—First chapter of this book is concerned with the development and present state of psychology in USSR, second with the Marxian philosophy as a fundament of the reconstruction of psychology, third is devoted to the nature of mental phenomena and the psychophysical problem, fourth to the development of mental phenomena, fifth to the methods of psychology. In the last chapter the author analyses the real significance of the Marxian psychology and its place in the dialectical system of sciences which he considers to be the "summa scientiarum."—(M. Choynowski)

1732. von EICKSTEDT, EGON. *Atom und Psyche; ein Deutungsversuch*. (Atom and mind; an attempted interpretation.) Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1954. 158 p. 12 DM.—The implications of recent atomic research for psychology have hardly begun to be explored. In the course of time such discoveries may revolutionize psychological concepts. The author elaborates on the main thesis that mental processes are fundamentally based on atoms and must therefore be governed by the same principles.—(R. Tyson)

1733. WEST, DONALD J. *Experimental parapsychology in Britain: a survey of published work, 1948-53*. *J. Soc. psych. Res., Lond.*, 1954, 37, 323-347.—There are 37 studies included in this survey, which is divided into the following sub-heads: ESP experiments with cards and drawings; Experiments with mediums; PK research; Psychic healing; and Criticism by Mr. Spencer Brown. The author concludes that while there is not a dearth of material nor investigations carried on in Britain during the past 5 years, these are mainly card calling and dice

throwing, and there is still room for new types of investigation. Most studies were done by independent individuals, outside universities, largely by 12 investigators, the most important being Mr. G. W. Fisk. Support for workers is needed or it may die out entirely. 37 references.—(O. I. Jacobsen)

#### Theory & Systems

1734. ARLOW, JACOB A. (Psychoanalytic Institute, New York.) *Critique*. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 20-44.—Evaluation of psychoanalytic concepts is presented in three parts: a general critique (fundamental definitions); critique and methodology; critique of specific psychoanalytic concepts. The outstanding development in critical evaluation of psychoanalysis is in the problem of the methodology of validation. This preoccupation reflects the development of psychoanalysis into a system of general psychology.—(F. Costin)

1735. BRUNSWICK, DAVID. A revision of the classification of instincts or drives. *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 35, 224-228.—Three historical stages in the development of Freud's views on the classification of drives are traced. The currently most popular view, that there are two basic classes, erotic and aggressive, should be revised so as to add the defensive instincts to the aggressive drives, thus leading to a new dichotomy: vital-libidinal instincts vs. defensive-aggressive instincts.—(G. Elias)

1736. FRÜHMANN, EDMUND. *Archetypus und auslösendes Schema als Determinanten des Verhaltens*. (Archetype and "releasing schema" as determinants of behavior.) *Id. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 190-205.—An argument for the homologous character of Lorenz's "innate releasing mechanism" and Jung's "archetypes". These both function as patterns for the controlled discharge of energy, but at different levels of organismic integration. The former concept was derived from observation of behavior, the latter from introspective data. It is suggested that the archetypes at the basis of human personality functioning represent a more advanced evolutionary development that is homologous with the innate releasing mechanisms involved in animal behavior.—(E. W. Eng)

1737. LINHART, JOSEF. *Pavlovo učení o typech vyšší nervové činnosti*. (Pavlov's teaching on the types of the higher nervous activity.) Praha: Orbis, 1953. 26 p. Kčs.12.00.—Successive chapters of this booklet are devoted to the types of the higher nervous activity, the relations between the higher nervous activity and the character of man, the symptoms of the strength, equilibrium and motility of the nervous system in the human behavior, the cooperation of the first and second system of signals, the relation between the types of the higher nervous activity and abilities, and the significance of the Pavlov's teaching on the types for the pedagogics.—(M. Choynowski)

1738. LINHART, JOSEF. *Učení I. P. Pavlova a psychologie*. (Pavlov's teaching and psychology.) Praha: Osveta, 1951. 33 p. Kčs.9.00.—The author gives a very short critical characteristics of the bourgeois psychology before Pavlov which has explained "some psychological notions with the help of some other ones" and which "has never attained the level of exact science," reviews the work of Pavlov as a foundation of the materialist psychology, and outlines the higher nervous activity of the man from

the point of view of the dialectical materialism and Pavlov's teaching.—(M. Choynowski)

1739. MASSERMAN, JULES H. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago.) *Psychanalyse et biodynamique: une intégration. (Psychoanalysis and biodynamics: an integration.)* *Encephale*, 1954, 43, 1-39; 121-148.—This comprehensive discussion states and illustrates by citation of relevant research a number of basic principles of behavior. (1) All organisms are activated by their physiological needs, including those which lead to esthetic experience, maturation, procreation and even senescence. (2) Each organism reacts to its own interpretation of its environment in terms of its individual needs, special aptitudes and specific experience rather than to some absolute "reality." (3) Whenever the activity of an organism oriented toward a given goal is partially or totally frustrated, the organism will either adopt new techniques in pursuit of the same goal or orient his behavior toward a changed goal. (4) When two or more urgent motivations of an organism are in conflict and lead to competing modes of response, the organism experiences increasing tension and apprehension and his behavior becomes progressively less adaptive. 161-item bibliography.—(A. L. Benton)

1740. PONGRATZ, LUDWIG. *Psychologie und Theologie. (Psychology and theology.)* *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 183-190.—An appraisal of modern depth psychology from a Catholic standpoint. The concept of "person" in modern psychology approaches that of the "soul", but does not substitute for it. Modern psychology has fallen into an overly sexual interpretation of psychic processes. Jung's explanatory use of archetypes tends toward the exclusion of influences from transcendental powers.—(E. W. Eng)

1741. ROSS, NATHANIEL. (New York U.) *Methodology. Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 45-62.—The literature of 1951 reveals a growing tendency in psychoanalysis to subject its theory to experimental tests, direct observation, and statistical considerations. Difficulties of this approach are well recognized. "There is general agreement that a wide background in the sciences and a coordination of research among psychoanalysts, psychologists, anthropologists and workers in allied fields is essential."—(F. Costin)

1742. SEWARD, JOHN P. (U.C.L.A., Los Angeles.) *Hull's system of behavior: an evaluation. Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 145-159.—"The aim of this article is to present briefly the essential characteristics of Hull's system, past and present, and to evaluate it from the standpoint of scientific method. No attempt will be made to compare it with other approaches or to weigh its possible applications to individual or social welfare." In examining Hull's latest book, the author directs his attention first to the changes in the postulates and corollaries and second to the 133 theorems which Hull deduced from the system. The article closes with some general criticisms of Hull theory and a plea for miniature behavior systems in the future. 86 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

1743. STAGNER, ROSS. Homeostasis: corruptions or misconceptions? A reply. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 205-208.—This is a rebuttal article to one recently submitted by Mase, in which the latter directed criticism toward Stagner's theoretical use of the doctrine of homeostasis. The author's general point in

this article is that Mase's criticisms arise primarily from misconceptions of the homeostatic point of view. Topics considered are: teleological issues in homeostatic theory, the nature of homeostatic force, phenomenology, and the extension of perceptual constancy into the perception of persons. (See 28: 5166)—(E. G. Aiken)

1744. STERN, KARL. (U. Ottawa, Can.) *The third revolution; a study of psychiatry and religion.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1954. xii, 306 p. \$4.00.—Psychoanalysis brings about the third revolution, the first two being racism growing out of biological theories and Marxism. Psychology, committed to an extreme objectivity, is concerned with areas really not crucial to the study of man. Psychoanalysis, divorced from its naive philosophy, has real insights to offer. Guilt, anxiety, identification and much clinical material are reviewed to show the relevance and significance of the analytic approach.—(W. L. Wilkins)

#### Methods & Apparatus

1745. BENDIG, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Transmitted information and the length of rating scales. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 303-308.—20 foods were rated for preference on either a 2, 3, 5, 7, or 9 category rating scale. It was found that transmitted information correlated significantly with the log of the number of scale categories. In an additional study found a positive relationship between the amount of transmitted information and the maximum that could be transmitted.—(J. Arbit)

1746. BLACKWELL, H. R. *Psychophysical thresholds: experimental studies of methods of measurement. Univ. Mich. Engng. Res. Inst. Bull.*, 1953, No. 36, xiii, 227 p.—Methods of constant stimuli were used for measurement in four series of experiments concerned primarily with the establishment of optimal conditions to be used in psychophysical measurement of sensory thresholds. Optimum psychophysical procedures include: (1) use of forced choice rather than phenomenal report to indicate discrimination; (2) as a basis for the choice stimulus variation in time rather than in space; (3) blocked rather than randomized stimulus magnitudes; (4) experienced subjects and; (5) subjects obtain immediate informative feedback regarding the correctness of responses. Other topics considered are: (1) systematic differences in threshold data related to data collection procedures; (2) the neural quantum and other theories of sensory discrimination which predict the form of threshold data, and (3) the time order of threshold variability.—(M. I. Kurke)

1747. CHRZĄSZCZ, DANUTA. *Życiorys jako metoda badawcza. (Autobiography as a research method.)* *Zdrowie psych.*, 1947, 2, 85-91.—The author analyses the scope and significance of the autobiography as a method of mental examination and illustrates it with an example of very intelligent child, comparing the results of the analysis of the autobiography and of psychological testing.—(M. Choynowski)

1748. DAVIS, R. C., SIDDONS, G. F., & STOUT, G. L. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *Apparatus for recording autonomic states and changes. Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 343-352.—"Three pieces of apparatus, devised to record autonomic states and changes, are described here. The first apparatus is an amplifier



with an automatic reset for recording galvanic skin responses and similar changes that are slow; the second is an electrical impedance plethysmograph; and the third, a recorder for pulse and arterial pressure."—(J. A. Stern)

1749. EBEL, ROBERT L. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Problems of communication between test specialists and test users. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 277-282.—In communicating with test users some of the major problems for test specialists include "...misconceptions concerning the utility and importance of tests," misconceptions concerning the nature of a good test, and misconceptions as to the meaning of test scores. A number of examples are cited. Suggestions for improving understanding are: greater distribution of "...down-to-earth bulletins on the use of tests;" more workshops and in-service training in measurement; simplification and standardization of information to be communicated to test users; and utilization of a test of the teacher's functional competence in the area of educational evaluation.—(W. Coleman)

1750. EVANS-VAUGHAN, G. F. The syndicate method of working in the Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 24, 17-18.—Abstract.

1751. FLANAGAN, JOHN C. (Amer. Inst. Res. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The critical incident technique. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 327-358.—Through the use of the critical incident technique one may collect specific and significant behavioral facts, providing "...a sound basis for making inferences as to requirements..." for measures of typical performance (criteria), measures of proficiency (standard samples), training, selection and classification, job design and purification, operating procedures, equipment design, motivation and leadership (attitudes), and counseling and psychotherapy. The development, fundamental principles, present status, and uses of the critical incident technique are discussed, along with a review of studies employing the technique and suggestions for further applications. 74-item bibliography.—(R. Perloff)

1752. FLANAGAN, JOHN C. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) La technique de l'incident critique. (The critical incident method.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 165-185.—The critical incident method is described and its history traced. Research conducted at the American Institute for Research and the University of Pittsburgh is summarized relative to the use of this technique with such groups as Air Force officers, air traffic control personnel, factory workers and department store sales force. 69-item bibliography.—(W. W. Wattenberg)

1753. GRINGS, WILLIAM W. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Laboratory instrumentation in psychology. Palo Alto, Calif.: National Press, 1954. vi, 282 p. \$4.75.—This work is a textbook and reference handbook on apparatus used in psychological laboratories. Following an introductory chapter there are 7 others dealing with recording systems, timing and counting, audition, vision, other senses, learning and perception, and bioelectric circuits. Standard apparatus is illustrated and its use and operation described. Chapter bibliographies.—(C. M. Louttit)

1754. HAGGARD, ERNEST A., & THOMPSON, WILLIAM R. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Electrodes for meas-

uring the GSR in small animals. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 357-358.—Apparatus consists of a box with partitions which animal has to straddle. Electrical contact is made through the animal's foot pad. Good electrical contact is maintained by adjusting inside dimensions of the box.—(J. A. Stern)

1755. HARRISON, J. M., & MAYER, C. E. (Boston U., Mass.) An inexpensive square wave stimulator. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 353-356.—A relatively cheap and simple square wave generator which can supply either single square waves of various duration, or a series of such waves is described. Pulse width and voltage output can be independently varied. Maximal output is 12 v., pulse width can be varied from 0.5 m. sec to 7.5 m. sec. Principal components are a thyatron generator and a wave shaping circuit.—(J. A. Stern)

1756. HARRISON, STEPHEN; ISHLER, NORMAN H., & LAUE, ELSIE M. Note on the selection of a panel of judges so as to maximize panel efficiency. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 79-88.—"Attempts to develop improved methods of selecting a panel of judges for psychometric work are presented. The applications reported are in the sensory field and are limited to the assumption of a unidimensional ability underlying the judgments in question. Some aspects of cost efficiency are also considered."—(M. O. Wilson)

1757. HELSON, HARRY; MICHELS, WALTER C., & STURGEON, ARTIE. The use of comparative rating scales for the evaluation of psychophysical data. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 321-326.—A study demonstrating the reliability of the comparative rating scale is presented. This scale bridges the gap between absolute rating scale and classical psychophysical methods. Advantages of the comparative rating scale are discussed.—(J. A. Stern)

1758. KARLIN, LAWRENCE. (New York U.) An improved circuit for connecting the Hunter timer and similar timers in sequence. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 358-359.—A circuit for connecting a series of three or more Hunter timers for automatic recycling operation is described. No auxiliary relay is necessary in this circuit.—(J. A. Stern)

1759. MEREDITH, G. P. The functions and features of psychological methodology. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 24, 19-20.—Abstract.

1760. MICHELS, WALTER C., & HELSON, HARRY. A quantitative theory of time-order effects. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 327-334.—"The time-order error can be accounted for as being due to the role which adaptation-level plays in establishing PSE (point of subjective equality). The PSE is found to be a weighted mean of all stimuli, past or present, which affect the judgment. The standard, while exerting predominant influence, is only one of the determinative factors." Another factor affecting time-order error, and one experimentally investigated in this study, is the order of presentation of standard and stimulus.—(J. A. Stern)

1761. PETER, PHILLIP A. (USAF Hosp., Warren AFB, Wyo.) Modification of the depth perception apparatus. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1057-1059.—A modification of a standard issue Armed Services depth perception apparatus is described which improves its accuracy by reducing the number of extraneous cues.—(G. H. Crampton)



1762. PETERSON, GORDON E. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Design of visible speech devices. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 406-413.—System parameter for relationships for available and for ideal visible speech devices are considered. Some of the problems in the construction of an ideal device are also discussed.—(I. Pollack)

1763. RODGERS, WINSTON, & HAMMERSLEY, J. M. The consistency of stop-watch time-study practitioners. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1954, 28, 61-76.—7 experienced observers timed various aspects of the performance of a standard task by 24 operators. It is concluded that time-study is 14 times as inaccurate as it is commonly supposed to be.—(G. S. Speer)

1764. THOULESS, R. H. Problems of design in parapsychological experiments. *J. Soc. psych. Res., Lond.*, 1954, 37, 299-307.—Well-designed experiments require: (1) rigidity, (2) fruitfulness, and (3) economy. Two common faults of design in parapsychology are (1) failure to mix up experiments of different types between which it is intended that a comparison should be made, (2) failure to deal appropriately with cases in which each subject and not each guess must be treated as unit for answering the question intended to be answered. The best parapsychological experimenters are sensitive to design requirements, but there are many experiments done without basic training in experimental method, and hence also failure to observe design.—(O. I. Jacobsen)

(See also abstracts 2203, 3086)

#### New Tests

1765. BROWN, WILLIAM F., & HOLTZMAN, WAYNE H. Brown-Holtzman SSHA Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes. High School and College. 1 form. Untimed (20) min. Reusable test booklets (\$2.00 per 25); answer sheets (\$1.85 per 50), with manual, pp. 8; specimen set (60¢). New York: Psychological Corporation, 1953.—Reliability estimates ranged from .84 to .92 using the split-third and test-retest methods. Validity coefficients varied from .26 to .66 with the average about .44 with first semester college grades as the criterion. More emphasis is placed on attitudes than on study habits. College norms are available on 2114 men and 1446 women in 12 colleges. The manual suggests use of the SSHA as (1) a screening instrument, (2) a diagnostic instrument, (3) a teaching aid, and (4) a research tool.—(W. Coleman)

1766. FAVERGE, J.-M., & Patin, J. Recherche sur la notation des épreuves composées de questions en vue d'améliorer la validité. (Study of the make-up of questions with view toward increasing their validity.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 86-91.—To improve validity of sub-tests, these techniques are followed: abandon the usual correlation procedure and use Shannon's "mathematics of information" technique; progressively more information is incorporated by adding those questions which increase validity; and then the sub-test is counter-valuated.—(R. W. Husband)

1767. FLANAGAN, JOHN C. (American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Flanagan Aptitude Classification Tests. 12 tests. High School and adult. Two half-day sessions. Science Research Associates,

n.d. Examiner's manual, 27 p. Counselor's booklet, 35 p. Specimen set, \$3.00.—A battery of 14 sub-tests, each published in a separate booklet. Designed for vocational counseling and selection and placement of personnel. Scores are reported in stanines. An aptitude classification sheet permits comparisons of the examinee's scores with norms for 30 occupations. A measure of college aptitude is also provided. A pattern of subtests has been evolved for each of the occupations for which they are significant. Included are an Examiner's Manual, a Technical Supplement reporting on development, validity, and reliability, and an interpretation booklet for examinees, "Your Fact Scores and What They Mean."—(J. I. Hartstein)

1768. KUTASH, SAMUEL B. (V. A. Hosp., East Orange, N. J.), & GEHL, RAYMOND H. The Graphomotor Projection Technique: clinical use and standardization. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1954. xi, 133 p., \$3.75.—This is a manual for the administration, scoring and interpretation of a new projective method of personality study, which requires the subject to move his pencil freely over a sheet of paper while blindfolded. Both verbal and non-verbal performance, involving successively graphomotor expression, recall, ideation, kinesthetic perception, visual perception and projection, content and verbal association, are obtained and evaluated. The test can be used for diagnosis, evaluation of therapy or psychiatric screening, by psychiatrists and psychologists, and individually or in groups. Clinical findings are reported with normative data for adult males, comparative data for adult male schizophrenics, and statistical validation data for differentiating schizophrenics from normal male adults.—(S. B. Sells)

1769. THORPE, LOUIS P., CLARK, WILLIS W., & TIEGS, ERNEST W. California test of personality, 1953 revision. Forms AA and BB, Primary, Elementary, Intermediate, Secondary, Adult levels. Booklets (6¢), Score answer sheets (7¢) IBM answer sheets (4¢), manual pp. 32; specimen set (50¢). Los Angeles: California Test Bureau, 1953.—A self report questionnaire, it consists of 96-180 questions answered "yes" or "no." The first half of the test is now labeled Personal Adjustment. It yields 6 sub-scores based on 8-15 items (depending on level). The second half, designated Social Adjustment, contains 6 similar sections yielding sub-scores. Reliability coefficients, item analysis data, and intercorrelations of the sub-scores are given for each level. Changes over the previous editions include rearrangement of items and additional validity and reliability material.—(D. R. Krathwohl)

1770. WESMAN, ALEXANDER G., & DOPPELT, JEROME E. (Psychological Corp., New York.) Personnel tests for industry. Verbal and numerical. 25 min. 70 items. Manual 10 p. New York: Psychological Corp., n.d.—A 5 minute verbal test consisting of 50 multiple choice items of 4 types: synonyms, information, classification, and recognition of essentials. A 20 minute Numerical Test consisting of 30 items in which the examinee is asked to report solutions to arithmetic problems. Forms A and B. The tests were developed specifically for industrial use and are intended as aids in selection, training, placement, and promotion. Manual reports on administration, reliability, and validity.—(J. I. Hartstein)

(See also abstracts 2471, 2613, 3036, 3129, 3134)

## Statistics

1771. AHMVAARA, YRJO. (Helsinki U., Finland.) The mathematical theory of factorial invariance under selection. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 27-38.—After determining that Aitken's selection formulas are equivalent to a linear transformation in the factor space, a theorem concerning the invariance of the number of common factors under selection and another concerning the invariance of factor loadings under selection are derived. A conclusive answer to the question whether a multivariate selection is always reducible to successive univariate selections is provided.—(M. O. Wilson)

1772. ANDERSON, KENNETH E., GRAY, ROBERT T., & KULLSTEDT, EINAR V. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Tables for transmutation of orders of merit into units of amount or scores. *J. exp. Educ.* 1954, 23, 247-256.—The use of tables devised by C. L. Hull to change ranks into normalized scores involve the following 3 steps: (1) ranking individuals on the characteristic, (2) transforming the ranks into "percent position," and (3) obtaining normally distributed scores from the table. The authors present new tables of normalized scores corresponding to every rank in groups of all sizes from 1 to 100 individuals. These new tables eliminate the necessity of the user transforming the ranks into "percent positions."—(E. F. Gardner)

1773. ANDERSON, T. W. (Columbia U., New York.) On estimation of parameters in latent structure. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 1-10.—It is postulated that a population can be divided into  $m$  classes such that each class is homogeneous in the sense that for the individuals in the class the responses to  $N$  dichotomous items are statistically independent. It is possible to deduce the proportions of the population in each latent class and the probabilities of positive responses to each item from knowledge of the probabilities of positive response from the population as a whole. Advantages and disadvantages are pointed out 4 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

1774. ARMBSEN, P. On the formula useful in the theory of the negative binomial distribution. *J. Nat. Inst. person. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1953, 5, 169-172.—The algebraic transformation of a certain double series needed in dealing with the negative binomial distribution and the efficiency of its parameter estimators is presented.—(J. L. Walker)

1775. BARLOW, J. A., & BURT, C. The identification of factors from different experiments. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 52-58.—Two factors can be regarded as identical if, when the persons are the same, the two sets of factor-measurements are identical, or if, when the tests are the same, the two sets of direction cosines are identical. It may be useful to bring together into a single survey the various proofs and formulae, and then compare the results which they yield with those obtained by the methods proposed by other writers.—(G. C. Carter)

1776. BECHHOFFER, ROBERT E. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) A single-sample multiple decision procedure for ranking means of normal populations with known variances. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 16-39.—Problems which conventionally are handled by the analysis of variance which tests the hypothesis that  $k$  means are equal are reformulated as multiple decision procedures involving rankings. It is shown

how to design experiments so that useful statements can be made concerning these rankings on the basis of a predetermined number of independent observations taken from each population. The number of observations required is determined by the desired probability of a correct ranking when certain differences between population means are specified.—(G. C. Carter)

1777. BECHHOFFER, ROBERT E., & SOBEL, MILTON. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) A single-sample multiple decision procedure for ranking variances of normal population. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 273-289.—A single-sample multiple decision procedure for ranking variances of normal populations is described. Exact small-sample methods and a large-sample method are given for computing the sample sizes necessary to guarantee a preassigned probability of a correct ranking under specified conditions on certain variance ratios. Some tables computed by these methods are provided.—(G. C. Carter)

1778. BEEZHOLD, F. W. On criterion analysis. *J. nat. Inst. person. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1953, 5, 176-182.—Eysenck's technique of "Criterion Analysis" is discussed. "...examination has shown this technique to be a crude form of Thurstone's method of rotation by means of trial vectors. Certain other objections... raised... seem to refute Eysenck's claim that the technique would be of particular value in determining the various dimensions of personality and measuring them with validity...the technique may hinder the acquisition of psychological insight." (See 24:3932.)—(J. L. Walker)

1779. BIRNBAUM, ALLAN. (Columbia U., New York.) Admissible tests for the mean of a rectangular distribution. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 157-161.—Explicit characterizations are given of the minimal complete class and a minimal essentially complete class of tests of a simple hypothesis specifying the mean of a uniform distribution of known range. Examples are given of tests which are optimal against various alternatives.—(G. C. Carter)

1780. BIRNBAUM, ALLAN. (Columbia U., New York.) Statistical methods for Poisson processes and exponential populations. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 254-266.—Many phenomena which may naturally be represented by use of the exponential distribution or the Poisson distribution can alternatively be represented as Poisson processes and dealt with advantageously in this form. Statistical methods for the study of such phenomena can be as flexible and yet simple as the Poisson process model itself. A number of such statistical methods are described and illustrated. 24 references.—(G. C. Carter)

1781. BOX, G. E. P. (North Carolina State Coll., Raleigh.) Some theorems on quadratic forms applied in the study of analysis of variance problems. I. Effect of inequality of variance in the one-way classification. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 290-302.—Certain theorems required in the study of analysis of variance problems and concerning the distribution of quadratic forms in multi-normally distributed variables are first enunciated and simple approximations tested numerically. The results are then applied to determine the effect of group-to-group inequality of variance in the one-way classification. It appears that if the groups are equal, moderate inequality of variance does not seriously affect the test. However,

with unequal groups, much larger discrepancies appear.—(G. C. Carter)

1782. BROSS, IRWIN. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) A confidence interval for a percentage increase. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 245-250.—One way to avoid misinterpretation of percentage increases is to present a confidence interval for the percentage increase instead of the single number. If this confidence interval is very wide, then this will serve as a warning that the estimate of the percentage increase should not be interpreted too literally. Instructions are given for computing an exact confidence interval for a percentage increase which applies in the important special case where small proportions are involved. A justification for the procedures is presented.—(G. C. Carter)

1783. BURROWS, RAYMOND H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & GIBSON, W. A. A solution for Case III of the law of comparative judgment. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 57-64.—“A solution of Case III of the Law of Comparative Judgment, modeled after Thurstone's solution for Case IV but eliminating the restrictive assumption of relatively equal discriminative dispersions, is developed.”—(M. O. Wilson)

1784. BURT, CYRIL. (U. Coll., London.) The sign pattern of factor-matrices. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 15-29.—On examining tables of correlations based on psychological data and analysed by factorial methods, it appears that, provided the number of traits, persons, and factors is large enough for the question to be tested, the majority yield factor-matrices conforming fairly closely with the law of progressive sign reversals. This peculiarity, therefore, is not, as has been suggested, restricted to those special types of composite test which exhibit a “Simplex structure.” Moreover, the same tendency may be discerned in analyses of physical measurements. It thus seems to be characteristic of certain types or sets of measurements derived from the biological or anthropological field, and not merely from the psychological.—(G. C. Carter)

1785. CHAPMAN, DOUGLAS G. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The estimation of biological populations. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 1-15.—A number of statistical models, underlying the methods used in the estimation of the sizes and other parameters of animal populations, are set up. The relevant estimation equations are given, with their variances and covariances. For the most part the theory is designed for large populations. In setting up the models, consideration has been given to the desideratum of having them conform as closely as possible to the actual practices of animal sampling. To what extent the models do agree with reality is one of the many open questions which are noted.—(G. C. Carter)

1786. COLLIER, RAYMOND O., JR. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The least-squares analysis of a  $p \times q \times r$  factorial design with unequal subclass frequencies. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 279-283.—A least squares analysis of the general  $p \times q \times r$  factorial design with unequal subclass frequencies has been presented. Some explanations and interpretation of the proposed solution are offered and the method of analysis has been illustrated by its application to a numerical problem.—(E. F. Gardner)

1787. CRONBACH, LEE J., & HARTMANN, WALTER. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A note on negative

reliabilities. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 342-346.—When negative reliabilities are obtained in an internal consistency check of reliability, this is usually an indication of zero or no internal consistency. Formulas of the Kuder-Richardson type or split-half correction formulas should not be used in such cases. Negative reliability findings suggest that a test may be measuring negatively correlated factors, which probably should be placed in separate tests to be more meaningful.—(W. Coleman)

1788. De JONGE, H., & WIELENGA, G. *Statistische Methoden in de Psychologie, I. Fundamentele begrippen en technieken.* (Statistical methods in psychology, I. Fundamental concepts and techniques.) Groningen: J. B. Wolters, 1953. viii, 232, 27 p. Hfl. 10.90.—A textbook of statistical methods in psychology, mainly based on the American texts by McNemar, Guilford, Fisher, a.o. After a general introduction on the aims and methods of statistics, this first part contains chapters on: frequency distributions, central tendency, variation, percentiles, probability and various correlation techniques. Also the problems of sampling and significance are discussed. Five tables and a separate booklet containing 108 problems for practice exercise are added.—(R. H. Houwink)

1789. De La GARZA, A. Spacing of information in polynomial regression. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 123-130.—It is shown that for a polynomial of degree  $m$ , the variance-covariance matrix of the estimated polynomial coefficients given by a spacing of information at more than  $m + 1$  values of the sure variate can always be attained by spacing the same information at only  $m + 1$  values of the sure variate, these spacing values being bounded by the first spacing values. The presented results are of use in experimental design involving polynomial regression when a choice of sure variate values is possible but restricted to a specific range.—(G. C. Carter)

1790. EDWARDS, DAISY STARKEY, & PARKIN, SIDNEY J. (U. London, Eng.) An empirical investigation of the problem of disproportionate frequencies in analysis of covariance as applied to a methods experiment. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 257-264.—Two of the problems (control of extraneous variables and disproportionate frequencies) common to research done in the classroom are examined empirically. The problem involved the comparison of the relative effects of each of 3 methods (filmstrip, wallchart, and blackboard) of presenting diagrams to children in the first year secondary school. The elimination of the intelligence variate was attained by the use of the analysis of covariance while the outcomes of an analysis with disproportionate cell frequencies in the classroom is compared with one where the frequencies have been made proportional by dropping out subjects selected at random. It was concluded (1) that results obtained by the method of analysis of covariance are not greatly affected by a moderate degree of disproportionality of cell frequencies, and (2) that among the 3 methods of presentation, blackboard illustration gives superior results.—(E. F. Gardner)

1791. EDWARDS, WARD. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The theory of decision making. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 380-417.—This literature review of decision making (how people make choices among desirable alternatives), culled from the disciplines of psychology, economics, and mathematics, covers the theory of riskless choices, the application



of the theory of riskless choices to welfare economics, the theory of risky choices, transitivity of choices, and the theory of games and statistical decision functions. The theories surveyed assume rational behavior: individuals have transitive preferences ("...if A is preferred to B, and B is preferred to C, then A is preferred to C."), choosing from among alternatives in order to "...maximize utility or expected utility." 209-item bibliography.—(R. Perloff)

1792. EYSENCK, H. J. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) On criterion analysis; a reply to F. W. Beezhold. *J. nat. Inst. person. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1953, 5, 183-187.—Beezhold's detailed example, (see 29:1778), "...misses the point of the method which I have advocated," says Eysenck. "Users of factor analysis do not all have... the same problems.... Many divergent methods may be useful and suitable in given circumstances." The "...criterion analysis is a technique which can be used with particular advantage in conditions where the investigator has a specific hypothesis regarding the nature of the factors which he is hoping to find. This hypothesis by preference should be expressed in terms of the selection of groups which are considered to embody the active principle of the hypothesis."—(J. L. Walker)

1793. FEDERER, W. T., & SCHLOTTFELDT, C. S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The use of covariance to control gradients in experiments. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 282-290.—The use of covariance to control gradients in experimental material is illustrated with an actual example. The use of covariance instead of stratification to control variation is discussed. Some possible applications of the procedure are indicated.—(G. C. Carter)

1794. FISKE, DONALD W., & JONES, LYLE V. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Sequential analysis in psychological research. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 264-275.—"This paper seeks to introduce sequential analysis to psychological researchers as a statistical design that has considerable promise for work in areas where the cost per observation is high. The basic design involves the testing of alternative hypotheses, one of which is usually a null hypothesis. The experimenter sets up three alternative decisions, one of which is accepted after each set of data is analyzed: (a) he may accept the first hypothesis; (b) he may accept the second hypothesis; (c) he may accept neither and take another observation. If he makes the third decision, he makes another observation (or set of observations) and then repeats the analysis. This procedure is followed until he accepts one hypothesis or the other." 17 references.—(R. Perloff)

1795. FOWLER, H. M. (Ontario Coll. Educ., Toronto, Ont., Can.) An application of the Ferguson method of computing item conformity and person conformity. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 237-245.—Indices called "item conformities" and "person conformities" defined in the paper may be computed by the "Ferguson Method." Some theoretical aspects and practical applications of this method are discussed. Illustrative data using the method are also presented. The effect of removing either non-conforming items or non-conforming persons or both are studied empirically.—(E. F. Gardner)

1796. GAYLORD, RICHARD, & STUNKEL, EVA RUSSELL. (AGO, Dept. of the Army, Washington,

D. C.) Validity and the criterion. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 294-300.—"...the term validity should be limited in application to the applied research area and should not be extended to include the more general referents of the terms 'correlation' and 'relationship' which are applicable in both areas.... When variables have been shown to differentiate in a reliable and communicable fashion, and when they have been related to other variables and to the referent constructs of the science, their usefulness in a scientific sense has been largely determined... inherent in the applied research area is need-satisfaction which requires the determination of the relationship of a variable to another variable which quantifies the need-satisfaction." It is recommended that the term "criterion" be used only to designate variables expressing needs to be satisfied and "that the term 'validity' be used only to designate the relationship between a predictor and a criterion as thus defined."—(W. Coleman)

1797. GHOSH, M. N. (U. Calcutta, India.) Asymptotic distribution of serial statistics and applications to problems of nonparametric tests of hypotheses. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 210-251.—The asymptotic distribution of a class of statistics, which has been called serial statistics, is obtained, for permutations of the observed sample values. Specific instances of the use of such statistics, for the test of randomness of a sequence, are given and the large sample power functions are considered, when the alternative is a Markov process.—(G. C. Carter)

1798. GRAHAM, WARREN R. Identification and prediction of two training factors. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 96-99.—12 examination scores from 6 courses given as part of the Naval Pre-Flight Training Program were factored into two interpretable criterion factors. The intercorrelations of 10 predictor (standard test) variables were then added to the correlation matrix, and loadings for them on the criterion factors were obtained. Using the factor loadings of the predictors as validity coefficients, regression weights were found for them on each of the two criterion factors, using a modified Doolittle method. "The principal advantage... derived from the initial factor analysis of the criterion variables is that the obtained criterion factors may be isolated free from the influence of the variance of the predictor variables."—(P. Ash)

1799. GRAYBILL, FRANKLIN A. (Oklahoma A & M, Stillwater.) On quadratic estimates of variance components. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 367-372.—Quadratic estimates of variance components are considered. For the general balanced nested classification with no specific distributions assumed, it is shown that the quadratic estimate which is unbiased and which has minimum variance is given by the analysis of variance method of estimating the variance components.—(G. C. Carter)

1800. GUTTMAN, LOUIS. A new approach to factor analysis: the Radex. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29:2329), 258-348.—A set of variables whose intercorrelations conform to the general order pattern prescribed by the new theory is called a Radex. This is a word designed to indicate a "radial expansion of complexity." 2 distinct notions are involved in a radex. One is that of a difference in kind between tests, and the other is that of a difference in degree. Each of these notions gives rise to a separate concept or order among tests,



so that a radex is ultimately at least a doubly-ordered system.—(G. C. Carter)

1801. HARMAN, HARRY H. (Personnel Research Branch, AGO, Army, Washington, D. C.) The square root method and multiple group methods of factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 39-55.—Because the square root method for the solution of a set of simultaneous linear equations and the reduction of a matrix is useful in factor analysis and other statistical work, the method is presented in general terms with an example. The method is emphasized as a computing aid in multiple group analysis. 18 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

1802. HARRIS, CHESTER. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Note on dispersion analysis. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 289-291.—The purpose of the note was to examine certain matrices used in dispersion analysis and to suggest a calculation procedure. The advantage reported for this procedure is that the configuration of the group means is obtained at a relatively early stage and with relatively little calculation.—(E. F. Gardner)

1803. HOWIE, DUNCAN. (U. Sydney, Australia.) A comparison of two methods of factorizing test data. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 31-36.—A series of some 36 variables (chiefly cognitive and scholastic) was factorized by Burt's group factor method. To meet the objection that the factors found and the inferences drawn might possibly be the effects of the factorial technique adopted, the data have now been re-factorized by Thurstone's procedure. The factors revealed by both analyses appear to be the following: a verbal factor; a reasoning factor (ability to order material under the control of some formal principle); a factor of fluency (facility of association with a minimum of control); a speed factor in routine operations; rote memory; mechanical aspects of composition; creative imagination.—(G. C. Carter)

1804. JAMES, A. T. (Princeton U., N. J.) Normal multivariate analysis and the orthogonal group. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 40-75.—New methods are introduced for deriving the sampling distributions of statistics obtained from a normal multivariate population. Exterior differential forms are used to represent the invariant measures on the orthogonal group and the Grassmann and Stiefel manifolds.—(G. C. Carter)

1805. KHAMIS, SALEM H. (American U., Beirut, Lebanon.) On the reduced moment problem. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 113-122.—For a special class of cumulative distribution functions which are solutions of a given reduced moment problem, the well known expression for the least upper bound of the absolute difference between any two solutions of the same reduced moment problem is improved upon by the introduction of a constant nonnegative multiplier which is smaller than unity in the case of the special class of solutions. Useful properties of the determinantal form of the classical expression for least upper bound are derived.—(G. C. Carter)

1806. KRUSKAL, WILLIAM. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The monotonicity of the ratio of two noncentral  $t$  density functions. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 163-165.—The ratio of 2 different noncentral  $t$  density functions with the same number of degrees of freedom is strictly monotone, with sense depending on the rela-

tive values of the 2 noncentral constants.—(G. C. Carter)

1807. LAZARSFELD, PAUL F. (Columbia U., New York.) A conceptual introduction to latent structure analysis. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29:2329), 349-387.—The purpose of latent structure analysis is to provide mathematical models by which the various uses of itemized tests can be related to each other. The main purpose of the model is to bring out the assumptions which are implicit in this type of "measurement." It is not claimed that the people who do the measuring are aware of these assumptions. It is also not claimed that another model would not reproduce equally well the various operations which have been developed or which could be thought of.—(G. C. Carter)

1808. LORGE, IRVING (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.), & DIAMOND, LORRAINE K. The prediction of absolute item difficulty by ranking and estimating techniques. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 365-372.—Situations often call for an estimate of relative item difficulty and absolute difficulty without opportunity for pretesting. This study demonstrated "... that when knowledge of the empirical mean and standard deviation of a group of normally distributed items is available, better estimates of 'absolute' difficulty are obtained from statistical predictions from average rank order of items than from the average of judges' estimates of percentage passing each time." An example of the application of this finding is presented.—(W. Coleman)

1809. MacLEAN, ANGUS G., & TAIT, ARTHUR T. (California Test Bureau, Los Angeles, Calif.) A procedure for analyzing a test and maximizing its reliability. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 273-278.—A procedure for selecting items to maximize the reliability of a test is presented. The computational operations are described and illustrated with a numerical example.—(E. F. Gardner)

1810. MANDEL, JOHN. (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.) Chain block designs with two-way elimination of heterogeneity. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 251-272.—A particular class of chain block designs is generalized in such a fashion that the elimination of bias is achieved not only for blocks, but also for another factor, which may, for example, be identified with order within blocks. The new designs are referred to as "generalized chainblocks." The flexibility of the new designs reflects that inherent in the simple chain blocks the only restrictions for the generalized designs are that the number of blocks be even and that the number of treatments be a multiple of the number of blocks.—(G. C. Carter)

1811. MOONAN, WILLIAM J. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) On the problem of sample size for multivariate simple random sampling. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 285-288.—The purpose of the paper is to show how to find the appropriate sample size for surveys which sample several characteristics of the same individuals. The procedure takes into account the dependency of estimates of different variables which have been obtained from the same sample. Both the univariate case using a function of Student's  $t$  and the multivariate case using a function of Hotelling's  $T$  are discussed. A numerical illustration was given for the bivariate case.—(E. F. Gardner)

1812. OLKIN, I., & ROY, S. N. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) On multivariate distribution theory. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 329-339.—Two techniques are proposed for evaluating the Jacobians of certain transformations, one based on a theorem on Jacobians and the second based on the introduction of pseudo or extra variables. This matrix approach has a geometrical analog developed in part by one of the authors. The second method is applied to obtain the joint distribution of the roots of a determinantal equation.—(G. C. Carter)
1813. OSBURN, H. G., LUBIN, A., LOEFFLER, JUNE C., & Tye, V. M. (Personnel Research Branch, AGO, Washington, D. C.) The relative validity of forced choice and single stimulus self description items. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 407-417.— "...to determine the effect of format in the construction of personality questionnaires, when item content is held constant, a comparison was made between the validities of 105 forced choice items, 105 single stimulus items, and a linear combination of 105 'valid' and 'suppressor' items." No significant differences were found, but the results seemed to suggest that the choice of format would depend upon the number of items available and their statistical characteristics. "The hypothesis, that a forced choice item acts as if it were the difference between the 'valid' item score and 'suppressor' item score, is in conformity with the data."—(W. Coleman)
1814. PEARSON, E. S., & HARTLEY, H. O. (Eds.) *Biometrika tables for statisticians*. Vol. I. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1954. xiv, 238 p. \$4.50.—An introduction gives definitions of the functions tabulated, methods of interpolation, and illustrations of use of the tables. 12 tables from the earlier volumes of "Tables for statisticians and biometrists," 26 tables published subsequently in *Biometrika*, and 16 other tables are arranged in 6 sections: of the normal probability function (6), derived from the normal function (13), of probability integrals, percentage points, etc., of distributions derived from the normal function (22), miscellaneous (6), and auxiliary (7).—(A. J. Sprow)
1815. PETERSON, RAYMOND P. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Density unbiased point estimates. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 396-401.—A new concept of unbiasedness (density unbiasedness) for point estimates is introduced and the "best" density unbiased point estimate for the mean of any normal distribution is proved to be the ordinary sample mean. Under certain conditions on the form of the characteristic function of a family of probability density functions involving an unknown location parameter,  $\bar{x}$  is shown to be a density unbiased point estimate of the location parameter.—(G. C. Carter)
1816. PLUMLEE, LYNNETTE B. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) The predicted and observed effect of chance success on multiple-choice test validity. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 65-70.—"Assuming chance to be fully operative, the predicted effect of chance success on test validity when answer options are supplied depends on the number of options, the difficulty of the test and the variance of test scores. Predicted validity values are compared with empirical validity values in an experiment which used the same mathematics test items with and without answer options."—(M. O. Wilson)
1817. RAO, C. RADHAKRISHNA. Estimation of relative potency from multiple response data. *Biometrika*, 1954, 10, 208-220.—Testing for parallelism of the dosage response curves to ensure the validity as dilution assay; testing for linearity of regression to judge the appropriateness of the linear dosage response relation leading to a simple formula for the estimation of relative potency; testing for the significance of the common regression coefficient to ensure the existence of a dosage response relation; and the application of Fieller's theorem in the derivation of fiducial limits of the relative potency are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)
1818. SEIDEN, ESTHER. (U. Chicago, Ill.) On the problem of construction of orthogonal arrays. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 151-156.—A method of constructing orthogonal arrays of an arbitrary strength  $t$  is formulated. This method is a modification of the method based on differences, formulated by R. C. Bose for the purpose of constructing orthogonal arrays of strength 2. It is shown further that each of the multifactorial designs of R. L. Plackett and J. P. Burman, in which each factor takes on two levels, provide a scheme for constructing orthogonal arrays of strength 3, consisting of the maximum possible number of rows.—(G. C. Carter)
1819. STUART, ALAN. (London (Eng.) Sch. Economics.) The correlation between variate-values and ranks in samples from a continuous distribution. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 37-44.—The magnitude of the correlation between observations and the rank values by which they are sometimes replaced is investigated. It is found that in samples from the two most commonly considered types of statistical distribution, the normal and the uniform, this correlation is very high. With a sample as small as 25, it is .94 for the normal distribution and .96 for the uniform distribution; and these values increase, with sample size, towards limits of .98 and 1 respectively.—(G. C. Carter)
1820. STUART, ALAN. (London (Eng.) Sch. Economics.) Limit distributions for total rank values. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 50-51.—Whitfield has calculated the low moments of the sampling distribution of the total rank value received by one particular object when  $n$  objects are ranked by  $m$  observers, and tabulated the exact distribution for small values of  $m$  and  $n$ . For larger values of  $m$  and  $n$ , a normal approximation is given, this being justified by the fact that the excess of kurtosis tends to zero for large  $m$ . The total rank value is, on the null hypotheses, the sum of  $m$  independent components, each of which may take the integer values 1 to  $n$  with equal probability.—(G. C. Carter)
1821. WHITFIELD, J. W. (U. Coll., London.) The distribution of the difference in total rank value for two particular objects in  $m$  rankings of  $n$  objects. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 45-49.—For certain reasons, such as economy of experimental time or interest in the interaction of different roles, it may be desirable to have more than one predetermined role. The case of 2 roles, with one member in each is discussed. The result agrees with the general case; and, by virtue of the numerical simplicities imposed, may prove easier for computation. Although the problem in social psychology provides a convenient example, the method is applicable in many other fields of preference or judgment.—(G. C. Carter)
1822. ZELEN, MARVIN. (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.) Analysis for some par-

tially balanced incomplete block designs having a missing block. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 273-281.—The intra-block analysis (if a whole block is lost) for partially balanced incomplete block designs with 2 associate classes such that all treatments in the missing block are the same associates of each other is outlined.—(G. C. Carter)

(See also abstracts 2263, 2321, 2330, 2618, 3056, 3123, 3125, 3138)

#### Reference Works

1823. FERM, VERGILIUS. (Coll. Wooster, O.) A dictionary of pastoral psychology. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xi, 336 p. \$6.00.—According to the author, this volume presents definitions and expositions of those psychological terms and topics which have relevance to the minister's use of psychological material, including topics of practical nature and some entries of a homiletical, philosophical, and exhortative character, and cross references are provided to avoid undue repetition.—(A. J. Sprow)

1824. GIRDEN, EDWARD, & DENNIS, WAYNE. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Book reviewing in American psychological journals. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 251-253.—Data are presented on the reviews of books published in 1950 and the book reviews published in 1953 regardless of the year in which the books themselves were published. Implications are drawn from these data regarding the advisability of establishing a book review journal.—(J. Arbit)

1825. HERRICK, C. JUDSON. One hundred volumes of the Journal of Comparative Neurology. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1954, 100, 717-756.—The *Journal of Comparative Psychology* was founded by C. L. Herrick, an older brother of the author, in 1891. The journal had the joint title of Comparative Neurology and Psychology during the years 1904-10. An overabundance of papers on animal psychology seemed to warrant the establishment of a new journal devoted entirely to publications in this area. In Dr. Herrick's account one glimpses the significant roles played by a great number of behaviorally minded biologists in motivating the research of animal psychologists along fundamental lines during the past 60 years.—(C. F. Stone)

1826. KOHL, JESSIE W. (Comp.) Cumulative bibliography of research reports and publications originating in U. S. Naval Medical Research Laboratory 1942-1950 (with titles of reports added for 1951, 1952, and 1953). New London, Conn.: U. S. Naval Medical Research Laboratory, 1954. 53 p.—Lists 239 Naval Medical Research Laboratory reports chronologically with additional listing by author of MRL reports and other publications classified by the subject sections in which they originated for publications to 1950.—(C. M. Louttit)

1827. KONOPKA, STANISLAW. Polska bibliografia lekarska za rok 1946. (Polish medical bibliography for the year 1946.) Warszawa: Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich, 1951. 340 p.—Second after-war volume of the current bibliography of 1725 works published separately or in 19 medical and 51 nonmedical journals. Many psychological entries.—(M. Choynowski)

1828. KONOPKA, STANISLAW. Polska bibliografia lekarska za rok 1947. (Polish medical bibli-

ography for the year 1947.) Warszawa: Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich, 1952. 431 p.—Third issue of the current bibliography, comprising medical books and booklets, medical papers published in 26 medical and 64 nonmedical periodicals, and works from other fields of science and learning, as well as literary works, of medical authors. 2472 entries, among them many of psychological interest.—(M. Choynowski)

1829. KONOPKA, STANISLAW. Polska bibliografia lekarska za rok 1948. (Polish medical bibliography for the year 1948.) Warszawa: Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich, 1953. 509 p.—3124 entries of books, booklets and papers which appeared in 39 medical and 68 nonmedical journals. Many entries of psychological interest.—(M. Choynowski)

1830. SPIKER, SINA. Indexing your book: a practical guide for authors. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1954. ix, 28 p. 50¢.—A description of book indexing which discusses the reasons for an index and presents the method of preparing an index including mechanics, headings, and analytics.—(C. M. Louttit)

#### Organizations

1831. ADKINS, DOROTHY C. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) The simple structure of the American Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 175-180.—"...a reorganization of the APA and the Psychometric Society into seven major divisions is suggested on the basis of a factor analysis of membership data. The proposed divisions can be designated as follows: quantitative, theoretical, experimental, personnel, clinical, social, and developmental."—(J. Arbit)

1832. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Program of the sixty-second annual convention of the..... *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 509.—Abstracts of papers. Listing of symposia and other meetings.

1833. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Program of the sixty-second annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, September 3-8, New York, N. Y. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 275-306.

1834. CARTER, LAUNOR F. (Human Res. Unit No. 2, Fort Ord, Calif.) A new plan for APA conventions. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 245-251.—An analysis of the results of a questionnaire given out at the 1953 APA meeting in Cleveland in regard to criticisms and suggestions of the various aspects of the annual meeting. A number of recommendations are made as to the solution of these convention problems.—(J. Arbit)

1835. COFER, CHARLES N. (U. Maryland, College Park.) A limited comparison of representatives to APA Council and delegates to the Conference of State Psychological Associations. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 253-255.—A comparison is made of the Council members and Conference delegates listed in the Nov., 1953 *Amer. Psychologist* in terms of membership status, divisional affiliations, diplomate status, and primary employment in an attempt to test whether the statement that APA, through the Council,



tends to be governed by academically inclined members of the Association. It was found that Conference delegates, chosen by state associations, do not differ a great deal from Council representatives.—(J. Arbit)

### History & Biography

1836. ———. Lauretta Bender. *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 203-210.—Portrait, biographical notes, bibliography.

1837. ———. Carl M. Herold (1892-1953). *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 245-249.—Obituary.

1838. CENAC, MICHEL. Georges Parcheminey. *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1953, 17, 385-386.—Obituary; portrait facing p. 385.

1839. ELLENBERGER, HENRI (Menninger Clin., Topeka, Kans.) The life and work of Hermann Rorschach (1894-1923). *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 173-219.—This first detailed account of the life and professional contributions of Hermann Rorschach is accompanied by a number of photographs, a bibliography of his publications, and a list of Rorschach's sources for his inkblot test. It considers his life, his personality, and the development of his thought.—(W. A. Varvel)

1840. FLUGEL, J. C. A hundred years or so of psychology at University College, London. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23, 21-31.—A historical survey of the development of psychology at University College, London. Those whose work is mentioned include Elliotson, Sully, Carveth Read, Rivers, McDougall, Wohlgemuth, Spearman, Flugel, Aveling, Wynn Jones, Philpott, Stephenson, Burt and Russell.—(P. F. C. Castle)

1841. GROTHJAHN, MARTIN. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) History. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 1-19.—Contributions to the history of psychoanalysis during the year 1951 are surveyed. Two main categories are considered: biographical studies and historical surveys. The author concludes that most of the contributions reflect a continued interest in the early life of Freud.—(F. Costin)

1842. H., F. (MRS.) Ferenczi. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 10-14.—A former patient believes Ferenczi's approach was immensely different from that of other analysts. He was a great humanitarian, very sensitive, puckishly humorous, completely accepting, very kind, extremely gentle, and exceedingly human. He embodied what we think of when we think of "greatness."—(D. Prager)

1843. JONES, ERNEST. Freud's early travels. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 81-84.—Freud's travels between the ages of 20 and 40 are discussed.—(G. Elias)

1844. MACE, C. A. (U. London, Eng.) The permanent contribution to psychology of George Frederick Stout. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 64-75.—Three major developments in psychology as related to the work of Stout are discussed: (1) the passing of dualism; (2) the introduction of dynamic concepts; (3) the revival of interest in problems of phenomenology and perception.—(H. C. Straassburger)

1845. RUDHYAR, EYA FECHIN; & BRANHAM, BENNETT. In memoriam Dr. Max E. Witte. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 266-267.—Obituary.

1846. SCHNECK, JEROME M. Countertransference in Freud's rejection of hypnosis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 928-931.—From a historical standpoint, Freud's abandonment of hypnosis in itself justifies further study. Analysis of writings of Freud and others on this point, suggests that Freud rejected hypnosis because of countertransference rather than from clinical necessity as he himself stated. Furthermore, if inroads can be made into the destructive blocks resulting from emotional ties to tradition and identifications incorporating the original countertransference problem in connection with hypnosis, there will be release of many workers within the psychoanalytic framework for further work utilizing hypnosis.—(N. H. Pronko)

1847. SHAPIRO, HARRY L. (Amer. Museum Nat. Hist., New York.) Earnest A. Hooton: 1887-1954. *Science*, 1954, 119, 861-862.—Obituary.

1848. SMITH, F. V. (U. Durham, Eng.) Critical notice and appreciation of the work of the late professor Clark L. Hull. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 77-81.—The influence of Clark L. Hull upon modern psychology is discussed with particular reference to his later systematic views as set forth in "A behavior system." Several personal communications from Hull are quoted. Portrait.—(L. E. Thune)

1849. SPEHLMANN, RAINER. Sigmund Freud's neurologische Schriften. Eine Untersuchung zur Vorgeschichte der Psychoanalyse. (Sigmund Freud's neurological papers. A study of the beginnings of psychoanalysis.) Berlin: Springer, 1953. vii, 100 p. DM. 12.—Freud's neurological papers, published mostly before 1893, are reviewed in an effort to trace the early beginnings of psychoanalysis. The development of Freud's early psychological interests is further discussed in terms of his neurological background and training. Pertinent related comments made by other writers are also considered.—(H. P. David)

1850. STANLEY, JULIAN C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Fifty-six Peabody PhD's in psychology, 1919-1953. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 243-244.—An analysis of a population of doctorates in psychology in terms of major professor, membership in APA, present position, etc., indicating the inadequacies of standard compilations of doctorates in the sciences. Suggestions for the elimination of this problem for psychology are made.—(J. Arbit)

1851. STENDEL, E. Die Bedeutung von Freuds Aphasiestudie für die Psychoanalyse. (The significance of Freud's study of aphasia for psychoanalysis.) *Psyche. Heidelberg*, 1954, 6, 17-24.—Freud's anatomical, neurological, and psychoanalytical researches form a continuity influenced by ideas of the time. Freud's critical study "On Aphasia" which appeared in 1891 comes at the end of his neurological period and at the beginning of his psychoanalytical discoveries. In it he is the first German writer to oppose the doctrine of the localization of cerebral functions. He makes use of Hughlings Jackson's work on aphasia, and shows signs of having been influenced by Jackson's ideas relating to regression, symptoms as compromise-formations arising from psychic conflicts, the unconscious, and alternative af-



fective outlets. Most important for psychoanalysis is the fact that through his study of aphasia he came into contact with and was influenced by English evolutionary ideas.—(E. W. Eng)

1852. STENGEL, E. A re-evaluation of Freud's book "On Aphasia." Its significance for psychoanalysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 85-89.—The significance for psychoanalysis of Freud's book on aphasia lies in the fact that it represents the pre-psychological period in his life. The influence of Hughlings Jackson is evidenced; this contact with English evolutionary theories contributed to the growth of psychoanalysis.—(G. Elias)

1853. ZILBOORG, GREGORY. Freud's fundamental psychiatric orientation. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 90-94.—"Freud was rather aware of his nosological laxity... but he was indifferent to nosological entities since they created a disease outside of the person... fundamentally it was the individual's integration that marked for him the given mental pathology... He seems to have cared more for what was going on in the person and how it was going on, than for what name could be given it and what seat in the brain might be found for it."—(G. Elias)

#### Professional Problems of Psychology

1854. [AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.] Régles éthiques des psychologues. (Ethical standards of psychologists.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 211-241.—French translation of the APA "Ethical standards of psychologists."

1855. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. EDUCATION AND TRAINING BOARD. Doctoral training programs in clinical psychology and in counseling psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 258.—A list of the APA approved training programs in clinical and counseling psychology.—(J. Arbit)

1856. BALINT, MICHAEL. Analytic training and training analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 157-162.—Training analyses were, originally, weeks, then months, and now years long. The main effect has been to inculcate into the analysts an emotional acceptance of the analyst's views. To avoid such rigidity, the author seeks, in his training of others, to train them to think independently rather than to follow the analyst slavishly.—(G. Elias)

1857. BAUMGARTEN, F. Über den Psychologie-Unterricht an den Schweizer Hochschulen. (Training in psychology at Swiss academies.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1954, 8 (2-3), 44-47.—The newly formed professional group of Swiss psychologists is at present investigating the problem of training of clinical psychologists. The lack of unification in the training programs for psychologists at the 7 Swiss universities has, due to varying scientific orientations, produced one-sided and inadequately trained clinicians. The Swiss academies must necessarily follow the universities' curricula closely so that the graduate students are poorly prepared for the responsibility of becoming practicing psychologists. A well-rounded training program, including scientific method as well as modern clinical techniques, should replace the current emphases.—(E. Schwerin)

1858. BHANDARI, L. C. New horizons in clinical psychology. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 63-73.—

Zilboorg and other medical men have condemned the practice of any form of psychotherapy by psychologists who are not medical men. But Freud has sanctioned the practice of psychoanalytic therapy by properly trained analysts. Medical men have charged that psychologists without medical training can not understand the nature of disease or distinguish between mental and physical diseases. In reply, it should be pointed out that psychologists have participated in the development of our knowledge of psychodynamics and its relation to psychosomatic illnesses. Besides, there is a prevalent need for psychologists to administer brief psychotherapy.—(H. Wunderlich)

1859. BIBRING, GRETE L. The training analysis and its place in psycho-analytic training. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 169-173.—Discusses aims of, and problems inherent in, the didactic analysis.—(G. Elias)

1860. BROWN, WILLIAM H., & KORNER, IJA N. (U. Utah Med. Coll., Salt Lake City.) The clinical psychologist's opportunities and obligations in the community. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 189-190.—A discussion of the role of the clinical psychologist in working within society, in the community, to apply his abilities to the molding of social structure, for "only by going where society is can we maintain ourselves."—(J. Arbit)

1861. CASSEL, RUSSELL N. (Scott Air Force Base, Ill.) Delineating the areas of educational and clinical psychology. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 292-299.—"The role of the educational psychologist tends to center around the preventive or prophylactic function relative to mental illness; while the clinical psychologist is concerned primarily with curative or ameliorative ones." The author describes the field of the educational psychologist as including educational and vocational guidance, psychodiagnosis, individual and group therapy, mental hygiene programs, marriage counseling, and problems of old age. The clinical psychologist is seen as working usually in conjunction with psychiatrist and social worker, and as dealing primarily with individuals who are clearly mentally ill.—(E. B. Mallory)

1862. CORSINI, RAYMOND J., & MILLER, GREGORY A. Psychology in prisons, 1952. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 184-185.—An analysis of the results of a questionnaire sent to 60 psychologists known to be operating in adult correctional institutions in terms of training, supervision, job requirements, salaries, work activities, evaluation methods, etc.—(J. Arbit)

1863. CURRAN, FRANK J., & HASHAGEN, JANE M. (Children's Service Center, Charlottesville, Va.) Foreign student clinical training program. 2. Training values with foreign visitors in a small clinic center. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 20-28.—With few exceptions, the problems of training foreign personnel are the same in a big city as in a small community. The positive values are many including challenging staff members to keep on their toes because of the probing, the comparison of procedures, the ways of life, etc., which are discussed by foreigners.—(R. E. Perl)

1864. DAVID, HENRY P. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Phones, phonies, and psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 237-240.—A study of the Psychology Section of the Classified Telephone Directories of

20 major cities indicate "that the professional showcase of professional psychology has become more respectable and that the growing competition from APA members has made the market place of the Classified Telephone Directories less attractive for enterprising 'phonies.'"—(J. Arbit)

1865. DENNIS, WAYNE. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Productivity among American psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 191-194.—An attempt to answer the question of "whether the aggregate publications of any generation of scientists are made up primarily of the work of the highly productive minority or are composed chiefly of the contributions of the less productive majority." Using data from four groups (different time periods) of American psychologists found that the total output of each of the groups is made up to a large extent of the publications of a relatively small number of productive individuals. Further analysis revealed that the more productive persons had their work cited most often in scholarly works in psychology and are more likely to receive professional recognition and honors.—(J. Arbit)

1866. EGLASH, ALBERT. (Mayor's Rehabilitation Committee, Detroit, Mich.) A group-discussion method of teaching psychology. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 257-267.—Two elementary psychology classes, of which one was taught by the group-discussion method, the other by lecture, showed no significant differences in achievement. Although the instructor preferred the group-discussion method, student morale was higher in the lecture group. The students' perception of an instructor as "democratic" depends more on the latter's manner and attitude than on the form of the class work.—(E. B. Mallory)

1867. FERNBERGER, SAMUEL W. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) The prestige and impact of various psychologists on psychology in America. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 288-298.—Prestige and impact was measured in terms of knowledge of field of work of important psychologists. Subjects in the study were a group of 2288 graduate students in psychology attending 93 educational institutions. Amount of publication, quality of publication and area of contribution are some of the factors determining prestige and impact. Comparing first and third year graduate students the author found that, "Three years of graduate instruction changes the prestige of some psychologists in a few cases, but the consistencies of rank order of those reported as just beginning graduate work and those who have had at least three years of such instruction are far greater than the differences in relative rank order."—(J. A. Stern)

1868. FERRO, IRMA. (Scuola Italiana di Servizio Sociale, Rome, Italy.) Foreign student clinical training program. 3. A foreign student's experience in American clinics. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 29-35.—A UN Social Welfare Fellowship Program scholarship was extended from one year to two years for the author. She feels that short-term scholarships create anxiety and in the effort to get the most in the shortest time, what is really gotten is questionable. Visiting many clinics, asking questions and taking part in intake or treatment conferences has limited value. From these experiences, the essentials of a clinic, the helping process, is not understood and taken home. The problems of working with a clinic team, the resistance and advantages, are discussed and explained.—(R. E. Perl)

1869. FOX, WILLIAM M. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Additional notes on the case method of instruction. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 242-243.—A supplement to the report by Castore and Berrien (see 25:96) which tends to confirm their findings regarding students' feelings toward the case method of instruction.—(J. Arbit)

1870. GARDNER, GEORGE E., & HOLMES, ELIZABETH H. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) Foreign student clinical training program. 1. Problems of selection and training of foreign students. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 8-19.—Foreign students who come for a short interview or those who come for a few weeks or months as part of an observation-learning program can be handled intelligently. But those who come as accepted trainees for specialized postgraduate training in psychiatry, clinical psychology or psychiatric social work raise many problems because of their different preparation and their unfamiliarity with our culture patterns and clinic structure and procedure. The authors submit in outline a plan for the establishment of a coordinated system for the selection and placement of foreign students. There is a discussion by Melly Simon.—(R. E. Perl)

1871. GITELSON, MAXWELL. Therapeutic problems in the analysis of the 'normal' candidate. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 174-183.—The "normal" trainee in psychoanalysis is a person whose personality defences are integrated in a manner that obtains gratification in this society. The task of the analysis is to make the analysand free of the gravitational pulls of society, to which the "normal" candidate has adjusted. This produces a personality that is incompatible with opportunism and compromise. The analyst will look at culturally determined "normal" behavior as resistance which must be overcome in building the ideal personality for the future analyst.—(G. Elias)

1872. GROSSACK, MARTIN. (Philander Smith Coll., Little Rock, Ark.) Some Negro perceptions of psychologists: an observation on psychology's public relations. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 188-189.—Using 14 colored undergraduates given rudimentary training in interviewing, 51 Southern Negroes' perceptions of the general activities of psychologists and their specific work in the area of Negro-white relations were secured. The implication of these results for APA public relations is noted.—(J. Arbit)

1873. HEIMANN, PAULA. Problems of the training analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 163-168.—The training analysis is different from a therapeutic analysis. It is necessary, however, that the analyst adhere to purely analytical procedure. The analyst must master his own problems to avoid being entrapped by his counter-transferences.—(G. Elias)

1874. HOFSTÄTTER, PETER R. Die beiden Wissensbegriffe und die Psychologie. (The two concepts of knowledge and psychology.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 138-147.—The differences between German and American psychology can be understood in terms of the differences between phenomenological and operationalist standpoints. For the former, explanation is accomplished by the evident "fitting together" of observed phenomena; for the latter explanation is accomplished through the elaboration of knowledge enabling prediction. These two modes of knowledge are not incompatible, but are complementary.

tary in the activity of the scientist who often makes use of both positions in an alternating manner.—(E. W. Eng)

1875. HUSBAND, RICHARD WELLINGTON. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Television versus classroom for learning general psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 181-183.—A psychology course was presented to home television viewers, studio viewers, kinescope viewers, and two standard campus classes. A discussion of the course, the television students, grades for the five groups, and recommendations for future presentation of television classes is presented.—(J. Arbit)

1876. KOFFKA, KURT. The place of a psychologist among scientists. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 98-109.—On the level of observation, the psychologist encounters the problem of describing observed facts as observed and scrutinizing their value for our knowledge of the external world. In the realm of reason, the psychologist has the problem of describing rational thought as an occurrence and to establish its value as an indicator of events beyond thought. The psychologist studying science as a part of behavior makes the same kind of contribution whether he studies observation or ratiocination. He alone can overcome the otherwise irreconcilable difference between naturalism and spiritualism, relativism, and absolutism, fact and value.—(H. A. Goolishian)

1877. LAMPL-de GROOT, JEANNE. Problems of psycho-analytic training. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 184-187.—The training analysis must accomplish more than the therapeutic analysis. The former usually ceases when symptoms are alleviated; the latter continues until the ego itself has been worked over. Therefore the training analysis must continue to take a long time. And training analysts, themselves, should undergo analysis from time to time to help them avoid feelings of grandeur imposed by their work.—(G. Elias)

1878. LANDFIELD, ALVIN W. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Research avoidance in clinical students. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 240-242.—A discussion of the determinants of research avoidance in clinical students and what may be done by way of presenting an orientation within which students would develop a more positive attitude toward research.—(J. Arbit)

1879. LUYTEN, N. M. (Fribourg U., Switzerland.) Caractère philosophique de la psychologie. (The philosophical character of psychology.) *Proc. Xth Int. Congr. Phil.*, 1953, 7, 7-11.—The nature of psychology demands that it must be a philosophical science. Its subject is behavior, but the well understood study of behavior leads directly to the study of the consciousness and the inner life.—(M. Choynowski)

1880. McKEACHIE, W. J., & HILER, WESLEY. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The problem-oriented approach to teaching psychology. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 224-232.—Learning is easiest and most efficient when the student actively seeks information to fill in recognized gaps in his framework of knowledge. Two experiments with matched groups showed that students attained higher scores when tested on material which they had studied with the aid of worksheet questions. The author recommends work-book questions of a type that require the student to see implications and draw inferences rather than merely to repeat memorized facts.—(E. B. Mallory)

1881. MALGAUD, W. (89 rue Berckmans, Brussels, Belgium.) La science de la pensée. (The science of thought.) *Proc. Xth Int. Congr. Phil.*, 1953, 7, 61-66.—The positive psychology undervalues too often the role of the idea which is inherent in the analysis of the most elementary act of knowing. Only having assured its method and having posed the problem of the idea with the required clarity, psychology may call itself the science of thought.—(M. Choynowski)

1882. MEYERHOFF, HOWARD A. Graduate students and selective service. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 235-236.—The effect of recent selective service policies upon the production of scientists in general and psychologists in particular.—(J. Arbit)

1883. MOORE, BRUCE V. Faculty and students in departments with graduate programs in psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 255-257.—An analysis of data from a questionnaire sent to institutions offering graduate training in psychology in terms of the number and status of faculty members and students.—(J. Arbit)

1884. MOWBRAY, R. M. The clinical psychologist as a humane scientist. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 164-169.—"This apology for the clinical psychologist has viewed him as a humane scientist.... From one point of view the onus is upon him as a scientist to clear the way for research in psychopathology, yet his commitments to the all-too-numerous patients may divert his energies from future solutions to present problems demanding at least ad hoc solutions. In the language of the money-market, the clinical psychologist must weigh present need against estimated gain in the future. The degree of his enlightened faith in statistical method will determine the extent to which he invests in the 'futures' of research. The yield from such investment promises to be high for him, both scientifically and professionally. By conscientious research, the clinical psychologist can become more humane and more scientific."—(C. L. Winder)

1885. NIELSEN, NILS. The dynamics of training analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 247-249.—Criticizes present day didactic analysis practice. It is particularly unsuited for normal, nonneurotic individuals. Therefore, to require a lengthy, successful analysis of trainees is tantamount to limiting the psychoanalytical field to neurotic trainees.—(G. Elias)

1886. PERKINS, ROLLIN M., HOLSTROM, JOHN D., HAINES, WILLIAM H., REGAN, LOUIS J., & ZILBOORG, GREGORY. Section on legal aspects of psychiatry: summary of symposium on privileged communications. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 13-21.—This is an edited report of symposium discussions on a variety of legal problems as they pertain to psychiatric practice.—(N. H. Pronko)

1887. PIÉROLA, RAÚL ALBERTO. (Universidad de Tucumán, Argentina.) El dilema de la psicología y el existencialismo. (The dilemma of psychology and existentialism.) *Proc. Xth Int. Congr. Phil.*, 1953, 7, 38-42.—The author presents the dilemma of two psychologies, one being an experimental natural science and another an introspective spiritual science, and argues that the first one is insufficient for the real understanding of man. The proper object of psychology is mental life and the contemporary existential philosophy, as represented by Sartre and Merleau-



Ponty, with its phenomenological method, shows the way to learn the human reality.—(M. Choynowski)

1898. SHELLEY, E. L. V. (Boys Vocational School, Lansing, Mich.) Psychological services in state schools for delinquent boys. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 186-187.—A discussion of the results of a survey sent to 68 institutions which serve a male population between the ages of 12 and 18 and which are training schools, not penal institutions. The discussion covers the following topics: number of schools employing psychologists, training level of the psychologists, ratio of boys to psychologists, and the need for workers in this area.—(J. Arbit)

1899. TROUT, DAVID M. (Central Mich. Coll. Educ., Mt. Pleasant.) Why define counseling in medical terms? *Person. Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 518-523.—A recent legal opinion has posed an important question to counselor trainers: Can counselors justify, either by law or by logic, the description of their activities in terms long used to designate the major functions of the medical professions? It is felt that the answer must be negative, for five reasons which are discussed. Five suggestions are made for the future.—(G. S. Speer)

1890. WHITE, J. GUSTAV. (Chapman College, Los Angeles, Calif.) Non-formal training of counselors; a professional question. *Counseling*, 1954, 12(3), 3-4.—After a brief description of the various "non-professional psychologists" who do counseling, the author concludes that "properly trained professional psychologists should exert themselves to offer counseling courses and lectures for the natural, part-time general counselors." A description of an appropriate course is described.—(F. Costin)

(See also abstracts 2418, 2961, 3182, 3186, 3225)

#### Films

1891. AGE of turmoil. (Elizabeth Hurlock.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 20 min., 1953. Available through McGraw-Hill Film Text Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$100.00.—Characteristic aspects of early adolescence are demonstrated through various film sequences showing a few adolescents in various situations at home and with other adolescents. Emotional immaturity is demonstrated through giggling, strong criticism of the school, unrealistic ideas about the future, need for independence, and various seemingly useless activities. Parents are shown in their relation to various behavior problems. The age of turmoil demonstrates adolescent behavior with emphasis on problems and needed understanding of this stage of development. The film is correlated with "Adolescent behavior," by Elizabeth Hurlock.—(A. Manoll)

1892. The EFFECTS of electro-convulsive shock on conditioned anxiety. (Howard F. Hunt & Joseph V. Brady.) 16 mm. motion picture film, color, silent, 13 min., 1953. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$65.00; rental, \$3.00 a day.—The film is divided into two parts. The first part is an experimental demonstration on the effect of E.C.S. on an emotional response acquired in a grill box: two white rats are conditioned to show anxiety at the sound of a clicker; then the experimental animal is

given an E.C.S., the control, a pseudo E.C.S. The first animal loses its anxiety response, the second retains it. In the second part, two rats having learned the lever-pressing in the grill box are conditioned to terminate pressing at the sound of clicker; E.C.S. destroys conditioning; pseudo-E.C.S. has no effect on control animal.—(A. Manoll)

1893. GENETICS and behavior. (Joseph Antonitis, & J. Paul Scott.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, silent, 16 min., 1953. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$35.00; color, \$85.00; rental \$3.00 a day.—Genetic factors determine structure which limits behavior. Certain types of behavior are directly related to inherited characteristics. Various film sequences show feeding behavior, as determined by structure, in fish, birds, insects and mammals; also in feeding the young (rat, guinea pig, dog), in locomotion (dog, rabbit), and in general reactions, e.g. in pirouetting, trembling, jittery or waltzing mice. Certain inherited characteristics as to structure do not affect behavior although might limit it. The importance of structural differences is demonstrated through the presentation of differential audiogenic seizures in mice and rabbits.—(A. Manoll)

1894. GOOD speech for Gary. (U. Southern California; Lester F. Beck.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, 22 min., 1953. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$90.00; color, \$175.00.—A comprehensive school speech program is clearly demonstrated. Special techniques such as group work, play, choral speaking, drawings, puppets, speech games, are presented as meaningfully related to the training of speech difficulties of Gary. The role of the home, of the P.T.A., and other media as they relate to the problem of acquiring good speech habits are exemplified through appropriate scenes. The film emphasizes the importance of co-operation between school and home, as well as the need for understanding of basic psychological factors as they relate to the genesis of speech difficulties or to special training techniques.—(A. Manoll)

1895. The MEANING of adolescence. (Elizabeth Hurlock.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 16 min., 1953. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$85.00.—Adolescence is presented as a period of transition requiring appropriate solutions of various adjustment problems. Various film sequences demonstrate characteristic changes of a physical, social, emotional, and mental nature which necessitate appropriate understanding on the part of the adult. Through various life experiences of a boy and girl at home and in the adolescent world the film suggests the need for physical, social, sex, religious, and moral adjustments. The need for proper understanding of these various aspects of the adolescent on the part of the adult is emphasized. The film is correlated with the text, "Adolescent behavior," by Elizabeth Hurlock.—(A. Manoll)

1896. MECHANICAL interest and ability of a home raised chimpanzee: Part I. (Keith J. Hayes, & Cathy Hayes.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, silent, 17 min., 1954. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania, \$40.00; rental, \$2.00 a day.—Various aspects of structure and function of



chimpanzee hands are demonstrated. The chimpanzee is shown in different situations requiring hand manipulations, from 8 months to 6 years. Developmental aspects of manual dexterity are shown in activities such as, playing with blocks and toys, attempts to tie knots, snap-and-ring sets, filing own nails, and the use of carpenter's tools. The film is a supplement to "Imitation in a Home-Raised Chimpanzee," by the same authors.—(A. Manoll)

1897. MECHANICAL interest and ability of a home raised chimpanzee: Part II. (Keith J. Hayes, & Cathy Hayes.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, silent, 18 min., 1954. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$43.00; rental \$2.00 a day.—The behavior of Viki, a home-raised chimpanzee is shown in a variety of situations, such as play with water (9 months to 5 years), play with fire (3 to 5 years); also, building tunnels in a sand box, scribbling, cigarette smoking, stringing of beads, use of knife, and use of needle and thread, (sewing). The film is a supplement to "Imitation in a Home-Raised Chimpanzee," by the same authors.—(A. Manoll)

1898. MECHANICAL interest and ability of a home raised chimpanzee: Part III. (Keith J. Hayes, & Cathy Hayes.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, silent, 15 min., 1954. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$37.00; rental, \$2.00 a day.—Various film sequences show the behavior of Viki between ages 2 and 5 in such situations as: playing with light switch, electric fan, telephone, phonograph, toy music box, mirror; also using a dart gun, iodine applicator, toys and blocks. The film is a supplement to "Imitation in a Home-Raised Chimpanzee," by the same authors.—(A. Manoll)

1899. MECHANICAL interest and ability of a home raised chimpanzee: Part IV. (Keith J. Hayes, & Cathy Hayes.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, silent, 17 min., 1954. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$42.00; rental, \$2.00 a day.—Various aspects of behavior resulting from formal training in a home-raised chimpanzee are clearly presented. Different film sequences show toilet training, eating with spoon, dressing self, use of bottle and can opener, use of straw, pouring coffee, and use of faucets; also problem solving situations such as string pulling, stick and pellet, and suspended lure. The film is a supplement to "Imitation in a Home-Raised Chimpanzee," by the same authors.—(A. Manoll)

1900. MEETING the needs of adolescence. (Elizabeth Hurlock.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 19 min., 1953. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$95.00.—The needs of adolescents should be satisfied so as to facilitate their normal development into mature adults. Various film sequences demonstrate the way in which the parents can contribute to the appropriate satisfaction of such needs as physical, mental, vocational, spiritual or religious, social, and emotional. These various needs should be satisfied so as to facilitate meaningful relationships with the others, in terms of growing independence and social acceptance. The film is developed around a 17-year-old girl and a 14-year-old

boy with emphasis on the role of the mother and father in the gradual development of appropriate social and moral behavior of the adolescent. The film is correlated with the text, "Adolescent Development," by Elizabeth Hurlock.—(A. Manoll)

1901. PHYSICAL aspects of puberty. (Elizabeth Hurlock.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 19 min., 1953. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$95.00.—Various aspects of physical characteristics of adolescence are presented. Film sequences demonstrate the importance of the endocrine system, the general aspects of sex organs, the development of secondary sex characteristics, as well as general physical changes. Processes of physical maturation are presented separately for boys and girls. Social effects of variations in the physical development are also indicated. The rate of physical growth has definite effects on human behavior problems and should be considered for a proper understanding of adolescent adjustment. The film is correlated with the text, "Adolescent behavior," by Elizabeth Hurlock.—(A. Manoll)

1902. SHYNESS. (National Film Board of Canada; Tom Daly and Stanley Jackson.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 16 min., 1954. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$95.00.—The problem of shyness in its individual and social aspects is demonstrated. Various film sequences show how through sociometric and other psychological tests the shy child could be identified. Three children are shown in various situations exemplifying social behavior, home conditions and general characteristics of shyness. The film emphasizes the importance of the Child Guidance Clinic, the effect of parental attitudes, and especially the need for understanding of the basic conditions of shyness. The need for a co-operative effort of the parents, school, and psychiatrist in providing an adequate climate for social and educational adjustment, is also stressed.—(A. Manoll)

1903. SOCIAL-SEX attitudes in adolescence. (Elizabeth Hurlock.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 22 min., 1953. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$110.00.—The problem of sex education and the gradual understanding of the opposite sex is demonstrated through various film sequences showing a boy and a girl in characteristic life situations. The film emphasizes the importance of home in the early understanding of sex problems, the meaning of dating, and especially the problem of individual decisions as to the choice of the mate for marriage. The boy and girl are shown in successive stages of social-sex attitudes culminating in marriage. The film is correlated with the text, "Adolescent behavior," by Elizabeth Hurlock.—(A. Manoll)

1904. SYMBOLS of expression. (Werner Wolff.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 26 min., 1953. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$52.00; rental \$2.50 a day.—Personality is expressed in movement of the body when walking, dancing or gesturing, as well as in writing, drawing, or "doodling." Graphic expressions in terms of personality key symbols reflect the individual style. Various film sequences demonstrate this psychodynamics approach through presentation

of various examples of graphic expressions in children and adolescents, as well as signatures, or music manuscripts of great composers. This film is an extension of the film "Unity of Personality" (Psychological Cinema Register) and can be correlated with the book, "Diagrams of the Unconscious," by Werner Wolff. —(A. Manoll)

## PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1905. BAITSCH, HELMUT. (Anthropological Institute, Munich, Germany.) Über Geschlechts- und Seitendifferenzen im "Niveau"-Elektrodermatogramm. (Sex differences and right-left differences in the basal electrodermatogram.) *Conf. neurol.* 1954, 14, 88-100. — "In 433 persons (200 men, 120 women, 63 boys, 50 girls) the electrodermatograms showed definite differences between the left and the right side. In 60-80% of the cases the value is higher on the right side than on the left. It is suspected that there is some connection between these differences and the general problem of differences between the right and the left side. In adults, there are distinct sexual differences. The average values of the electrodermatograms are higher in males than in females. This sexual difference is absent in children. The range of variability is very large, in children somewhat smaller than in adults. The distribution of the values corresponds to a normal distribution of second order." French and English summaries. 36 references. —(M. L. Simmel)

1906. HALL, F. G., & BARKER, JUNE. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Performance of acclimatized mice at altitude. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1954, 86, 165-167. — The physical work output of a group of 50 mice was measured on a treadmill under conditions of ground level pressure and acclimatization to a pressure of 20,000 feet (350 mm Hg). The latter showed an increase in performance when transferred to a higher altitude pressure of 28,000 feet (247 mm Hg), compared with the ground level controls. Training effects were equalized in the groups. Hemoglobin concentration does not appear to be the sole determinant of this difference. —(B. A. Maher)

1907. KNAUF, VINCENT HERBERT. The effects of cortical ablations in monkeys on the galvanic skin response to pure-tone stimulation. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 212-213. — Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Wisconsin, 1953.

1908. SHELDON, WILLIAM A. (Columbia U., New York.) Atlas of men, a guide for somatotyping the adult male at all ages. New York: Harper, 1954. xvi, 357 p. \$10.00. — Photographs representing front, side, and rear views of 1,175 men photographed in identical postures make available a standard file of somatotype variations. Part I, The nature of the somatotype, discusses the need for a biological identification tag, a preliminary exploration, a pilot study, and individual differences within the somatotype. The photographs, with accompanying text and age-height-weight tables, are arranged in Part II, Atlas for somatotyping men, in a manner such that "the seven gradations in the first component (endomorphy) divide the whole series of 88 somatypes into seven sections within each of which the first component is held at a constant strength." Glossary, tables, and equipment and procedures in somatotyping. —(A. J. Sprow)

1909. STEINBERG, HANNAH. Effects of nitrous oxide on reactions to stress. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23(Inset), 12. — Abstract.

1910. STELLAR, ELIOT; HYMAN, RAY, & SAMET, SHERWOOD. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Gastric factors controlling water- and salt-solution-drinking. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 220-226. — Thirsty rats presented with salt solutions of various concentrations increase their intake as a function of concentration up to an isotonic solution strength, with a decreased acceptance of hypertonic solutions. Hypertonic pre-drink loads elevate the drinking of water or hypotonic solutions but decrease the intake of hypertonic solutions. The volume of preload, irrespective of concentration, is inversely related to subsequent drinking save with a 3% NaCl preload, where water intake is markedly increased. Delays after preloading up to an hour have little effect. Animals with esophageal fistulas show the same types of acceptance curves for saline solutions as control animals but accept more of the hypertonic solutions. —(L. L. O'Kelly)

1911. STRUGHOLD, H. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Hypoxia, hypoxidosis, hypoxidation, hibernation, apparent death, and suspended animation. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 113-122. — A review of the historical development of terms relating to oxygen deficiency is presented, and an effort is made to resolve differences in meaning of a number of terms. Several terms are re-defined and discussed in relation to physical and physiological factors in oxygen deficiency. 46 references. —(J. M. Vanderplas)

1912. VENZMER, GERHARD. Psychische Wirkungen der Nebenschilddrüsen und Nebennierenhormone. (Psychical effects of the hormones of the parathyroid and adrenal glands.) *Hippokrat.*, 1953, 24, 225-230. — The adrenal glands are indispensable for the normal ontogenetic development of the brain, as well as for the forming of the ego-feeling. Children born without brains are also lacking adrenal glands. Already in the human embryo the adrenal glands are disproportionately larger organs than in the case of mammals. People with intense paraneurotic production are mostly leptosomatic, richly and darkly covered with hair, psychically adaptable, energetic and sexually appealing. —(P. L. Krieger)

(See also abstract 2710)

## Nervous System

1913. ARDUINI, A., & MORUZZI, G. (U. Pisa, Italy.) Olfactory arousal reactions in the "cerveau isolé" cat. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 5, 243-250. — The burst activity of the cerebral cortex is blocked in the "cerveau isolé" (midbrain transected) cat by olfactory, but not by visual, impulses. The most effective stimulus is blowing into the nostrils. Olfactory arousal is shorter and less intense in "cerveau isolé" than after spinal transection at C1. The hypothesis is advanced that the olfactory and the reticular ascending impulses converge on the cephalic areas of the activating system. —(R. J. Ellingson)

1914. ARDUINI, A., & MORUZZI, G. (U. Pisa, Italy.) Sensory and thalamic synchronization in the olfactory bulb. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 5,

235-242.—The electrical activity of the olfactory bulb may be synchronized by blowing air into the nostril (induced waves of Adrian) or during the initial phase of anemia. This synchronization is peripheral in nature, being present after severing all connections with the brain. Recruiting R's are recorded from the olfactory bulb during low frequency thalamic stimulation, and can be abolished by severing the connections with the brain. Bulbo-reticular activation (of Moruzzi and Magoun) blocks the thalamic recruitment R but not the peripheral "induced waves." —(R. J. Ellingson)

1915. BIRŮKOV, D. A. Konferenční zpráva o kortiko-višerální regulaci v Německé demokratické republice. (Conference on cortico-visceral regulation in the German Democratic Republic.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1954, 40(3), 379-382.—Summaries of papers read at the 1954 conference on cortico-visceral regulation in Leipzig are given along with an account of the conference called into session by the State Pavlovian Commission of eastern Germany. The chief topics of the conference were nervous, conditioned internal organ activity, sleep therapy, and the physiology and pathology of the autonomic nervous system.—(I. D. London)

1916. BUJAS, Z., PETZ, B., & KRKOVIĆ, A. (Institut za hihijenu rada, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) Električna aktivnost mozga u toku dužeg intelektualnog rada. (Electric activity of the brain during prolonged mental work.) *Arhiv. hig. rada*, 1953, 2, 125-136.—By means of an electroencephalograph, the fluctuations of the brain potentials in 5 subjects were measured before, during and after adding pairs of numerals read out to them during one hour. The results showed that the alpha-index rapidly decreased at the beginning of mental work, its rate of decrease diminishing with the progress of work; towards the end of work a tendency of increasing of alpha-index was noticeable. After the end of work it rose again. The authors try to explain these results by means of the antagonistic influence of exercise and fatigue. Under the influence of the exercise, the alpha-index has the tendency of rising, however the fatigue causes the fall of the alpha-index. 19 references.—(B. Petz)

1917. CHOW, KAO LIANG. (Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology, Inc., Orange Park, Fla.) Lack of behavioral effects following destruction of some thalamic association nuclei in monkey. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 71, 762-771.—Bilateral stereotaxic lesions made in n. medialis dorsalis and n. pulvinaris of 7 *Macacus mulattus* monkeys, pre-trained in 5 test situations, were without effect upon the Ss retention of the acts. These and other results indicate that degree of retrograde degeneration of thalamic nuclei is not related to behavioral symptoms following cortical ablation. "Either the 'association nuclei' do not participate in mediating behavior tested, or they alone, but not their projection fields, have a high degree of equipotentiality."—(L. A. Pennington)

1918. CLARE, M. H., & BISHOP, G. H. Responses from an association area secondarily activated from optic cortex. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 271-277.—A cortical area which responds secondarily to striate activity was found to consist of a strip in the lower half of the medial suprasylvian sulcus wall, parallel to the optic area. This strip gives a response resembling that from the optic cortex but of

lesser amplitude and with a greater latency, and its response probably follows the discharge of the second major spike of the optic cortex response to stimulation, which, in turn, stems from activity of layer IV and possibly III of the pyramidal cells. This area may represent an association center relating optic to acoustic activity.—(H. P. Van Cott)

1919. COHEN, SIDNEY M., & GRUNDFEST, HARRY. (Columbia U., New York.) Thalamic loci of electrical activity initiated by afferent impulses in cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 193-207.—Thalamic activity evoked by electrical shocks applied to cutaneous nerves and mechanical stimulation of selected skin areas was recorded in anesthetized cats. Poorly localized responses were obtained from the ventral posterior thalamic nucleus on stimulation of several afferents and skin areas. The authors maintain that the thalamus does not separate sensory impulses initiated at different areas into discrete sets of messages to higher areas. 22 references.—(H. P. Van Cott)

1920. GLOOR, P. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Autonomic functions of the diencephalon; a summary of the experimental work of Prof. W. R. Hess. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 71, 773-790.—English summary based upon the untranslated studies by W. R. Hess at Zurich who has used primarily the method of electrical stimulation in the unanesthetized cat from which to develop his conception of the integrative function of the hypothalamus. 23 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

1921. KURTSIN, I. T. Tret'e soveshchanie po problemam kortiko-višerální fiziologii i patologii. (Third conference on problems of cortico-visceral physiology and pathology.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1954, 40(3), 372-379.—Abstracts of a number of papers devoted to aspects of "cortico-visceral physiology and pathology" are provided. Pavlovian theory on experimental neuroses is held to be enriched. Sleep therapy is represented as highly beneficial in cases of hypertension, ulceration, asthma, etc.—conditions which are to be understood as disturbances of higher nervous activity in the Pavlovian sense.—(I. D. London)

1922. LIVINGSTON, W. K., HAUGEN, F. P., & BROOKHART, J. M. (U. Oregon Med. Sch., Portland.) Functional organization of the central nervous system. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 485-496.—Review of recent advances in neurophysiology leads the writers to formulate a "trans-actional" conception of mind-body problems. This view is based on current recognition of the brain-stem reticular system, which "suggests a vertical organization of function in the nervous system that serves to unify the organism into a functional whole." The "trans-actional" system, apart from the reticular formation, may include "the association areas of the cerebral cortex, the limbic lobe, and perhaps other parts of the brain."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

1923. MacKAY, D. M. (U. London, Eng.) Some experiments on the perception of patterns modulated at the alpha frequency. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 5, 559-562.—Experiments are described which were designed to test the hypothesis that "scanning" of the visual field takes place at the frequency of the alpha rhythm. Although the results do not disprove the hypothesis, they fail to confirm it and "appear to circumscribe the role attributable to the alpha rhythm in such speculations."—(R. J. Ellingson)



1924. MARTIN, F., BAUMANN, J., & SEMADÉNI, G. (19, Route de Florissant, Geneva, Switzerland.) Remarques sur les stimulations à contenu psychosensoriel en électro-encéphalographie. (EEG effects of psychosensorial stimulation.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 181-183.—Abstract.

1925. MOTOKAWA, KOITI, & EBE, MITURU. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Antidromic stimulation of optic nerve and photosensitivity of cat retina. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 364-374.—Action potentials resembling those of spinal ganglion cells were recorded from ganglion cells of the retina on stimulation of the optic nerve of decerebrate cats. Following an antidromic volley the excitability of the retina was lowered from 40 to 60 per cent of normal. This depression lasted 100, 170 and 250 msec. for red, green and blue test lights. Retinal induction caused by monochromatic light was extinguished by alternating current applied to the eyeball but not to the optic nerve. The authors conclude that retinal induction is therefore not localized in the retinal ganglion cells. 27 references.—(H. P. Van Cott)

1926. MULLER, R. De la valeur de la dérivation à référence lobulaire dans certains tracés électro-encéphalographiques. (The value of the ear lead in certain electroencephalographic tracings.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 231-245.—An electroencephalographic method for detecting temporal lobe foci through the use of homolateral and crossed ear leads is described. The method has been found to be clinically useful in suspected cases of temporal lobe tumor, otogenic abscess, focal epilepsy of temporal lobe origin, and post-traumatic and post-encephalitic state.—(A. L. Benton)

1927. MUNDY-CASTLE, A. C. (Nat. Inst. Pers. Res., Johannesburg, S. A.) An analysis of central responses to photic stimulation in normal adults. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 5, 1-22.—EEGs were recorded from 154 young normal adults and 40 mentally normal seniles during rhythmic photic stimulation. The existence of spontaneous activity in a frequency band and the evocation of that frequency by a corresponding stimulus rate are reported for all frequency bands from 8-26 cps. Some age, but no sex, differences were noted.—(R. J. Ellingson)

1928. MUNDY-CASTLE, A. C. (Nat. Inst. Pers. Res., Johannesburg, S. A.) The clinical significance of photic stimulation. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 5, 187-202.—An analysis of central R<sub>s</sub> recorded by EEG to rhythmic photic stimulation in a normal adult group and several groups of patients displaying epilepsy and other episodic disorders (including behavior problem children) is reported. Abnormal R<sub>s</sub>—spike-and-wave, frontal spikes, and dysrhythmia—occurred in 13-25% of patients with epilepsy and allied disorders and were more frequent in cases with minor than major seizures. Abnormal R<sub>s</sub> occurred in 30% of behavior problem children without fits and in 68% of those with fits. A significantly greater incidence of 3rd subharmonics and higher mean amplitudes of R<sub>s</sub> in the theta and low (8-10 cps) alpha bands were found among patients than among controls.—(R. J. Ellingson)

1929. PEDERSEN, EJNER. Studies on the central pathway of the flexion reflex in man and animal: and changes in the reflex threshold and the circulation after spinal transection. *Acta Psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, Suppl. 88, 61p.—The reflex pathway is the

same, viz., spinal, in the normal, spinal, and pathological subject. After spinal transection of rabbits there was a brief rise in the threshold for eliciting the reflex followed by a decreased threshold. The blood pressure rose and then fell following transection. Anoxia resulted in a higher reflex threshold. The theory is put forward that the transitory rise in threshold after transection is caused by circulation failure or anoxia of the caudal part of the spinal cord. When the animals were given dextran and ephedrine and breathed pure oxygen, the threshold fell rapidly after transection. 130 references.—(D. Prager)

1930. PRIBRAM, KARL H., ROSNER, BURTON S., & ROSENBLITH, WALTER A. (Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn.) Electrical responses to acoustic clicks in monkey; extent of neocortex activated. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 336-343.—The extent of neocortex eliciting electrical responses to acoustic clicks was mapped in seven anesthetized monkeys. A larger extent of neocortex was found to be activated than heretofore reported. Areas responsive to intense and to threshold stimuli are described and latencies of the initial positive deflection at different regions used to delimit a subdivision of "auditory" cortex. It is suggested that concepts of the thalamocortical system based on retrograde degeneration techniques must be modified.—(H. P. Van Cott)

1931. RUSSELL, ROGER W. Effects of reduced brain cholinesterase on behavior. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 6.—Abstract.

1932. TWITCHELL, THOMAS EVANS. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Sensory factors in purposive movement. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 239-252.—The motor deficit following complete and partial deafferentation of one upper limb in Macaca mulatta was determined. Complete deafferentation caused a profound deficit and amounted to virtual paralysis. When a single dorsal root was left intact, impairment was slight. Less impairment was observed in monkeys in which the intact dorsal root was in the hand region.—(H. P. Van Cott)

(See also abstract 1999)

#### RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1933. BEAMS, HOWARD L. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Affectivity as a factor in the apparent size of pictured food objects. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 197-200.—"The purpose of this study was to examine the hypothesis that affectivity plays a role in perceptual organization. It was proposed that a specific test of this hypothesis might be gained through attempting to measure the effect which a child's liking or dislike for certain food objects had upon his perception of the magnitude of each food object. The substantiation of the hypothesis is supported by the evidence presented."—(J. Arbit)

1934. BEXTON, W. H., HERON, W., & SCOTT, T. H. (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) Effects of decreased variation in the sensory environment. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 70-78.—22 male college students were put into cubicles for 2-3 days under conditions of greatly reduced sensory variation. General effects such as restlessness, emotional lability, and, on coming out of the cubicle, a disturbance in visual perception were noted. Effects on cognitive processes were measured by tests before, during,

and after the isolation in the cubicles. Various intelligence sub-tests show inferiority of S's performance during isolation period when compared with controls. Hallucinatory activity was also noted in S's in cubicles.—(E. D. Lawson)

1935. CLEGG, W. C., & DUNFIELD, N. M. (Defence Res. Med. Labs., Toronto, Ont., Can.) Non-visual perception of the postural vertical: II. Lateral plane. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 80-86.—This is a continuation of a previous report, (see 28: 8394), in which the effects of four variables upon perception of the postural upright following body tilt in the sagittal plane. This report covers four experiments which tested the same variables in the lateral plane. Variables studied were: degree of initial tilt, time held at initial tilt, direction of tilt, and angular velocity of return. All essential points agree with those reported for tilt in the sagittal plane reported previously.—(E. D. Lawson)

1936. COHEN, JOHN; HANSEL, C. E. M., & SYLVESTER, JOHN. (U. Manchester, Eng.) An experimental study of comparative judgments of time. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 108-114.—"Our aim... has been to discover the manner in which the seeming duration of time since different past events varies with the lapse of chronological time since these events." "The subject was given a line 10 in. long on a sheet of paper. He was asked to imagine that this line represented his life from 'birth' to 'now,' and to mark off a length representing... how long a given interval seemed in relation to the total past life..." "Our results suggest that, at any given age, estimates of intervals since given past events may be interpreted in accordance with the Weber principle up to a period of about 6 months. Beyond this period our method appears to yield a linear relationship only."—(L. E. Thune)

1937. DOWNER, J. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), & ZUBEK, JOHN P. Role of the cerebral cortex in temperature discrimination in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 199-203.—A temperature discrimination problem was taught to rats after blinding, and they were retrained after a sham operation. Following this part of the group was subjected to fronto-occipital lesions, the others to lesions in the somatic areas I and II of the cerebral cortex. Retesting showed no impairment of temperature discrimination in either group.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

1938. DUBOIS, FRANKLIN S. (Silver Hill Foundation, New Canaan, Conn.) The sense of time and its relation to psychiatric illness. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 46-51.—"This paper is a study of the psychological aspect of time and is based on clinical observation of several hundred psychiatric patients of many diagnostic types. The conclusions drawn are correlated with the findings of other authors and are formulated in an hypothesis that suggests a significant role for the sense of time in the motivation of human behavior." 41 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

1939. ERIKSEN, CHARLES W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The case for perceptual defense. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 175-182.—Two experimental requirements are shown to be basic to an adequate test of the perceptual defense hypothesis. First, it must be shown that the stimuli used are anxiety arousing for all subjects studied, and second, that the subjects have available avoidance defenses

appropriate to these anxiety sources. A number of experiments on this question are shown to be inadequate by these criteria, but some are seen as adequate and as supporting the perceptual defense notion. A possible explanation for the phenomenon is offered in terms of the previously demonstrated effects of anxiety upon problem solving and other cognitive functions. 39 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

1940. GELLHORN, E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Experimentelle Untersuchungen über den Schmerz. (Experimental tests of pain.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 89-97.—These experiments were conducted in the laboratories of Neurophysiology at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, over a period of 20 years. The influence of pain sensations in human beings and upon the spinal and supraspinal functions in animals were observed. The two series of experiments are complementary to each other; the human experiments demonstrating the subjective aspect, the animal experiments the objective aspect of the problem of pain. The results are discussed in detail. 30 references.—(J. M. Kraus)

1941. HARPER, ROLAND. Central topics in contemporary psychology arising from tasting and eating food. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 24, 20-21.—Abstract.

1942. HOWARD, I. P. An experimental and theoretical analysis of the size-weight illusion. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 4.—Abstract.

1943. KELVIN, R. P. (U. Coll. London, Eng.) Discrimination of size by sight and touch. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 23-34.—A constant method procedure was employed and the accuracy of size discrimination in one sense (sight or touch) was compared to that obtained with both senses (sight and touch). 40 men and 60 women served as subjects and judged the relative size of small metallic discs. Results did not indicate any systematic differences in accuracy between the various conditions.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

1944. KORNETSKY, CONAN. (Nat. Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Effects of anxiety and morphine on the anticipation and perception of painful radiant thermal stimuli. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 130-132.—Using human subjects with a history of opiate addiction, the response to painful stimulation under conditions of anxiety-arousing formality and reassuring informality in subjects given subcutaneous morphine and in control subjects receiving no medication was measured. It was found that morphine is most effective in raising the differential threshold to pain stimulation when the subject is anxious, but that under reassuring conditions morphine has no significant effect. Similar findings were found for anticipatory responses to pain. "There is some indication in this experiment that reduction of anxiety can be as effective as morphine in the relief of thermal pain and that morphine is only effective as an analgesic agent when anxiety is present."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

1945. LAUFFER, PAUL G. L. (George W. Luff Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.) Recent progress in odor and olfaction-biochemical approaches. *Proc. sci. Sect. Toilet Goods Ass.*, 1954, No. 21, 28-35.—A detailed summary of recent advances in biochemistry "to support the thesis that odorants affect olfactory cells by adsorption upon enzymes at the cell

surface, producing nerve impulses as a result of the chemical reactions catalyzed by these enzymes." The author believes that biochemical research on olfactory processes is the most promising approach to the problem of the nature of olfactory excitation. —(B. M. Wenzel)

1946. MADONICK, M. J. (New York Med. Coll.) Insensitiveness to pain. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 554-557. —An example of reduced pain sensitivity in skin and mucous membranes in a 36-year-old woman is described. No clinical or laboratory indications of disease of the central nervous system could be elicited. History showed the symptoms to have existed as long as the patient could remember. 28-item bibliography. —(L. I. O'Kelly)

1947. MALRIEU, PHILIPPE. (U. Toulouse, France.) Les origines de la conscience du temps. (Origins of the sense of time.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. 150 p. 600 fr. —Time explains a way of reaction, one's preferences and one's hesitations. Above all, it is a means of realization, the process by which each individual struggles against rhythms of biological origin in order that he may bring his own action into cosmic and social rhythms. In short, the reality of time becomes a factor of progress. 83-item bibliography. —(G. E. Bird)

1948. MARTIN, BARCLAY. (Stanford U., Calif.) Intolerance of ambiguity in interpersonal and perceptual behavior. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 494-503. —"This experiment was designed to test the hypotheses that measures of intolerance of ambiguity in an interpersonal situation would be correlated with measures obtained on three perceptual tasks: (a) the anisoleukonic illusion, (b) a Letter Recall test and (c) a Figure Preference test. Intolerance of ambiguity was measured in the interpersonal situations by counting the number of questions that the S asked in attempting to clarify an ambiguous situation. Only the hypothesis in regard to the anisoleukonic illusion was supported by the results. Ss who asked many questions in the interpersonal situations tended to take a longer time to see the illusion and saw it to a lesser magnitude than did subjects who asked only a few questions." —(M. O. Wilson)

1949. MURDOCK, BENNET B., JR. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) Perceptual defense and threshold measurements. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 565-571. —An attempt was made to determine if tachistoscopic presentations when the first identification is wrong will provide additional information. It was found that when the first response was wrong the correct responses were still above chance at upper-middle levels of illumination. This suggests that partial recognition did occur. It is concluded that other studies postulating "discrimination without awareness" are in error because of failure to exclude the possibility of partial recognition. —(M. O. Wilson)

1950. OHE, SEIZO. (4686 Oi-Kanoezokacho, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo.) La structure mathématique des sensations. (The mathematical structure of sensations.) *Proc. Xth Int. Congr. Phil.*, 1953, 7, 91-93. —The author shows on some examples (color vision, musical accords, sensation of warmth, pronunciation of vowels, etc.) that the structure of our sensations has some properties analogous to the properties of a group in mathematical understanding. For instance, colors such as red, orange, yellow,

green, blue and violet form a group in which the mixture of two colors may be viewed as a binary operation, the neutral color as a unit, and complementary colors as inverse elements. From this point of view our color vision constitutes a closed and well ordered universe. —(M. Choyowski)

1951. OHWAKI, YOSHIKAZU, & SATO, KAZUYUKI. An experimental study on the psychological relationships between visual and auditory stimuli. *Tohoku Psychol. Folia*, 1954, 14, 45-74. —To discover in adults whether there are psychological combinations or close relationships between figures as visual stimuli and vowels as auditory stimuli and whether any visual property is associated with any heard vowel. 8 S's were exposed to 16 nonsense visual figures and 8 nonsense sound complexes. There are characteristic correlations between the distribution of selected vowels and the differences of the contrasted attributes of the visual figures. The same tendencies were found in children. French and German summaries. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

1952. PHILLIPS, LESLIE, & FRAMO, JAMES L. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hospital.) Developmental theory applied to normal and psychopathological perception. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 464-474. —"The basic developmental law—that behavior proceeds from an undifferentiated response to the total stimulus pattern, through a process of selective attention to parts, and finally to a synthesis characterized as definite, discrete, and articulated, has been supported by the data presented here." 23 references. —(M. O. Wilson)

1953. RÉVÉSZ, G. Gestaltbildung und Strukturkenntnis. (Gestalt form and structural perception.) *Wien. Z. Psychol., Psychol. Pädag.*, 1953, 4, 269-274. —In honor of Prof. Erismann's 70th birthday, the history and operational meanings of the terms "perception" and "apperception" are reconsidered in terms of philosophical, optical, phenomenological, and Gestalt influences. —(H. P. David)

(See also abstracts 1760, 2900, 2908, 2925)

#### Vision

1954. ALPERN, MATHEW. The effect of luminance of the contrast inducing flashes on the spatial range of metacontrast. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 363-369. —Experimental data suggest that the spatial range does not increase with increased intensity of the contrast inducing flashes. —(D. Shad)

1955. ARMINGTON, JOHN C., & THIEDE, FREDERICK C. Effect of stimulus area and intensity upon the light-adapted electroretinogram. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 329-334. —Using conventional recording procedures and techniques found "inversely related stimulus areas and intensities may be used to produce criterion magnitudes of both A- and X-wave responses. The A- and X-wave responses do not appear to depend in any simple way upon the retinal region which is directly stimulated. The possibility that scattered light, or other factors, may be responsible for the results is discussed." —(J. Armit)

1956. ARNOLD, H. Optische Verschmelzungsfrequenz und ermüdende Beanspruchung. (Optic flicker-fusion frequency and fatigue.) *Arbeitsphysi-*



ologie, 1953, 15, 63-79. — (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3121.)

1957. ARNOLD, H., & WACHHOLDER, K. Weitere Untersuchungen über optische Verschmelzungsfrequenz und ermüdende körperliche Beanspruchung. (Further observations on flicker fusion frequency and tiring physical work.) *Arbeitsphysiologie*, 1953, 15, 139-148. — (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3122.)

1958. ARNOULT, MALCOLM D. Shape discrimination as a function of the angular orientation of the stimuli. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 323-328. — Pairs of two-dimensional nonsense figures were presented tachistoscopically to Ss who judged them as either same or different. The accuracy and latency of this discrimination was studied as a function of the angular separation of the shapes. Where the shapes were identical errors increased as a function of increased angular separation, while on the trials where the shapes were different errors showed an initial decrease, then an increase and finally another decrease. — (J. Arbib)

1959. ASHER, H. The suppression theory of binocular vision. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 246-251. — A brief review of this theory with its variations is given. — (D. Shaad)

1960. ATTNEAVE, FRED. Some informational aspects of visual perception. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 183-193. — This is an attempt to apply the concepts and techniques of information theory to the problems of visual perception. The informational concept of redundancy comes in for a good deal of attention with regard to the understanding of phenomena of visual perception, and a demonstration of its nature in this area is presented. The analysis employed by the author also permits him to present informational and statistical descriptions of a good many classical concepts from the area of vision, including the historically most important Gestalt perceptual principles. — (E. G. Aiken)

1961. BERGER, L. Die Fusion höhendistanter und gedrehter Doppelbilder. (Fusion of vertical separated and torsional double images.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1953, 154, 389-400. — (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3817.)

1962. BITTERMAN, M. E., KRAUSKOPF, JOHN, & HOCHBERG, J. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) Threshold for visual form: a diffusion model. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 205-219. — "Foveal form thresholds for luminous figures briefly exposed in a dark room were measured in terms of the intensity of illumination required for correct identification. In accordance with a diffusion model derived from the Köhler-Wallach theory of figural after-effects, form threshold was found to vary directly with the ratio of the perimeter to area and inversely with the magnitude of critical detail. Data on the prethreshold appearance of selected forms were related to results obtained with a physical diffusion model." — (J. A. Stern)

1963. BONGARD, M. M. (Relation of flicker fusion to simultaneous contrast in the visual analyzer.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1953, 90, 175-178. — In Russian. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3119.)

1964. BORNSCHEIN, H. Der Einfluss von Adaptationszustand und Reizintensität auf die Komponenten

des menschlichen Elektroretinogramms. (Influence of adaptation state and stimulus intensity on the components of the human electroretinogram.) *Z. Biol.*, 1953, 105, 454-463. — In the human ERG the amplitudes of negative and positive waves are influenced by both stimulus intensity and state of adaptation. The time course of the response, however, depends only on the stimulus intensity. The two phases of the dark adaptation curve are also demonstrable by the ERG. The results give some information about the components of the human ERG. — (P. L. Krieger)

1965. BRIDGMAN, C. S. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) An analysis of Taylor's data on relative luminous efficiency of various colors. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 394-396. — "Taylor's data on the relative luminous efficiency of various filter colors at intermediate intensities have been examined for evidence of rod-cone interaction. Shorter wavelengths show relatively less evidence of combined rod-cone function, with the 'transition range'... limited to approximately one log unit of intensity. Longer wavelengths show evidence of a broader transition range. Relationships of this sort are of significance to the theoretical basis of intermediate level photometry and to the understanding of the transition between rod and cone vision." — (F. Ratliff)

1966. BUCHWALD, E. Über Ostwalds Farbenlehre. (Ostwald's color manual.) *Farbe*, 1953, 2, 89-90. — (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3109.)

1967. BUSCH, G., & WACHHOLDER, K. Der Einfluss ermüdender geistiger Beanspruchung auf die Flimmerverschmelzungsfrequenz. (The influence of tiring mental work on flicker fusion frequency.) *Arbeitsphysiologie*, 1953, 15, 149-164. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3123.)

1968. CUENDET, J. F., & DUFOUR, R. (U. Lausanne, Switzerland.) Appréciation quantitative du champ visuel à l'aide de la planimétrie. (Planimetric quantitative determination of the visual field.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 143-147. — The authors describe 2 methods which allow for a quantitative assessment of the visual field, one of which they discuss in detail. Errors are minimal in the center but probably large in the periphery. — (M. L. Simmel)

1969. CÜPPERS, C., & VILMAR, K. F. Über ein neues Stereo-Phänomen durch Prismenwirkung. (Concerning a new stereo-phenomenon through prism effects.) *Z. Biol.*, 1953, 105, 363-370. — The author reports on a new stereo-phenomenon which is elicited if prisms are brought in front of one or both eyes changing the position of same. A pendulum swinging at 4 meters distance parallel in front of the eyes, will undergo a virtual change of shape of the oscillation loop. Under the same conditions, this equally holds true for the Pulfrich effect, depending on the position of the prisms. The author attempts to explain the observed phenomenon from a physico-geometrical viewpoint and on the basis of opto-kinetic effects. — (P. L. Krieger)

1970. DEATHERAGE, BRUCE H. (U. Texas, Austin.) Figural after-effects in stroboscopic movement. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 259-267. — The effect of satiation on stroboscopic movement was measured. "The dependent variable was the time between successive exposures of two stimuli which was judged to

give optimal movement, and changes in this variable produced by prolonged inspection of moving and static figures were measured." Time for optimal movement was found to be increased by prolonged inspection of stroboscopic movement. With static figures an increase in apparent size increased the time, and a decrease in apparent size had no significant effect on time. The author concludes that, "in both experiments, then, stroboscopic movement was found to be similarly affected by physical and satiation-induced functional changes in selected parameters."—(J. A. Stern)

1971. de LANGE DEN, H. (N. V. Philips Telecommunication Industries, Hilversum, Netherlands.) Relationship between critical flicker-frequency and a set of low frequency characteristics of the eye. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 380-389.—"The results of measurements of the critical flicker frequency of the eye depending on both the average luminance of the test field and the time function of this luminance were recorded by plotting the 'ripple ratio'  $r$  versus the critical frequency;  $r$  is defined as amplitude of first Fourier component average luminance of the stimulus. It is shown that with constant average luminance the points observed for various time functions fit into one smooth curve which for low luminances is monotonous. At high luminances the curve shows a minimum for  $r$ , which is smaller than the threshold value of the foveal brightness discrimination ratio 1.35 percent, observed for a frequency  $f=1$  c/s."—(F. Ratliff)

1972. DODT, E., & WIRTH, A. Differentiation between rods and cones by flicker electroretinography in pigeon and guinea pig. *Acta physiol. scand.*, 1953, 30, 80-89.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3075.)

1973. FREY, R. G. Die Beziehung zwischen Sehschärfe und Tiefensehschärfe. (Relation between visual acuity and depth perception.) *Wien. med. Wochr.*, 1953, 103, 436-438.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3129.)

1974. FRIESER, H. Die Grassmannschen Gesetze. (Grassmann's laws.) *Farbe*, 1953, 2, 91-108.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3108.)

1975. GOGEL, WALTER C. Perception of the relative distance position of objects as a function of other objects in the field. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 335-342.—"An illusion in depth was produced by using a series of similar objects of different sizes. It was found that the adjustment of a binocular disc to apparent distance equality with a part of the binocular illusion was influenced by the line-of-sight position of the disc with respect to the illusion. It is hypothesized that a binocular depth illusion will least disturb the apparent relative distance of the disc from  $S$  with respect to that part of the illusion which is most nearly in line of sight with the disc. It is suggested that the binocular disparity between the disc and a frontally adjacent (line-of-sight) object is functionally more important than that between the disc and a frontally displaced object, regardless of which of these binocular disparity relations  $S$  attempts to use."—(J. Arbib)

1976. GORDON, D. A., ZEIDNER, J., ZAGORSKI, H. J., & UHLANER, J. E. A psychometric evaluation of Ortho-Rater and wall-chart tests. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1954, 37, 699-705.—The reliabilities of Ortho-rater acuity tests were found to be higher than

wall-chart tests and no significant "apparatus accommodation" factor was found.—(D. Shoad)

1977. GRANDJEAN, E., EGLI, R., DIDAY, F., BLOCH, W., & GFELLER, H. Die Verschmelzungsfrequenz intermittierender Lichtreize als Ermüdungsmass. (Flicker fusion frequency as a measure of fatigue.) *Helv. physiol. pharmacol. Acta.*, 1953, 11, 355-360.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3124.)

1978. GREENHUT, ANN. Visual distance discrimination in the rat. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 148-152.—"A modification of the Howard-Dolman or rod test of visual distance discrimination was employed with 12 hooded and 12 albino rats. The  $Ss$  were initially trained to choose the alley which contained the nearer of two pegs, food being the reward. The test situation used the method of constant stimulus differences with a standard of 10 in. and ten variable distances. The results show a positive relation between the magnitude of the variables and percentages of 'farther than' responses."—(J. Arbib)

1979. GUNTER, RALPH. (Institute Ophthalmology, London, Eng.) The discrimination between lights of different wave lengths in the cat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 169-172.—Cats in a discrimination box were unable to discriminate between lights of eight different spectral regions when stimulation was controlled for brightness. "It is suggested that, in spite of the cat's possession of a peripheral 'color vision' mechanism, the behavioral method employed in the present experiment has produced no evidence of an ability on the part of the animal to respond differentially to lights of different wave length which are of equal brightness to the animal."—(L. L. O'Kelly)

1980. HALE, JACK R. Stenopaic vision. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1003-1007.—A brief review of the optical factors and uses of pinhole spectacles is presented. 38 references.—(D. Shoad)

1981. HALPERN, L., & LANDAU, J. Head posture and visual functions. *Neurol. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1953, 125, 148-158.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7 (5), abs. 3950.)

1982. HALSEY, RITA M., & CHAPANIS, A. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Chromaticity-confusion contours in a complex viewing situation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 442-454.—"This experiment measured confusion contours for 58 standard colors distributed throughout the CIE constant-luminance diagram. Matches were made to these standards from an assortment of 342 heterogeneous colors arranged in a display which presented 171 of them simultaneously. Each subject was required to indicate those colors on the display board which provided satisfactory matches for each of the standard colors. Contours on the CIE diagram are drawn to show the percentage of times various chromaticities were confused. In general, the contours follow trends suggested by extrapolation from precise threshold data."—(F. Ratliff)

1983. HARRINGTON, DAVID O., & FLOCKS, MILTON. Visual field examination by a new tachystoscopic multiple-pattern method. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1954, 37, 719-723.—A preliminary report describes a method of screening for field defects by the exposure of test patterns designed to detect specific field changes; the method is adapted to use by relatively untrained examiners.—(D. Shoad)

1984. HEINISUS, E. Über die Möglichkeit medikamentöser Beeinflussung des Dämmerungsehens. (The influence of drugs on twilight vision.) *Med. Klin., Berl.*, 1953, 48, 1370-1371. — (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3105.)

1985. IUSTOVA, E. N. (Colorimetric method of preparation of tables for colour blindness.) *C. R. Acad. Sci., U.R.S.S.*, 1953, 90, 533-535. — In Russian. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3112.)

1986. JAEGER, W. Typen der inkompletten Achromatopsie. (Types of incomplete achromatopsia.) *Ber. dtsch. ophthalm. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1953, 50, 44-47. — (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3113.)

1987. JONES, LYLE V. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Distinctiveness of color, form and position cues for pigeons. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 253-257. — Experimental analysis of the stimulus characteristics leading to discriminatory response by pigeons in a visual discrimination situation involving color, form and position showed 4 of 6 pigeons to be responding consistently to the color dimension, the remaining two to be responding to position. "Results are viewed as lending support to the importance of relative distinctiveness of cues as a determinant of ease in discrimination learning." — (L. I. O'Kelly)

1988. KOECKE, K. Vergleichende und anomaloskopische Untersuchungen zur natürlichen und experimentellen Farbenblindheit. (Comparative and anomaloscopic investigations into natural and experimental color blindness.) *Pflügers Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1953, 258, 397-405. — (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3114.)

1989. LAUER, A. R. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) A note on color nomenclature. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 524-528. — A series of objective definitions for commonly used color terms is suggested to avoid errors of thinking and elimination of confusion resulting from inexact and non-objective terminology. — (C. F. Haner)

1990. LAWRENCE, DOUGLAS H., & COLES, GEORGE R. (Stanford U., Calif.) Accuracy of recognition with alternatives before and after the stimulus. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 57, 208-214. — 60 Ss. divided into three groups, were shown tachistoscopically presented pictures at various exposure intervals and asked to identify them. The control group had no alternatives presented; one experimental group had the alternatives presented before the stimulus; and the other experimental group had the alternatives following the stimulus. Found that the experimental groups were both superior to the control group in accuracy of recognition, and that recognition was facilitated to an equal extent by alternatives before and after the stimulus. The results tend to rule out the hypothesis that the facilitative effect of alternatives results from an actual modification of perception and support the hypothesis that they operate either on the memory trace or response aspects of the recognition process. — (J. Arbib)

1991. LOVINGER, EDWARD. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Note on Sanders and Pacht's investigation of size constancy of clinical groups. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 226-228. — This brief note criticizes an investigation of perceptual size constancy made by Sanders and Pacht (see 28: 916.) The author

points out the differences between the size-constancy index which they used and those which are more commonly employed in such investigations. He "wonders why, in the interest of consistency with previous research in this area, the authors chose an index not equivalent to those commonly used." — (F. Costin)

1992. MACLEOD, S., & BARTLETT, N. R. (Hobart Coll., Geneva, N. Y.) Human reaction time during dark adaptation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 374-379. — "Reaction times of two subjects for different brief flashes are measured during the course of dark adaptation. Seven experimental conditions known to influence measures of dark adaptation are investigated. The results are discussed for their bearing on traditional psychophysical measures of threshold changes." — (F. Ratliff)

1993. MEYER, DONALD R., MILES, RAYMOND C., & RATOOSH, PHILBURN. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Absence of color vision in cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 289-293. — "This experiment was designed to assess the color vision of cats. The test situation was arranged so that discrimination of spectral composition would be facilitated, but with controls for odor, position and luminance cues. In 1000 trials the cats were unable to distinguish between red and green; in a subsequent 1000 trials they failed to discriminate between green and blue. A brightness discrimination was formed under the same conditions within 200 trials. It is concluded that cats are completely color-blind. This finding is consistent with the dominator-modulator theory, but not with the laminar theory in its present form." — (H. P. Van Cott)

1994. MISHKIN, MORTIMER. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Visual discrimination performance following partial ablations of the temporal lobe: II. Ventral surface vs. hippocampus. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 187-193. — After preliminary training on visual discriminations and on other visual function tests, three macaques received bilateral ablations of the ventral temporal cortex, bilateral removal of the hippocampal formation in three others, and two received control operations reproducing the cortical damage incidental to the experimental operations. The greatest decrement in visual discrimination occurred in the temporal lobe group, the amount of retardation being a function of the difficulty of the discriminations. Impairment of visual discrimination was not correlated with performance in the other tasks. — (L. I. O'Kelly)

1995. MORGAN, MEREDITH W., JR. The ciliary body in accommodation and accommodative-convergence. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 219-229. — Convergence can act as a stimulus to accommodation as well as vice-versa; the ratios differ in the same subject according to haploscopic evidence. — (D. Shaad)

1996. MOTE, F. A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.), BRIGGS, G. E., & MICHELS, K. M. The reliability of measurements of human dark adaptation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 69-74. — Measurements of dark adaptation were "carried out over a period of 11 months, the authors serving as Es and Ss. For each S a total of 24 dark-adaptation curves was obtained, two curves of 40-min. duration per session for 12 sessions... For each S the total extent of change in threshold values for each curve was approximately 4 logarithmic units... No significance at any stage in



dark adaptation was found to be associated with the factors of forenoon versus afternoon, or first curve versus second curve in a session. The factor of experimenter-subject combination was found to be significant at the 5% level of confidence for the initial threshold values and for the values at the rod-cone 'break'... No practice effect was found.—(J. Arbib)

1997. MULL, HELEN K., ORD, NANCY, & LOCKE, NAN. (Sweet Briar Coll., Va.) The effect of two brightness factors upon the rate of fluctuation of reversible perspectives. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 341-342.—Results of experiments in which Necker cubes were presented under different conditions of contrast or illumination indicate that neither factor influences rate of fluctuation.—(J. A. Stern)

1998. MÜLLER-LIMMROTH, HEINZ-WOLF. Untersuchungen über den Einfluss der Lichtintensität auf das Electrorétinogramm. (Investigations on the influence of light intensity on the electroretinogram.) *Z. Biol.*, 1953, 105, 393-404.—With respect to the eye, Fechner's law can merely be confirmed within the range of medium intensities. The threshold of light sensation of the dark adapted frog eye lies at  $3.65 \times 10^{-17}$  watts per second, equalling 2 electrode charges per rod; that of the eye of the rabbit (under same conditions) at  $9 \times 10^{-18}$  lux. The light absorption of the refracting media of the eye is reported—for the different colors—as 16-37%, short light waves being absorbed to a considerably higher degree than long light waves.—(P. Krieger)

1999. MURPHREE, ODDIST D. (V. A. Hosp., North Little Rock, Ark.) Maximum rates of form perception and the alpha rhythm: an investigation and test of current nerve net theory. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 57-61.—Several deductions were made and tested relating to the time factor involved in the hypothesis of a scanning neurological process. "The results show: 1) there is a significant relation between the alpha rhythm and the temporal aspect of rapid successive spatial perceptions... 2) Strong support is indicated for the view that maximum rates of form perception, apparent motion, figure-ground reversals (at appropriate rates), and fusion of separate spatial elements into simultaneously perceived composite forms or shapes are mediated by a nerve net of which the alpha rhythm is an integral part."—(J. Arbib)

2000. NECHKOVITCH, M., PETKOVITCH, D., & CHKEROVITCH, D. De la physiologie optique: I. Sur l'extériorisation de la sensation visuelle. II. Sur la grandeur de l'image réelle et les variations de ses valeurs. (Physiological optics: I. Exteriorization of visual sensation. II. The size of the real image and variations in value.) *Acta med. jugoslav.*, 1953, 7, 161-172.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3134.)

2001. NEISSER, ULRIC. (Mass. Instit. Tech., Cambridge.) An experimental distinction between perceptual process and verbal response. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 399-402.—"Twelve Ss were given a list of ten words to study for 1 min. Tachistoscopic duration thresholds were secured on five words from this list, five words which were homonyms of items on the list, and five control words... The results indicate that the preliminary presentation facilitated the recognition of specific items on the list, but in no way facilitated the recognition of their homonyms. Since the same verbal response is employed in reporting a homonym as in reporting the word itself,

it appears that the effect of a set of this type is to facilitate recognition processes without generally facilitating the corresponding verbal response."—(J. Arbib)

2002. NELSON, THOMAS MORGAN. The relationship of the intrinsic geometric properties of an object to the apparent shape. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 289-296.—Some concepts of space perception are presented.—(D. Shad)

2003. OHWAKI, SONOKO. On the role of accommodation in the size constancy phenomenon. *Tohoku Psychol. Folia*, 1954, 14, 17-31.—Subjective and environmental factors affect size constancy. Accommodation, a subjective factor, was studied in 5 observers under four conditions: fixing a point of constant distance, normal observation, through a reduction tunnel, by successive comparisons. Constancy grade was lowest in the first, highest in the fourth, the second and third between these. Accommodation is one of the essential causes of size constancy; the explanation that distance cues operate on size constancy should be corrected. 31 references. French and German summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2004. ONIZAWA, TADASHI. Research on the size of the projected after image. *Tohoku Psychol. Folia*, 1954, 14, 75-78.—Size of after image is not measured directly but length of distance from subject to projection site is measured indirectly when the size of the after image coincides with Emmet's law. This method seems superior in accuracy.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2005. PEREYRA, C. C. A., & WASSILIEUW, B. Visión crepuscular y tiempo de recuperación visual. (Twilight vision and time of visual recuperation.) *Rev. Asoc. med. argent.*, 1953, 67, 111-113.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3107.)

2006. PESKIN, J. C. Effects of vitamin A on visual threshold. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1953, 6, 375-378.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3103.)

2007. PICKFORD, R. W. (Glasgow U., Scotland.) Some problems of anomalous colour vision. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 115-128.—"This paper is an attempt to explain anomalous colour vision in a simple way and to meet as far as possible various difficulties and problems concerning it." "The main types of anomaly are red anomaly or protanomaly, PA, with and without darkened red; green anomaly or deuteranomaly, DA; extreme protanomaly and deuteranomaly, EPA and EDA. The latter are divided into ordinary and deviant groups, and both are distinguished from PA and DA respectively by the magnitude of the matching range rather than the deviation, though this is usually smaller." Frequency data are presented for the various types of anomaly. "A bipolar theory of colour vision in one or another form, is required to account for the facts of anomalous colour vision, and also for minor variations of deviation and matching range." 38 references.—(L. E. Thune)

2008. POKROVSKY, A. E. (The development of vision and of visual judgment (according to Pavlov's Theory) in blind people who regain vision after operation.) *Vestn. Oftal.*, 1953, 32, 6-17.—In Russian. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3144.)

2009. RANKE, OTTO F. Die optische Simultan-schwelle als Gegenbeweis gegen das Fechnersche

Gesetz. (Optical simultaneous threshold as counter evidence against Fechner's law.) *Z. Biol.*, 1952, 105, 224-231.—The integration of the Kern's curves of the intensity discrimination of the eye is giving as a result merely 17 to 28 stages of perception of light intensity. Fechner's law means a non-permitted integration on the adaptation. The integration at a fixed state of adaptation explains the course of the absolute estimation of light intensity.—(P. L. Krieger)

2010. RIEZLER, W., ESPER, F., & MEURERS, H. (U. Bonn, Germany.) Die Abhängigkeit der Reizschwelle des menschlichen Auges von der Dauer der Lichtimpulse und der Wellenlänge des Lichtes. (The dependence of the threshold of the human eye on the duration of the light impulse and the wavelength of the light.) *Z. Physik*, 1954, 137, 238-255.—Measurements were made on the human retina at the fovea and  $8^\circ$  peripherally to determine the effect of light duration and wavelength on the visual threshold of the dark adapted eye. A statistical evaluation showed that the number of quanta that must be absorbed to produce a light sensation at threshold differs for the rod and cone regions of the retina and is dependent upon both the duration and wavelength of the light. Maximum sensitivity for the rods is found at 5050 Å and requires an absorption of 5-6 quanta. Sensitivity for the cones is nearly constant below about 6300 Å but rises sharply at long wave lengths. About 10-12 quanta are required for the cones.—(J. W. Gebhard)

2011. RUDOLF, W. Ein neuer Test: die Flimmergrenze. (A new test—the flicker-fusion frequency threshold.) *Med. Klin., Berl.*, 1953, 48, 1044-1045.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3120.)

2012. SCHOLZ, H. Über den Einfluss der Blendung auf die Dämmerungseheklung. (The effect of glare on twilight vision.) *Arbeitsphysiologie*, 1953, 15, 1-22.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3106.)

2013. SEGAL, PAWEŁ. (U. Warsaw, Poland.) Pomiaru względnej wielkości obrazów wzrokowych w różnowzroczności. (Measurements of the relative size of the ocular images in anisometropia.) *Warszawa: Towarzystwo Naukowe Warszawskie*, 1950, 49 p.—Having reviewed in detail causes and kinds of aniseikonia, its symptoms, clinical significance and correction, and apparatuses used to measure it, the author describes a simple eiconometer for measuring the ocular images of the two eyes for near vision, which shows the disparity of the images with the accuracy of 0.8%. The results of the measurement of aniseikonia in 21 patients when wearing glasses and partly without glasses are described. The author is of the opinion that the correspondence of the two retinas is not inborn but is produced during the lifetime. 59 references. Summaries in Russian and English.—(M. Choynowski)

2014. SUTHERLAND, N. S. (U. Oxford, Eng.) Figural after-effects, retinal size, and apparent size. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 35-44.—A study of apparent and retinal size in figural after-effects. "Apparent sizes of the figures were determined by the size-constancy effect... where retinal sizes of the test and inspection figures are the same and apparent sizes are different, figural after-effects in the direction... predicted on the basis of apparent sizes are obtained... where retinal and apparent sizes are in conflict, whether a figural after-effect

is seen or not, and the direction of the figural after-effect, depends upon the balance between these two factors."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

2015. THOMPSON, WILLIAM R., & SOLOMON, L. M. (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) Spontaneous pattern discrimination in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 104-107.—Rats satiated for food and water were given brief opportunity to explore two-dimensional visual patterns presented at the end of their individual living cages. After a brief interval the experimental group was presented with a different visual pattern and the control group was given an equivalent opportunity to explore the pattern originally presented. The amount of exploratory activity of the experimental group in the second session was significantly greater than that of the controls. It was concluded that curiosity is sufficiently motivating to enable rats to discriminate forms without formal training.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2016. WALD, G. Vision. *Fed. Proc., Balt.*, 1953, 12, 606-611.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 7(5), abs. 3087.)

2017. WALLACH, HANS, & AUSTIN, PAULINE. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) Recognition and the localization of visual traces. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 338-340.—An ambiguous figure which could be seen as a dog when presented with the long axis in horizontal position and as a chef when long axis was in the vertical position was presented to a group of subjects. The two figures (presented in the unambiguous positions along with a number of neutral figures) were flashed on a screen in one of the four quadrants. O was asked to fixate on a central point. The final figure was the ambiguous one flashed in one of the quadrants in which the unambiguous figure had been presented. The ambiguous figure was recognized as the version which had previously been presented in that retinal position by 36 out of 48 O's, the difference being significant beyond the 0.2% level.—(J. A. Stern)

2018. WINKELMAN, J. E. Peripheral fusion with competitive objects. *Ophthalmologica*, 1954, 127, 430-433.—Abstract and discussion.

2019. YOUNG, FRANCIS A. (State Coll., Washington, Pullman), & BIERSDORF, WILLIAM R. Pupillary contraction and dilation in light and darkness. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 264-268.—Infra-red photographs of human pupils under systematically controlled conditions of light and darkness yielded data on pupil size and on reaction latencies. Latencies are longer when the pupil is in a state of activity immediately before the onset of change in stimulus level. Mean latencies and empirical formula for pupil size are reported.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

(See also abstracts 1746, 1761, 2140, 2171, 2211, 2214, 2217, 3189, 3191, 3204)

#### Audition

2020. CHEATHAM, PAUL G., & WHITE, CARROLL T. (U. S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) Temporal numerosity: III. Auditory perception of number. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 425-428.—"The perceived number of auditory pulses as a function of the presented number was obtained for rates of 10/sec., 15/sec., and 30/sec. It was found

that the plots of perceived number versus presentation time for all three rates had approximately the same slope, which corresponded to a perceptual rate of about 10/sec. Since this was in basic agreement with visual results, it was concluded that a common temporal process in the central nervous system acts upon both modalities."—(J. Arbit)

2021. CHERRY, E. COLIN, & TAYLOR, W. K. (Imperial Coll. Science and Tech., London, Eng.) Some further experiments upon the recognition of speech with one and with two ears. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 554-559.—Continuous samples of light fiction were read to the listener and whose task was to reproduce the speech. The speech signal was periodically interrupted with each half cycle presented alternately to each of the two ears. Sharp deterioration in performance was obtained for switching rates in the region of 3-5 interruptions per second. This leads to a calculated "dead-time" for switching attention of about 1/6 sec. The effect of switching upon recognition markedly decreases as the rate of speaking of the signal decreases. The interaural displacement threshold for continuous speech was found to be about 13 m sec.—(L. Pollack)

2022. EPSTEIN, AUBREY. A study of reversible auditory fatigue resulting from exposure to a pure tone. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 143.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1953.

2023. FOKKER, A. D. (Teylers fysisch kabinet, Haarlem, Holland.) Bell and neper. *Physica*, 1953, 19, 1208-1209.—The question is raised whether the terms, bell and neper, may properly be called units. Both terms are used in geometrical scale construction where equal steps establish "the same rate each time." It is concluded that bell is appropriately used as a unit of rate in electroacoustics where intensity is defined by a geometrical scale. Neper is a more general term which may appropriately be used as a unit of rate in exponential functions, or wherever increments are expressed as percentages or relative to the varying quantity.—(R. W. Burnham)

2024. HIRSH, I. J., REYNOLDS, ELIZABETH G., & JOSEPH, MAURICE. (Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) Intelligibility of different speech materials. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 530-537.—Articulation tests were carried out under a variety of filtering and noise conditions with a variety of speech materials. Intelligibility of words increased as the number of syllables per word increased. The relative intelligibilities among the various speech materials, however, is different under noise distortion than under frequency distortion. Thus a generalized measure, such as the articulation index, cannot be expected to generalize among all speech materials under all conditions of filtering and of noise.—(L. Pollack)

2025. KEIDEL, W. D., & SICK, L. Die objektive Hörschwelle im Frequenzbereich 2 bis 57,5 kHz an Meerschweinchen und Katze. (The objective hearing threshold in frequency range 2 to 57.5 kcps. in guinea pigs and cats.) *Z. Biol.*, 1953, 105, 443-453.—In guinea-pigs and cats, microphonics are measured upon the stimulation by sine-shaped sound waves within the frequency range of 2 to 57.5 kcps. In contradistinction the subjective threshold curve determined therefrom has no bend; it is S-shaped at 18 kcps and has its steepest part between 2 and 8 kcps.—(P. L. Krieger)

2026. KLINE, MILTON V., GUZE, HENRY, & HAGGERTY, ARTHUR D. An experimental study of the nature of hypnotic deafness: effects of delayed speech feedback. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 145-156.—A method known to produce considerable speech disturbance in normally hearing subjects, i. e. delayed speech feedback, was used to study the nature and extent of auditory alteration produced by hypnotic means. The results indicate that hypnosis acts to raise the auditory intensity threshold and thus reduce, but not eliminate, the interference produced in speech by delayed feedback. Hypnotic deafness thus appears to involve some blocking of the cortical impact of sound, but does not involve the peripheral deafness of organic cases. 28 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

2027. KRAUS, MAX. (U. Graz, Austria.) Zur Mechanik des Corti'schen Organs. (Mechanism of Corti's organ.) *Arch. Chr. u. u. Heilk.*, 1953, 162, 187-200.—The final irritation of Corti's organ is possible by any simple mechanism. But it is its special equipment, which filters tones and noises at the same time, the importance of this being immense and explaining the efforts of nature to permit a really differentiated hearing.—(P. L. Krieger)

2028. KRAUSKOPF, JOHN. (U. Texas, Austin.) Figural after-effects in auditory space. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 278-287.—Using the Köhler-Wallach theory of figural after effects as a general model, the author reports on a number of specific deductions from this theory as applied to auditory space perception. He found that satiation in the medial plane reduces variability of subsequent determinations in this plane, that a shift in the direction of a satiated point (away from the midline) causes a shift of the observer's medial plane in the direction of the satiated point, and that the induced distortion decays with time.—(J. A. Stern)

2029. LANGRAF, F. (41, Talstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.) Renseignements fournis par l'audiométrie vocale. (Information supplied by speech audiometry.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 148-153.—The author points out the limitations of the usual type of audiometry in which the stimulus used is a pure tone. There are many occasions where the assessment of the limits of speech intelligibility is a more meaningful measurement. The author describes a test along with its standardization and illustrates its application.—(M. L. Simmel)

2030. MONTANDON, A., & RUSSBACH, A. (Clinique universitaire d'oto-rhino-laryngologie, Geneva, Switzerland.) Les variations du phénomène de recrutement au cours de l'évolution des lésions acoustiques. (Changes in auditory recruitment phenomena in the development of acoustic lesions.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 154-158.—The authors describe recruitment phenomena which can be observed in cases of unilateral deafness. They describe a test and the underlying mechanisms and indicate signs of favorable and unfavorable prognosis.—(M. L. Simmel)

2031. NEFF, W. D., DIAMOND, I. T., & JERISON, H. E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The role of the auditory cortex in the discrimination of tonal patterns. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23, 56.—Abstract.

2032. PALMER, JOHN MILTON. The intelligibility of PB words as read by men, women and children for normal hearing and hypacusic ears. *Speech Monogr.*,



1954, 21, 215.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, U. Michigan, 1953.

2033. PARKER, CHARLES D. The effects of the reduction of "short time fatigue" on speech intelligibility of "perceptively" deafened individuals. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 215-216.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1953.

2034. PTACEK, PAUL H. An investigation of various factors influencing the selection and repetition of words presented dichotically at a supra threshold level. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 156.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, U. Minnesota, 1953.

2035. RANKE, O. F., KEIDEL, W. D., & WESCHKE, H. G. Die zeitlichen Beziehungen zwischen Reiz und Reizfolgestrom (Cochlea-Effekt) des Meerschweinchens. (The temporal relations between stimulus and stimulus phase potential (cochlea-effect) of guinea pigs.) *Z. Biol.*, 1953, 105, 380-392.—Theory and experiments have shown that there is no fixed phase angle between the pressure at the drum membrane and microphonics. Leading off from two different electrodes fixed on guinea-pig cochlea we have found phase angles up to 40 degrees. Theory and experiments with the tank model have proved much smaller leading-off-potentials compared to those on the local origin.—(P. L. Krieger)

2036. SCHNECK, JEROME M. An experimental study of hypnotically induced auditory hallucinations. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 163-170.—"An experimental study of hypnotically induced auditory hallucinations was incorporated into therapeutic contact with a patient at a time when an exploratory phase of treatment process seemed appropriate." Hallucinatory phenomena experienced included imagined conversations, the patient's voice from within herself, the voices of the deceased, and spatial and temporal distortions. An outline of contemplated research on hallucinatory behavior is presented at the close of the article.—(E. G. Aiken)

2037. SCHWAB, WERNER. (U. Ohrenklinik Heidelberg, Germany.) Über den modernen Stand der Theorie des Hörens. (About the modern state of the theory of hearing.) *N. Bl. Taubstummenbildung*, 1953, 7, 133-139.—Author enlarges upon the most important theories of the last years. Whereas the physical-acoustic proceedings in the cochlea, and the electro-biological effects in the inner ear are extensively known, very little is as yet known about what happens with the nerve-impulses in the central organ. This is, however, also the end of the compass of any peripheral theory of hearing.—(P. L. Krieger)

2038. SECRETAN, J.-P. (1, Promenade Noire, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.) Evolution et possibilités de l'audiométrie moderne. Evolution and potentialities of modern audiometry. *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 126-142.—The author examines the history of audiometric examinations and the evolution of various types of apparatus utilized. The range of phenomena investigated by this means has broadened significantly in late years. Special attention is given to recent studies on fatigability. 15 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

2039. SMALL, ARNOLD M., JR., & THURLOW, WILLARD R. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Loudness relations in two-component tones. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 381-390.—Two tones, spaced about

500 mels apart, were presented simultaneously. The loudness of each of the two components and of the combination was determined by matches with a third comparison tone. In general, the total loudness of the combination equaled the algebraic sum of the loudness of the individual components when presented in combination. And, within the range of conditions examined, there was little effect upon the lower frequency component. However, the effect upon the higher frequency component was relatively complex, depending upon the frequency of the tone and upon the intensity relationships between the two tones. The results are discussed in relation to recruitment under conditions of a noise masking signal.—(I. Pollack)

2040. TANIEWSKI, JÓZEF. (Medical Academy, Szczecin, Poland.) Zarys audiologii. (An outline of the audiology.) Warszawa: P. Z. W. L., 1951. 172 p.—This book comprises all problems concerning the normal and pathological functions of hearing. From among chapters most interesting to psychologists may be mentioned those devoted to characteristics of the auditory sensations, to methods of the hearing examination, to audiometry, changes in the sharpness of hearing, unusual auditory sensations, and simulation of the auditory dullness and deafness, all belonging to the general part of the book. Special part is devoted to the pathology of hearing. 65 references.—(M. Choynowski)

2041. WARD, W. D. (Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.) Subjective musical pitch. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 369-380.—Trained musicians were instructed to determine the "octave of" pure tones over a wide frequency range. After only a short initial practice, extremely stable octave judgments were obtained (Average S. D. = 0.6%). While relatively large inter-individual differences were obtained, all listeners required a frequency ratio greater (usually only slightly greater) than 2 to satisfy the octave criterion over a major portion of the frequency range. Thus, the slope of the scale of subjective musical pitch is less than that of the musical scale. The components of variability are discussed with reference to binaural diplopia.—(I. Pollack)

2042. WERTHEIMER, MICHAEL. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) Can a trained subject judge his auditory sensitivity? *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 21-22.—"Auditory thresholds were measured daily on three subjects... subjects postdicted whether the level and variability of the day's measured thresholds were higher or lower than on the preceding day, without their having knowledge of their performance... their judgments agreed with the obtained psychophysical data better than would have been expected on the basis of chance alone."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

2043. WEVER, ERNEST GLEN; LAWRENCE, MERLE, & RAHM, WALTER E., JR. (Princeton U., N. J.) The phase characteristics of the ear. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1954, 40, 209-218.—Phase delay of the electrical response of the base and the apex of the cat cochlea to pure tones is reported as a function of frequency at moderate intensity. Measures were taken for intact and extirpated middle ears, the difference between these readings corresponding with earlier measurements of phase delay introduced by the ossicles. Intervals between peaks recorded at base and apex are concluded to be "inconsistent with travelling wave theories of audition."—(M. M. Berkun)

2044. WILCOTT, R. C., & GALES, R. S. (U. S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) Comparisons of the masked thresholds of a simulated moving and stationary auditory signal. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 451-456.—"The masked thresholds of a simulated moving signal produced by a linear step-wise change in interaural time delay, and with movement at two different locations in the phenomenal field, were compared with the thresholds obtained with a stationary signal." Threshold comparisons were made under a number of different conditions and the results "indicate that the masked threshold of a moving signal is a function only of its localization at any given instant in time, and that a moving signal does not elicit a lower masked threshold than does a stationary signal."—(J. Arbit)

(See also abstract 1762)

#### RESPONSE PROCESSES

2045. ANDERSON, JOHN W. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The production of ultrasonic sounds by laboratory rats and other mammals. *Science*, 1953, 119, 808-809.—"Certain audible sounds of wild mammals in the National Zoological Park and of guinea pigs were found to have appreciable components in the ultrasonic frequency range.... Laboratory rats, in addition to producing high frequency components of audible sounds, have the ability to emit pure tones between 20 and 30 kcy/sec-sounds that have no audible component.... These high frequency sounds may serve for communication... [or] orientation...."

2046. ANTONITIS, JOSEPH J. (U. Maine, Orono.) Intensity of white noise and frequency of convulsive reactions in DBA/1 mice. *Science*, 1954, 120, 139-140.—"Methods and findings of a study, designed to obtain more systematic information "concerning the relationship between stimulus intensity and seizure incidence in the more genetically homogeneous DBA strain of mice in a situation employing a stimulus similar in complexity to that used in the bell-tub method," are described.—(B. R. Fisher)

2047. BEACH, FRANK A., & JAYNES, JULIAN. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of early experience upon the behavior of animals. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 239-263.—"Literature on the influence of early experience upon animal behavior is reviewed. While much of the evidence surveyed is "...equivocal and of undetermined reliability," later or adult animal behavior is possibly affected by (1) persistence of habits formed in early life, (2) early perceptual learning, and (3) critical periods in development. 132-item bibliography.—(R. Perloff)

2048. BIDDULPH, R. (Bell Tel. Labs., Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.) Short-term autocorrelation analysis and correlatograms of spoken digits. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 539-541.—"Recordings of spoken digits of forty speakers were subjected to autocorrelation analysis. Typical results, utilizing a correlatograph developed by Bennett (*Bell Syst. Tech. J.*, 1953, 32, 1173), are presented.—(I. Pollack)

2049. BITTERMAN, M. E., KRAUSKOPF, JOHN, & HOLZMAN, WAYNE H. The galvanic skin response following artificial reduction of the basal resistance. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 230-234.—"Reducing the skin resistance under palmar electrodes had no significant effect on the reliability

of GSR determinations, and there is no significant distortion of the GSR response.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2050. BUTLER, ROBERT A., & HARLOW, HARRY F. Persistence of visual exploration in monkeys. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 258-263.—"The results of training monkeys on color discrimination problems with no reward other than visual exploration of the surrounding environment suggest that this motivation is sufficient to serve as a basis for discrimination learning, and that it is extremely resistant to satiation. "The data suggested that visual exploration motivation is depressed in monkeys with bilateral damage to the temporal lobes."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2051. CHANCE, M. R. A., (U. Birmingham, Eng.) The posture of a falling mouse. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 118-119.—"By dropping normal and anesthetized mice 10 feet onto a hard surface, it was determined that the posture of the normal mouse during the landing protects it from injury. Postural reactions are pictured and physiological mechanisms discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2052. CLARK, MARGARET M. Left-handedness as measured by the Van Riper Test. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 16.—Abstract.

2053. COMREY, ANDREW L., & DESKIN, GERALD. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Further results on group manual dexterity in Men. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 116-118.—"47 pairs of male college students were given six individual trials on the Purdue Peg-board, Assembly Task, and six trials in which both members of the pair worked together alternating in the assembly operation. On the basis of the last four trials, the members of each pair were divided into a 'high' and 'low' group. Means, variances, and intercorrelations for the 'high', 'low' and 'group' performance trials were computed. Even though in the replication the individual task was made to resemble more closely the group task, group performance could be predicted only imperfectly from individual performance (multiple  $R^2=.48$ ). The hypothesis that task comparability contributes to prediction of group performance from individual performance is rejected.—(P. Ash)

2054. CONRAD, R. (Appl. Psychol. Res. Unit, Cambridge, Eng.) Missed signals in a sensorimotor skill. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 1-9.—"To explain why speed increases in the demanded rate of work in a sensorimotor skill led to a disproportionate deterioration in performance, specific association was sought between signals omitted and definable temporal relationships occurring as a result of continuous display changes.... The effect of increasing the signal speed was twofold. First, it increased the chances that a signal would occur close to a response, thus subjecting it to a hazardous temporal situation. Second, if a signal did occur close to a response, it increased the chances that it would be omitted.... It seems likely that in continuously changing displays, the character of the signal that stimulates response and the character of the response may be equaled in theoretical importance by the temporal relationships that involve these events."—(J. Arbit)

2055. DROST, RUDOLF. Das Verhalten der männlichen und weiblichen Silbermöven (*Larus argentatus* Pont.) ausserhalb der Brutzeit. (The

behavior of the male and female herring-gull out of the hatching season.) *Vogelwarte*, 1952, 16, 106-116.

—Various manners of behaving during pairing time with the different love-calls connected are being reported on, and it is shown how to recognise a "couple" out of the hatching season. Apart from the latter there was, from September onwards, an inclination to pair or at least an inclination to get together, and all variations of pairing-manners, copulation excepted, took place. Pairs were also formed in the cases of young birds in the fourth year of life, which appeared already coupled in autumn. —(P. L. Krieger)

2056. DUNNETT, G. E., & HINDE, R. A. (Cambridge U., Eng.) The winter roosting and awakening behaviour of captive great tits. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 91-95. —Captive birds (4), supplied with ad lib food, roost at an earlier hour before sunset than do wild great tits, with a tendency to roost earlier and emerge later on dull days. —(L. I. O'Kelly)

2057. ELLIS, ALBERT. 1953 Classified bibliography on human sex relations. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 228-239. —Non-critical comprehensive bibliography classified according to abortion; birth control; fertility, sterility and population problems; illegitimacy; menstruation and the menopause; prostitution; sex attitudes and behavior; sex censorship; sex deviation: general; sex deviation: homosexuality; sex differences; sex disorders: general; sex disorders: hermaphroditism; sex education; sex ethics; sex in art and literature; sex offences; sterilization; venereal disease; and women. —(H. D. Arbitman)

2058. FARNER, DONALD S., MEWALDT, L. R., & KING, JAMES R. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) The diurnal activity patterns of caged migratory white-crowned sparrows in late winter and spring. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 148-153. —Caged male sparrows showed a pronounced increase in nocturnal activity in the spring, which is the time of normal migration for this species. Maximum activity occurs the first week in May, and is accompanied by increased fat deposition and testicular development. 25 references. —(L. I. O'Kelly)

2059. FITTS, PAUL M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The information capacity of the human motor system in controlling the amplitude of movement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 381-391. —Reports of 3 experiments testing the hypothesis that the average duration of responses is directly proportional to the minimum average amount of information per response. The results show that the rate of performance is approximately constant over a wide range of movement amplitude and tolerance limits. This supports the thesis that "the performance capacity of the human motor system plus its associated visual and proprioceptive feedback mechanisms, when measured in information units, is relatively constant over a considerable range of task conditions." 25 references. —(J. Arbit)

2060. FLEISHMAN, EDWIN A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) A factorial study of psychomotor abilities. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cen., Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-15, iv, 43p. —A factor analysis was performed on the test intercorrelations for 40 psychomotor test variables for a population of 400 subjects. Ten relatively independent factors were identified: (1) Wrist-Finger Speed; (2) Finger Dex-

terity; (3) Rate of Arm Movement; (4) Manual Dexterity; (5) Steadiness; (6) Reaction Time; (7) Aiming; (8) Psychomotor Coordination; (9) Postural Discrimination; and (10) Spatial Relations. Two additional factors were isolated, but their interpretation was uncertain. —(W. F. Grether)

2061. FLEISHMAN, EDWIN A., & HEMPEL, WALTER E., JR. (HRRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) A factor analysis of dexterity tests. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 15-32. —"This study represents an exploratory investigation into the nature of factors contributing to manipulative performance. A battery of 15 widely used printed and apparatus dexterity tests was administered and subjected to a factor analysis. The results present evidence against the concept of "manual dexterity" as a unitary ability. Five factors were identified to account for performance in the range of tasks investigated. These were named Finger Dexterity, Manual Dexterity, Wrist-finger Speed, Aiming, and Positioning. The results are discussed with respect to the factor composition of the individual tests, the utility of certain printed tests in measuring the factors identified, and possible test improvements." 22 references. —(A. S. Thompson)

2062. FLEISHMAN, EDWIN A., & HEMPEL, WALTER E., JR. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Factorial analysis of complex psychomotor performance. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cen., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-12, iii, 18p. —A factor analysis was carried out on psychomotor test data from a cooperative Air Force-Navy research project at Pensacola, Florida, in 1947-48. Data were used from 16 apparatus tests, 7 printed tests, and the criterion of graduation versus elimination from flying training, making a total of 24 variables. A total of 9 factors were identified and tentatively given the names as follows: Psychomotor Coordination I; Psychomotor Coordination II; Spatial Relations I; Spatial Relations II; Integration; Rate Control; Perceptual Speed; Manual Dexterity; and Visualization. In conclusion it is stated that some of the factors measured by psychomotor tests may also be measured by printed tests, but that psychomotor tests sample some factors not covered by other kinds of tests. —(W. F. Grether)

2063. HASKELL, P. T. The stridulation behaviour of the domestic cricket. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 120-121. —Studies of tape recordings and direct oscillographic analysis of the song of the cricket are summarized. The normal song consists of cycles (20/sec) of complex sounds with an average fundamental frequency of 3500 cycles/sec. The courtship song is a lower frequency (2000 cycles/sec.) sustained trill. Playback of recordings elicited no reaction in male crickets, but females were stimulated to short bursts of locomotor activity, if the normal song is played, and to inhibition of movement in response to the courtship song. Experiments in which the playback was made with the fundamental frequency filtered out indicated that the cricket responds to the modulation but does not analyze frequency. —(L. I. O'Kelly)

2064. HIGHMORE, G., & TAYLOR, W. R. A factorial analysis of athletic ability. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 1-8. —8 tests of athletic ability have been devised for 11-year-old schoolboys, and applied to a sample consisting of 110 individuals. All the correlations were found to be significant and positive. An analysis by simple summation



reveals a large general factor accounting for nearly 42 per cent of the variance and two bipolar factors subdividing the tests into three main groups. The factorial composition of such tests seems to be more suitably expressed in terms of a set of basic and group factors.—(G. C. Carter)

2065. HOLLAND, JAMES G. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The influence of previous experience and residual effects of deprivation on hoarding in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 244-247.—Animals with previous hoarding experience hoard more pellets than those not having previous experience. The effects of varying deprivation history appeared greater in the experience than in the no-experience groups.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2066. HYMAN, MELVIN. An experimental study of the relative sound pressure, duration, intelligibility and aesthetic aspects of the speech of artificial-larynx, esophageal, and normal speakers. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 147.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Ohio State U., 1953.

2067. KAINZ, FRIEDRICH. (U. Vienna, Austria.) *Psychologie der Sprache. Dritter Band: Physiologische Psychologie der Sprachvorgänge.* (Psychology of language. Vol. III: Physiological psychology of speech processes.) Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1954. vii, 571 p. DM 43.50.—The third of four volumes (see 26:1461, 1462), with sections on the problem of the cortical localization of speech, on speech considered as neuromuscular activity, on the psychology of speech perception and comprehension, and on conversation or verbal communication. Extensive notes and bibliography, drawing chiefly on European sources.—(J. B. Carroll)

2068. KJERLAND, R. N. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Age and sex differences in performance in motility and strength tests. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 519-522.—Significant differences favoring men are found between the sexes on tapping and strength tests. Motility (tapping) and strength increase for men up to 31 years and then decline. For women motility decreases with age and strength seems unrelated to age.—(C. F. Haner)

2069. LOWRY, R. H., & JOHNSON, W. H. (Defense Research Med. Lab., Toronto, Can.) "Pseudo motion sickness" due to sudden negative "G"; its relation to "airsickness." *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 103-106.—Test animals were subjected to five "G" or more negative acceleration following introduction of thin gruel containing barium into the stomach. Serial x-ray pictures, taken during acceleration, were examined to trace the course of the food mass. The results indicate that two types of airsickness may exist: "true" airsickness, accompanied by nausea, due to stimulation of the non-auditory membranous fibers by aerobatics and rough air, and "pseudo" airsickness, or the rapid regurgitation of food due to forcing of the food in the esophagus by sudden negative "G."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

2070. LYON, WILLIAM. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.) Justification and command as techniques for hypnotically-induced antisocial behavior. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 288-290.—"Under the conditions of this experiment, hypnotized persons may commit antisocial acts under the influence of suggestion. Antisocial acts were committed much more

readily when the situation was so structured" that the S could easily rationalize his performance as not antisocial. S's commanded to perform the same acts, without a justification implied in the instructions, committed such acts less frequently than the above group but more frequently than a non-hypnotized control group. There were ten college volunteers in each group.—(L. B. Heathers)

2071. MARMOR, JUDD. Some considerations concerning orgasm in the female. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 240-245.—The popular assumption that genital erogenicity is normally transferred with development from the clitoris to the vagina is questioned. It is suggested that the chief difference between the clitoral and vaginal orgasm is one of intensity and the degree to which cortical facilitation of the spinal reaction occurs.—(L. A. Pennington)

2072. NISSEN, HENRY W. The nature of the drive as innate determinant of behavioral organization. In Jones, M. R., Nebraska symposium on motivation, (see 29:2102), 281-321—"Drive" is an inferred influence of bodily states on response thresholds, particularly on fairly specific concatenations of S-R thresholds which are related, through consummatory acts or their consequences, to those bodily states. The effect of drives is to organize longer sequences of unit acts into instinctive, habitual, or insightful patterns of response. Many unitacts are autonomously motivated, being relatively independent of the major sensitizing factors which are called drives." 30 references.—(E. L. Galer)

2073. PETERS, ROBERT WILLIAM. The effect of changes in external side-tone delay and level upon rate of oral reading of normal speakers. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 155.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Ohio State U., 1953.

2074. ROSS, SHERMAN; HUSSMAN, T. A., & ANDREWS, T. G. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Effects of fatigue and anxiety on certain psychomotor and visual functions. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 119-125.—The comparative value of five measures of behavior decrement (steadiness, body sway, body sway time score, tapping rate, and critical flicker frequency) under conditions of fatigue or anxiety was studied in the collegiate competitive boxing situation. Measurements were made of 24 boxers under 4 conditions: at rest, after heavy exercise, before fighting, and after fighting. The data were subjected to analysis of variance. Measures of steadiness (hand steadiness and body sway) best satisfied the criteria for indicators of behavior decrement. "The remaining variables... may be made into more useful measures... if trial-to-trial variation and the very wide individual differences exhibited are diminished.—(P. Ash)

2075. SCOTT, W. CLIFFORD M. A new hypothesis concerning the relationship of libidinal and aggressive instincts. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 234-237.—Loving instinctual energy leads, in the absence of satisfaction, to pain and disorganization. This disorganization is often re-organized into hate which carries the same intensity as the original love.—(G. Elias)

2076. SEITZ, PHILIP F. D. The effects of infantile experiences upon adult behavior in animal subjects: I. Effects of litter size during infancy upon adult behavior in the rat. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954,

110, 916-927.—The hypothesis was tested that the size of litter constitutes an infantile experience that affects the behavior of an organism throughout its life. Experimental manipulation of litter size was used for inducing variation in maternal care and nurture during the suckling period. Results showed effects on both infantile and adult behavior. 17 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

2077. SHEFFIELD, FRED D., & CAMPBELL, BYRON A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The role of experience in the "spontaneous" activity of hungry rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 97-100. —Using cage activity as a measure, the effect of sudden change in an otherwise constant environment of hungry rats was studied. One group of animals was fed immediately after five minutes of the changed conditions, the other group was not fed. The fed group showed a progressive increase in activity with successive days of the experimental procedure, the control group showing declining activity over the same period. Within the five-minute test period activity increased as the time of feeding approached.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2078. SHOR, JOEL. Female sexuality: aspects and prospects. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2(3), 47-76. —The author reviews five volumes, all published within recent months, that are concerned with the variations and possibilities of female sexuality. In virtually every aspect of the practical and theoretical issues involved, each of the books tends to approach the aspects and prospects of female sexuality in often radically different ways. Shor's paper represents a useful systematic evaluation of the recent contributions in this field, as represented by the five books.—(L. E. Abt)

2079. SIEGEL, PAUL S., & DORMAN, LAYTON B. Food intake of the rat following the intragastric administration of "hungry" and "satiated" blood. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 227-229. —Oral ingestion of blood serum from hungry and satiated rats by 24-hour hungry rats did not lead to significant differences in subsequent food intake.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2080. SMITH, WENDELL I., KRAWCZUN, ALEX J., WISEHAUPT, NANCY J., & ROSS, SHERMAN. (Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.) Hoarding behavior of adrenalectomized hamsters. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 154-156. —There is a significant decrease in the hoarding activity of adrenalectomized hamsters, both under conditions of salt-supplementation and without.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2081. SOARES LINHARES, ERICSSON. Estudo da atividade do rato branco (fêmea) para fins experimentais: Novo método de registro. (Study of the activity of female white rats for experimental purposes: new registering method.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 231-242. —The motor manifestations of the female white rat include oscillations during the sexual cycle. In addition to this, some authors believe that the measure of the degree of activity is the best way to identify the oestrus of these animals.—(G. S. Wieder)

2082. STAMM, JOHN S. (Calif. Inst. Tech., Pasadena.) Genetics of hoarding: I. Hoarding differences between homozygous strains of rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 157-161. —Hoarding tests with three known strains of rats: black-hood

nonagouti, brown-hood agouti and agouti Irish, showed clear-cut strain differences in hoarding, the black-hooded strain being the superior hoarders.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2083. STAPLEDON, R. GEORGE. Flocks and herds at free range. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 112-115. —Preliminary observations and suggestions of a method for the study of grazing behavior are offered. Scatter plots and study of differential defoliation on the range may be combined to give an accurate picture of grazing habits and preferences.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2084. STEWART, JAMES. (Moredun Inst., Edinburgh, Scot.) Grazing habits and trace elements. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 116-117. —A differential attraction of sheep for pasturage previously treated with small amounts of cobalt sulphate (2 lb. per acre) is reported. The difference between parts of a field treated and those parts untreated with respect to cobalt was approximately 30 parts per one hundred million. "...as we can find no botanical or chemical reason for this peculiar selection it remains a fascinating subject for conjecture and discussion as to how the animals obtained singular relish or physiological satisfaction from the cobalt dressed pasture."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2085. STONE, C. P., & KING, F. A. (Stanford U., Calif.) Effects of hypophysectomy on behavior in rats: I. Preliminary survey. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 213-219. —Nest-building and maze learning in water mazes and elevated mazes of male rats hypophysectomized at 40 days of age was studied. The operated rats build superior nests in the temperature range from 48 to 64 degrees F. Operated rats were inferior to controls in the water mazes but not on the simple elevated maze. The operated animals inferiority is shown in greater fixation of erroneous responses. It is noted that hypophysectomized rats are "sufficiently active and hardy to undergo most of the laboratory tests ordinarily imposed on normal rats in studies of innate responses, drive, learning, discrimination, or the so-called higher levels of cerebral functioning."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2086. THOMAS, M. Les tropismes. (Tropisms.) *Scientia*, 1954, 89(503), 89-100. —"The author describes some personal observations and concludes that, under the danger of creating confusion prejudicial to the psychological science, the word 'tropism' should not be used in an honorific sense, but unsparingly rejected by naturalists and psychologists who do not want to base their interpretations upon the artifacts of the laboratory, which are only caricatures of true animal behavior occurring in the free natural milieu." French summary.—(N. De Palma)

2087. THOMPSON, HARRY V. Experimental live trapping of rats, with observations on their behaviour. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 96-111. —Comparative data on the efficiency of several designs of live traps in the trapping of wild rats are presented. The most satisfactory trap was one with a "lobsterpot" front compartment, and a back compartment entered by a one-way trapdoor. Some rats learned to manipulate the door. Present trap designs at best capture but from 40-50% of a population.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2088. VALENSTEIN, ELLIOT S., RISS, WALTER, & YOUNG, WILLIAM C. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Sex drive in genetically heterogeneous and highly inbred strains of male guinea pigs. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 162-165.—Inbred strains showed lower degrees of sexual behavior and were less variable than the males from heterogeneous strains. It is suggested that the character of mating behavior may have a genetic basis.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2089. VALENTINI, ERNESTO. Tendenza aggressiva e accertamento precoce del sesso nel pavoncello. (Aggressive tendency and precocious manifestations of sex in the male fantail pigeon.) *Pontificiae Academiae Scientiarum, Scripta Varia*, 1951, No. 9, 301 p.—The author formulated an hypothesis that theoretized the aggressive tendency as a function of masculinity in birds devoid of external morphological sex characteristics. This hypothesis was confirmed. General conclusions include: (1) In right conditions one can recognize the young male pigeon devoid of any external sex characteristics, within first 2 months after birth by reason of its behavior in the agonistic conquest of food. (2) This aggressive tendency should be regarded as a fundamental tendency of the biopsychic constitution of the young male pigeon. (3) The biopsychic meaning of the behavior of the young male fantail pigeon is a function of its aggressive tendency.—(H. Angelino)

2090. VAN BUSKIRK, D., & MARCUSE, F. L. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) The nature of errors in experimental lie detection. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 187-190.—Using a Keeler Polygraph and a Stoelting Galvanoscope attempted to determine when Ss lied in a situation where they were required by the procedure to lie. Classified the errors made by the E in finding the lie into three types. *Post hoc* analysis indicated that approximately 66% of the errors would be repeated and that poor records, as defined in the study, contributed disproportionately to the number of errors. Phenomenological data indicated that Ss in a laboratory situation of this type may show some apprehension.—(J. Arbit)

2091. WATSON, R. H. J. The effects of age and experience on the performance of the white rat on a test of emotionality. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23(Inset), 6.—Abstract.

2092. WEISS, BERNARD. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) The role of proprioceptive feedback in positioning responses. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 215-224.—"The purpose of the present experiment was to determine the accuracy of positioning responses as pressure and distance information was varied, using a task where visual feedback was delayed.... The results showed that relative error and variability decrease with distance moved but that pressure variation has no apparent effect on the measures. Further, the effect of variation in distance was found to be greatest at the smallest displacements within a condition. It was concluded that, in positioning responses made in the absence of visual feedback, displacement is the more crucial dimension of the force-displacement relationship of a control."—(J. Arbit)

(See also abstracts 1752, 1846, 1893, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 2001, 2026, 2104, 2417, 2636, 3194, 3200)

## COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

2093. BAGCHI, AMALENDU. Feelings and emotions in Indian psychology. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 87-102.—Indian literature has classified feelings and emotions into a long series of classes and subclasses, down to fine details and shadings. At the top of the classification stands the conception of mind as self activating and as being successful or unsuccessful at breaking the barrier of external reality in order to deal with objects in an assimilative way. Some emotions come from the free self stimulation of the mind, and others are derived from its action on objects, or from the action of objects on the mind.—(H. Wunderlich)

2094. BROADBENT, D. E. (Appl. Psychol. Res. Unit, Cambridge, Eng.) The role of auditory localization in attention and memory span. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 191-196.—Found that spatially separated sources lead to more correct responses and also that apparent separation produced by stereophonic techniques produced the same results. In addition, it was found that spatially separated sounds may pass through the perceptual mechanism successively rather than simultaneously.—(J. Arbit)

2095. CONKLIN, JACK E. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Senders on response-sequences. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 363-365.—The author demonstrates that where judgmental set rather than simple guessing is employed the assumption of response-independence in contradistinction to sequential responses is reasonable.—(J. A. Stern)

2096. FARBER, I. E. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Anxiety as a drive state. In Jones, M. R., Nebraska symposium on motivation, (see 29: 2102), 1-46.—"... a given variable has the characteristics of a drive, or implies the presence of a drive state, if one of the following can be demonstrated: (a) that the elimination or reduction in the magnitude of the variable is reinforcing, i.e., leads to the increased probability of recurring, in the same situation, of the responses that precede the modification of the variable; and/or (b) that the presence of the variable energizes or intensifies whatever reaction tendencies exist in the given situation." 60 references.—(E. L. Galer)

2097. FERGUSON, GEORGE A. (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) On learning and human ability. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 95-112.—An attempt is made to theoretically relate within the same scheme learning and ability. Several views are advanced: among them, different environments result in the over-learning of certain patterns, the concept of ability has reference to performance at some crude limit of learning, that the role of human ability in subsequent learning can be viewed as a problem in transfer. A two-factor theory of learning is proposed. "The correlation among abilities is explained in terms of positive transfer, and their differentiation by the development of abilities specific to particular learning situations." 24 references.—(E. D. Lawson)

2098. HOWES, DAVIS, & OSGOOD, CHARLES E. On the combination of associative probabilities in linguistic contexts. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 241-258.—Using a free association technique in which experimenter presents a sequence of stimulus words and asking subjects to only free associate to the last word spoken the authors find that "(a) the effect of a given stimulus-word on an associative response is a



decreasing function of the number of additional stimulus words interposed between it and the time of response; (b) the effect of a sequence of stimulus-words upon an associative response is an increasing function of the proportion of those stimulus-words having similar first-order associative effects on the response; and (c) the effect of a given stimulus word on an associative response is an increasing function of the frequency of occurrence of the stimulus-word in general linguistic usage."—(J. A. Stern)

2099. JONES, LEONARD C. T. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) Frustration and stereotyped behavior in human subjects. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 12-20. —The effects of three different durations of frustration induced by requiring the 144 subjects to learn an insoluble temporal maze and two degrees of motivation on their behavior was studied. A short period of frustration produced an immediate increase in time to learn and stereotypy of responses on a solvable maze. After prolonged frustration, there was no further increase beyond this point. Many subjects displayed an increased vacillation of response when frustration was expected to be at its peak. Results are discussed in terms of Maier's theory of frustration and Selye's general adaptation syndrome. — (M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

2100. JOURARD, SIDNEY M., & SECORD, PAUL F. (Emory U., Ga.) Body size and body-cathexis. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 184. —Findings of this investigation reveal that except for body weight the cathexis for masculine body characteristics is related to the size of relevant parts of the body. "Large size is apparently a desired quality among males, and its presence or absence leads to contrasting feelings toward related aspects of the male body." —(F. Costin)

2101. KENDALL, PATRICIA. (Columbia U., New York.) Conflict and mood: factors affecting stability of response. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1954. 182 p. \$3.50. —A study of those factors which seem to contribute to unstable responses people make to attitude questionnaires. Factors revealed were: (1) relative value or weight of the alternatives between which the subject is asked to choose; (2) shifts in mood of the respondents, which may be reflected in their shifting responses to repeated questions; (3) degree of interest in and concern with the questions posed; (4) the nature of the questions themselves (ambiguity, forcing of opinion, errors of estimation). Data of the study were obtained from two sources: (1) existing panel studies and (2) systematic experimentation. Appendices include an index of turnover, material on decision dilemmas, and questions used in the study of the influence of mood. —(F. Costin)

2102. JONES, MARSHALL R. (Ed.) Nebraska symposium on motivation, 1954. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1954. x, 322p. \$3.00. —The six papers composing this volume were prepared for and presented in a two-part second symposium on Current Theory and Research in Motivation sponsored by the Department of Psychology of the University of Nebraska. Each of the papers, is separately abstracted in this issue, see entry nos. 2072, 2096, 2104, 2112, 2194, 2304. —(E. L. Gaier)

2103. KIHARA, TAKASHI. Ein Experiment über die Veränderung der emotionalen Gefälligkeit durch die Gefügteigenschaft. (An experiment on the change of emotional pleasantness through qualities of

adaptation.) *Tohoku Psychol. Folia*, 1954, 14, 33-44. —An investigation of Ach's "objectification of emotion": by the method of paired comparisons, the sequence of likes and dislikes of six letters in seven colors, associating exertion with most disliked and monotony with most liked. Variety of emotional likes and dislikes is greater in males and related to character and disposition. This is not so in females. In the latter, likes and dislikes are deeper and clearer, influenced by an aesthetic factor. French and English summaries. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2104. KLEIN, GEORGE S. (New York U.) Need and regulation. In Jones, M. R., Nebraska symposium on motivation, (see 29: 2104), 224-274. —Drives and controls of behavior originate in the same organism at the same time, and it thus becomes doubtful that drive strength can ever be accurately inferred from such non-organismic measures as hours of food deprivation. "The distinction between need and cognitive control implies that it is necessary to approach any behavior product in motivational measurement through the two avenues of formal characteristics of response and content." 35 references. —(E. L. Gaier)

2105. LOGRE, J. Le pré-inconscient et la psychologie amoureuse. (The pre-unconscious and affectional psychology.) *Rev. franc. Psychanal.*, 1953, 17, 541-547. —In a physio-psychological study, somatopsychic evolution is traced on three levels: on the highest, man searches sublime compensation, a passage to the absolute, projecting his love aspiration on the eternal, the infinite, the divine; on the middle level, a process of emergence whose origin lies in the organic world; on the lowest, the pre-unconscious, elementary and perhaps comparable to a tropism. — (G. Rubin-Rabson)

2106. MELZACK, RONALD. (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) The genesis of emotional behavior: an experimental study of the dog. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 166-168. —Scottish terrier pups were reared either in a restricted environment or in normal home or laboratory environments. 3 to 5 weeks after release from the restricted rearing both groups were tested on reaction to emotion-provoking objects. The restricted group showed more diffuse emotional excitement, while the controls showed specific avoidance responses. The diffuse emotional responses persisted in testing 10 to 12 months after release. It is concluded that "well-organized experience in the environment in which emotion-provoking objects will appear is necessary for the emergence of adaptive emotional behavior such as avoidance and aggression." —(L. I. O'Kelly)

2107. MOONEY, C. M. (Defence Research Medical Labs., Toronto, Ont., Can.) A factorial study of closure. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 51-60. —A battery of 6 purported closure tests and 9 mental tests were given to 90 cadets. The results were factor analysed to see if the tests defined a closure dimension. 5 factors were extracted. "Three, and possibly four, factors entail closure-verbal (Factor A), conceptual (Factor C), and visual or perceptual (Factor E). A fourth factor, which has been called cognitive rigidity (Factor B) is closely related to these... and is evidently a factor of flexibility: non-flexibility. A fifth factor, formal reasoning (Factor D), is clearly marked off from the others." 18 references. —(E. D. Lawson)

2108. MUNSON, W. A., & KARLIN, J. E. (Bell Tel. Labs., Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.) Measurement of human channel transmission characteristics. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 542-553.—A method for evaluating discrimination performance in terms of the information measure is presented. In this evaluation, "false alarms" and "misses" are treated separately. The results of illustrative experiments are examined in terms of the method. A model for human operator discrimination is presented in terms of the separation of overlapping normally-distributed neural activities resulting from "signal" and from "noise." The essential notion is that an operator can choose to perform at a number of cut-off points or discriminant levels. Thus, the same operator can behave quite differently in two situations: in one case, setting a high discriminant level ("conservative") and in the other, setting a low discriminant level ("liberal").—(L. Pollack)

2109. OSBORN, FREDERICK. Effect of birth control on the intelligence and character of succeeding generations. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1954, 1(2), 27-31.—Class differentials diminish with the continuing spread of birth control. Within groups that plan the size of their families, the more successful couples have the larger families. Thus responsible parenthood can serve to improve both social and biological inheritance.—(G. C. Schweesinger)

2110. POULTON, E. C. (Appl. Psychol. Res. Unit, Cambridge, England.) Eye-hand span in simple serial tasks. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 403-410.—"The normal range of eye-hand span was defined for a three-choice serial task, and attempts were made to increase and reduce the span in related tasks, in order to discover the factors determining its limits.... It was concluded that the amount of information required in order to respond was a determinant of the lower limit of the span. The amount of information to be held in store, and the rate of storing and reproducing information, were both determinants of the upper limit."—(J. Arbib)

2111. REIK, THEODOR. Freud and Jewish wit. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2(3), 12-20.—Freud's 1905 book, "Wit and its relation to the unconscious," a profound work on the origin of wit, takes a great deal of its material for analytic exploration from Jewish jokes, which Freud was fond of recalling to his professional colleagues.—(L. E. Abt)

2112. RITCHIE, BENBOW F. (U. California, Berkeley.) A logical and experimental analysis of the laws of motivation. In Jones, M. R., Nebraska symposium on motivation, (see 29: 2102), 121-176.—In developing the distinction between behavior and disposition, a model is presented for interpreting psychological laws. "All that is asserted by the law is a uniform association between two predicates, so that if something has the property named in either of the predicates we may infer that this something also has the property named by the other.... In the kinds of psychological laws proposed in this paper, there is no reference to a temporal relation between the properties named by the two predicates. In fact, about all these laws have in common with causal laws is that both involve two and only two predicates."—(E. L. Gaier)

2113. ROKEACH, MILTON. The nature and meaning of dogmatism. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 194-204.—The article's purpose is to present a detailed the-

oretical statement concerning the construct of dogmatism, which can then be used to guide a project of research on the problem. "Dogmatism has been defined as (a) a relatively closed cognitive system of beliefs and disbeliefs about reality, (b) organized around a central set of beliefs about absolute authority which, in turn, (c) provides a framework for patterns of intolerance and qualified tolerance towards others."—(E. G. Aiken)

2114. ROTTHAUS, ERICH. Über die Freiheit und Unfreiheit des menschlichen Willens. (Concerning the freedom and lack of freedom of the human will.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 169-174.—Every day the psychotherapist meets persons whose felt lack of freedom in conflict with their wish for freedom makes it necessary for the psychotherapist to clarify issues surrounding the problem of free will. Neurosis reveals man's lack of freedom as a sickness, and the experience of freedom as a liberation from sickness. Although the human will is determined in its functioning, a person experiences freedom to the extent of his capacity for change in the direction of self-realization.—(E. W. Eng)

2115. SMITH, KENDON, & CANON, HARRY J. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) A methodological refinement in the study of "ESP" and negative findings. *Science*, 1954, 120, 148-149.—Positive results in ESP experiments, where tables of random numbers have been used in the shuffling of target-items, may be due to non-randomness in the tables—for which there is some evidence. A procedure used to avoid "the pitfalls of 'randomness'" ("which summated the responses of a large number of subjects to balanced, systematically nonrandom targets"), is described; the experiment yielded no evidence for ESP.—(B. R. Fisher)

2116. STRAUS, ERWIN W. Der Seufzer; Einführung in eine Lehre vom Ausdruck. (The sigh; introduction to a theory of expression.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 113-126.—The sigh serves no physiologically or psychologically clear function. Produced by a change in our breathing, it is a variation of one of the basic functions through which we uniquely experience our existence in the world. Any such variation constitutes an expressive movement. The experience of breathing has three dimensions of significance: (1) participation and exchange expressed in respiration; (2) power and helplessness, depending on the reaction to one's vocal sounds; (3) attraction and repulsion, expressed in the inhaling and expelling of odors. The exact study and interpretation of the wide variety of human expressive movements has much to promise for a richer understanding of human experience.—(E. W. Eng)

2117. TILLICH, PAUL. Being and love. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5(43) 43-48.—Love is not to be restricted to emotion, yet there is always an emotional element in love. It is an expression of total participation, a desire to reunite that which is separated. To define libido as desire for pleasure is to mistake the basic drive which is striving for union with that which is separated though belonging together. This is the ontological basis of love without which it cannot be understood.—(P. E. Johnson)

2118. WINTERSTEIN, ALFRED. A typical dream sensation and its meaning. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 229-233.—Infers from analysis of a woman that the feeling of astonishment represents the childish

reaction to the first sight of the genitals of the other sex.—(G. Elias)

(See also abstracts 2072, 2304)

#### Learning & Memory

2119. ADAMS, JACK A. Multiple versus single problem training in human problem solving. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 15-18.—"Under investigation were two methods of training Ss in the solution of problems of a specified class. The problem class under consideration was a simple discrimination where the general solution was the same for all problems but the stimulus characteristics could vary from problem to problem. It was found that a group trained on repeated presentations of the same problem was more proficient in solving a new problem of the class than a group trained on a number of different problems."—(J. Arbit)

2120. ADAMS, JACK A. Psychomotor response acquisition and transfer as a function of control-indicator relationships. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 10-14.—Using the Pedal Control Test found that response acquisition was independent of the five control-indicator relationships studied. "This suggested the hypothesis that bodily members that are infrequently used for response in control-indicator systems found in everyday life do not show preference for control-indicator relationships. With respect to transfer of training, it was found that when control-indicator relationship differed between two forms of the task, practice on one resulted in initial positive transfer to the other, and the amount was directly related to the correspondence between the two control-indicator relationships."—(J. Arbit)

2121. ADELMAN, HARVEY M. (Michigan St. Coll., E. Lansing), & ROSENBAUM, GERALD. Extinction of instrumental behavior as a function of frustration at various distances from the goal. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 429-432.—Three groups of Ss were frustrated at different points in their performance of a series of motor movements. "The results indicate that the group which was frustrated closer to the goal engaged in the most trials to extinction, with number of trials to extinction decreasing progressively as frustration is introduced at further distances from the goal. Other measures of response strength failed to reveal significant differences. An explanation of the phenomena obtained is proposed in terms of Hull's goal gradient hypothesis."—(J. Arbit)

2122. AMSEL, ABRAM, & WARD, JOSEPH S. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Motivational properties of frustration: II. Frustration drive stimulus and frustration reduction in selective learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 37-47.—In a series of experiments found (1) that under certain circumstances reward and nonreward can serve as discriminanda for selective learning; (2) factors that might be presumed to reduce the peripheral cue aspects of the reward and nonreward discriminanda do not retard learning; and (3) the response which is correct following nonreward tends to be made more frequently than that which is correct following reward. These findings "support the hypothesis (a) that frustration provides drive stimulation which gives it directive properties, and (b) that frustration reduction is reinforcing."—(J. Arbit)

2123. BACHEM, ALBERT. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) Musical memory-mechanisms. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 360-363.—The author discusses W. Penfield's paper on "Memory Mechanism" (see 26: 5989) criticizing and elaborating on some of the statements made to provide a better understanding of memory and consciousness.—(J. A. Stern)

2124. BAHRICK, HARRY P. (Ohio Wesleyan U., Delaware.) Incidental learning under two incentive conditions. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 170-172.—Tested the hypothesis that the amount of learning irrelevant to an E-induced set is inversely related to the strength of the incentive determining the set. Ss learned the names of the forms of a sequence of colored geometric forms by the method of serial anticipation. High incentive was induced by a monetary bonus, low incentive by instructions not to try very hard. Support for the hypothesis is found in that the results show that the high incentive group scored significantly lower on color recognition when the differences in rate of learning for the groups is controlled.—(J. Arbit)

2125. BARCH, ABRAM M. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Warm-up in massed and distributed pursuit rotor performance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 357-361.—"Warm-up was measured by the extent of the sharp initial rise in the posttest performance (initial increase method) or by the difference between the performance level on the last pretest trial and the first posttest trial (decrement method). The initial increase method indicated that warm-up under distributed practice conditions increased to a maximum and then decreased as a function of the number of practice sessions. The decrement method indicated only a reliable increase in the amount of warm-up as the number of practice sessions increased. No reliable trend for warm-up was obtained for the massed practice group."—(J. Arbit)

2126. BARTLETT, FREDERIC. The transfer of training. *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychotechnique*, 1954, 3(1), 30-41.—In this lecture, the author briefly summarizes early ideas on transfer of training. On the basis of certain motor skill tasks, he suggests: "It would seem that just learning what to do in a given set of circumstances is never naturally, or normally, transferred to another set of circumstances; but learning how to do it may be." French translation.—(C. M. Louttit)

2127. BATTIG, WILLIAM F. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effect of kinesthetic, verbal, and visual cues on the acquisition of a lever-positioning skill. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 371-380.—Ss performed the same task on the first and last of ten practice sessions, but six groups were differentiated on the basis of differential emphasis of kinesthetic, verbal, and visual cues during the intervening eight sessions. It was found that practice on any modification of the standard task produces performance inferior to that following standard practice and that visual cues appear to be of particular importance for the task used in this experiment.—(J. Arbit)

2128. BILLINGSLEY, B. A., FEDDERSEN, W. E., & BITTERMAN, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) Discrimination following nondifferential reinforcement with differential afferent consequences. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 335-337.—"For one group of animals trained in the jumping apparatus, the difference between a pair of nondifferentially reinforced stimulus-



cards, was consistently linked with a striking difference in the afferent consequences of response (goal-box color), a procedure designed to test the hypothesis that such linkage would maintain an orientation to the difference between the cards and thus facilitate the subsequent discrimination between them. Comparison of the performance of the group so treated with the performance of two control groups provided no support for the hypothesis." Reasons for failure of the experiment to support the hypothesis are discussed.—(J. A. Stern)

2129. BILODEAU, EDWARD A. Accuracy of response as a function of target width. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 201-207.—Five groups differing from each other in the amount of response error allowed and still getting the signal for a correct response were used. It appeared to S that he was responding more accurately than E was scoring him although the response error E kept track of was identical for all groups and thus independent of the error contained in the results given to S. The results show that those groups with the narrower targets learned most rapidly. This and other findings are related to the information S is given and to Hullian theory.—(J. Arbit)

2130. BOLDT, ROBERT F. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Motor learning in college students and mental defectives. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 500-505.—An experiment designed to (a) determine if certain experimental variables (massing-distribution of practice) will have similar effects on different groups (feeble-minded and college students, male and female), (b) test the hypotheses that (1) differences in effect of the experimental variable in (a) above are explicable in terms of effortfulness of response, and (2) subjects performing effortful tasks will show a steeper learning curve early in learning than will subjects performing less effortful tasks. 60 feeble-minded and 60 college students turned 10 blocks on 30 trials. Three weights of blocks were used. The student group was superior to the institutionalized group. Distributed practice produced better results for all subjects than massed practice. Effortfulness of the task seemed inadequate to account for obtained results although the slight variation in effortfulness required was considered as a possible explanation for its ineffectiveness.—(C. F. Haner)

2131. BOYCOTT, B. B. (U. Coll., London.) Learning in *Octopus vulgaris* and other Cephalopods. *Publ. Stat. Zool. Napoli*, 1954, 25, 67-93.—The literature describing research on learning of *Octopus* is reviewed and a number of exploratory experiments by the author described. The experiments include conditioning, sensory discrimination, maze and problem box learning. While the reviewed material does not provide precise information about sensory or learning capacity, it does indicate that "cephalopods are capable of changing their behavior in response to a wide variety of conditions." 37-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

2132. BRADY, JOSEPH V., SCHREINER, LEON; GELLER, IRVING, & KLING, ARTHUR. Subcortical mechanisms in emotional behavior: the effect of rhinencephalic injury upon the acquisition and retention of a conditioned avoidance response in cats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 179-186.—Cats with lesions largely confined to the amygdaloid complex required significantly more trials to acquire a conditioned avoidance response than did operate or normal controls. Animals subjected to the same operation

after acquisition training showed no loss of avoidance response. However, a control group receiving operative lesions of the orbitofrontal cortex bilaterally, showed no retention of the avoidance response and little evidence of capacity to relearn it. "The viewpoint that 'fear' or 'anxiety reduction' plays a central motivational role in the maintenance or retention of avoidance behavior once the response has been acquired... will find little support in the results of the present experiments." 23 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2133. BRAGIEL, RAYMOND M., & PERKINS, CHARLES C., JR. (Kent State U., O.) Conditioned stimulus intensity and response speed. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 437-441.—In the first experiment reported two groups of rats were trained to jump in a single stimulus window jumping-stand with a black background: one group used a white stimulus card and landing compartment; the other, black. Response speed was significantly greater for the group with the white stimulus card. In the second experiment the background was white with one group having a black and the other a white stimulus card and landing. Here the group having the black card had significantly greater response speed. Concludes that stimulus intensity is better defined in terms of contrast than in terms of absolute physical intensity, and that these results are in agreement with the differential conditioning interpretation of stimulus intensity dynamism.—(J. Arbit)

2134. BRIGGS, GEORGE E. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Acquisition, extinction, and recovery functions in retroactive inhibition. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 285-293.—Studied the course of the inhibitory processes during the learning of original and interpolated materials and made a determination of the relative strengths of the competing response systems as a function of time following learning. Found (1) that the recovery of original learned responses during retention reached a level of approximately 40% of total as retention of the interpolated responses decreased, and (2) support for the hypothesis that extinction represents the acquisition of an antagonistic response.—(J. Arbit)

2135. BROADHURST, P. L. Cardiac, respiratory, and squeak conditioning in the rat. *Bull. Brit. Psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 3.—Abstract.

2136. BROWN, GEORGE HASKELL (New York U.) Factors influencing incidental learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 163-169.—"Four experimental groups of 20 Ss each were given either four or eight trials of incidental learning of either words or syllables, the Ss pronouncing the items for the alleged purpose of having their speech recorded and studied.... Immediately following the incidental learning trials, Ss were required to begin learning by the anticipation method to a criterion of two errorless trials. Their first anticipation scores were taken as measures of incidental learning." Found that overt pronunciation was not a factor influencing incidental learning; that words were no easier to learn than syllables under the conditions of incidental learning; and that significantly more learning was accomplished by eight trials than by four trials.—(J. Arbit)

2137. BUTLER, ROBERT A. (Walter Reed Army Med. Cent., Washington, D. C.) Incentive conditions which influence visual exploration. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 19-23.—Tested monkeys on the 4 incentive

conditions of viewing and hearing another monkey, viewing and hearing a moving electric train, viewing an array of foods, and viewing an empty incentive chamber. Response frequency was highest for the monkey conditions and decreased progressively for the other conditions in the order given. Another experiment similar to this was also performed, and "the data are interpreted in terms of a visual exploration motive whose persistence suggests that visual exploration is not conditioned upon, or derived from, any other primary drive."—(J. Arbib)

2138. CAMPBELL, BYRON A., & KRAELING, DORIS. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Response strength as a function of drive level during training and extinction. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 101-103.—Rats trained under 60 or 12 hours of food deprivation on a 4-foot straightaway were extinguished under the various possible combinations of low or high drive. Resistance to extinction (trials to an extinction criterion) was not related significantly to either training drive level or to extinction drive level. Running speed during extinction was significantly related to training drive level but not to extinction drive level.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2139. CAMPBELL, DONALD T. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Operational delineation of "what is learned" via the transposition experiment. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 167-174.—This is an article in reply to a recent paper by Kendler on the problem of what is learned (see 25: 6710). It is contended that Kendler made essentially two points. The first to the effect that all learning theories are response theories is accepted by the author as valid. The second point that because of this the question of what is learned becomes a pseudo question is challenged. A number of experiments broadly termed transposition studies are examined to show the validity, both empirically and theoretically, of the question what is learned. 34 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

2140. CHOW, KAO LIANG. (Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) Effects of temporal neocortical ablation on visual discrimination learning sets in monkeys. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 194-198.—Three *Macaca mulatta* monkeys were given training to form learning sets for visual object and pattern discrimination and for a non-spatial delayed response. Bilateral temporal ablations of the neocortex were followed by loss of the learning set for pattern discrimination in all animals, loss of the object set in two animals and loss of the nonspatial delayed response in one monkey.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2141. COPPOCK, HAROLD W. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) Stimuli preceding electric shock can acquire positive reinforcing properties. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 109-113.—"In each of two experiments rats were restrained in a cage and either an auditory or a visual stimulus was presented either before or during electric shock. After the last shock, the stimulus was automatically correlated with the nonpreferred head position. In both experiments, duration of this head position and also the frequency of moves to this side increased significantly more in the Before groups than in the During groups." Theoretical interpretations are discussed. 18 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2142. DEESE, JAMES, & HARDMAN, GEORGE W., JR. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) An analysis of errors in retroactive inhibition of rote verbal

learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 299-307.—Using the methods of anticipatory learning, paired associate and serial associations (of connected discourse) the sources of errors produced by retroactive inhibition were investigated. In anticipatory learning much of the increase in errors in relearning due to interpolation could be attributed to either failure to respond or confusion of items with original learning. Intrusion of interpolated material proved to be a minor factor. For paired-associate learning a much larger proportion of total errors could be attributed to the interpolated task. (Percentage varied from 24 to 68 depending on material used.) Interpolation proved to reduce within-list errors during relearning. The effect of interpolation on learned connected discourse was to increase the number of intrusions of interpolated material and to decrease the number of within-list errors.—(J. A. Stern)

2143. De VALOIS, RUSSELL L. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The relation of different levels and kinds of motivation to variability of behavior. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 392-398.—Using 4 groups of rats under different motivations (2 degrees of thirst and 2 degrees of shock) in a maze problem and then shifting half the Ss within each group to the other quantitative level of their kind of motivation, studied the relationship between amount of variability and strength of motivation. Found that the amount of variability is an inverse function of the amount of motivation and that the effect of changing the level of motivation is explicable in terms of this relationship and secondary motivation theory with no need to postulate a dichotomy between variable and fixated behavior.—(J. Arbib)

2144. DUFORT, ROBERT H., GUTTMAN, NORMAN, & KIMBLE, GREGORY A. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) One-trial discrimination reversal in the white rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 248-249.—A procedure for producing one-trial discrimination learning reversal is described. "The ease of discrimination reversal, at least up to a point, is aided if the original discrimination is well learned."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2145. EDMONSON, BARBARA WEDEMEYER, & AMSEL, ABRAM. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) The effects of massing and distribution of extinction trials on the persistence of a fear-motivated instrumental response. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 117-123.—After acquisition of a conditioned fear response, equated groups of rats were extinguished at rates of 1, 5 or 15 trials a day. Results showed little extinction in the 1-trial a day group but considerable extinction in the two massed groups, which did not differ from each other. This was regarded as due to implicit conditioned fear response might persist indefinitely, and that data showing extinction of fear are, for the most part, showing primarily extinction of the overt fear-motivated response." 18 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2146. FELDMAN, ROBERT S., & NEET, CLAUDE C. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) The effect of electroconvulsive shock on fixated behavior in the rat. II. The effect of ECS supplemented by guidance. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 210-212.—"It was concluded that a ten-day series of electroconvulsive shocks was ineffective in supplementing guidance procedures to induce extinction of conflict-induced stereotypes and the acquisition of adaptive responses in a subsequent solvable discrimination problem."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2147. GAGNE, ROBERT M., & BILODEAU, EDWARD A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) The effects of target size variation on skill acquisition. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-5, iv, 16 p.—Using the Rudder Control Test, Model CM120C, different subject groups were trained with different target sizes. Transfer of training was then measured with other target sizes, after varying amounts of original practice. In one phase of the study the center of the target was obscured. Under none of the various experimental conditions used did change in target size, from small to large and vice versa, appear to have an effect on transfer. "The results indicate that variations in the size of target did not have a differential reinforcing or motivating effect on the acquisition of skill."—(W. F. Grether)
2148. GINGERELLI, J. A., & CULLEN, JOHN W. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Studies in the neurophysiology of learning: I. Effect of brain stimulation rate during runs on maze performance in the white rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 204-209.—Using a pulse-modulated radar stimulation technique rats were given cerebral stimulation at two repetition rates while running a maze. While differences were not statistically significant at a high level of confidence, there are indications that the lower pulse rate had an adverse effect.—(L. I. O'Kelly)
2149. HILGARD, ERNEST R., EDGREN, ROBERT D., & IRVINE, ROBERT P. (Stanford U., Calif.) Errors in transfer following learning with understanding: further studies with Katona's card-trick experiments. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 457-464.—Used 5 methods to teach the understanding of Katona's card tricks to high school seniors. Found that over-all differences in success according to method were slight and that the most common error was a perseverative one when S continued to skip only one card as learned in the earlier tasks. It was noted that more important than lack of understanding in producing errors were certain characteristics of the particular methods as well as the Ss' attitudes in approaching the task. Boys performed significantly better than the girls in these tasks.—(J. Arbit)
2150. HUTT, PAUL J. (Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) Rate of bar pressing as a function of quality and quantity of food reward. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 235-239.—Rats manifest a positive relationship between rate of bar pressing and both taste preference and quantity of reward.—(L. I. O'Kelly)
2151. JONES, MARSHALL B. (U. California, Los Angeles.) An experimental study of extinction. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1953, 67 (19), (No. 369), 17 p.—Varying the acquisition conditions while holding constant the extinction conditions for 4 groups of 11 male, hooded rats equilibrated for weight and age, Jones tested and confirmed the hypothesis that "resistance to extinction increases with the similarity between acquisition and extinction conditions."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
2152. KAGAN, JEROME, & BERKUN, MITCHELL. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The reward value of running activity. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 106.—Using activity wheels in which rats could release brakes by learning to press a lever, it was found that "the opportunity to run in an activity wheel is an adequate reinforcement for the instrumental response of bar pressing."—(L. I. O'Kelly)
2153. KENDLER, HOWARD H., KARASIK, ALAN D., & SCHRIER, ALAN M. (New York U.) Studies of the effect of change of drive: III. Amounts of switching produced by shifting drive from thirst to hunger and from hunger to thirst. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 179-182.—"Two groups of Ss were trained in a T maze in which one of the end boxes was baited. One group was thirsty and received water as a reward while the other group was hungry and received food as a reward. After S responded correctly for 13 successive trials its motivational condition was shifted to that of the other group. On the test trial under the new drive state it was found that 41% of the hunger-to-thirst group switched their spatial response, while 15% of the thirst-to-hunger group switched. This result was consistent with the hypothesis that thirsty Ss avoid cues conditioned to anticipatory eating responses to dry food."—(J. Arbit)
2154. KILPATRICK, FRANKLIN P. (Princeton U., N. J.) Two processes in perceptual learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 362-370.—An experiment designed primarily to investigate two hypothesized perceptual learning processes, reorganizational and formative, and secondarily to test the notion that over physical action by the learner is a necessary condition for perceptual learning. Using monocularly distorted rooms found "evidence that formative as well as reorganizational perceptual learning occurs. Some probable characteristics and relations of these two learning processes were discussed. The positive results from the no-action group were clearly contrary to hypothesis, and a modified formulation concerning the role of action in perceptual learning was outlined."—(J. Arbit)
2155. KOYANAGI, KYŌJI. Studies on the spread of effect: I. Some experimental examinations of the "guessing-sequence" hypothesis. *Tohoku Psychol. Folio*, 1954, 14, 1-15.—Three experiments examined the "guessing-sequence" hypothesis of the spread of effect. Tendencies to the repetition of adjacent numbers, adjacent figures, etc. appeared. Reward effects the repetition. French and German summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)
2156. LEWIS, DON. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Comparison of direct-vision and mirror-vision performance on a pursuit rotor. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 529-533.—Speed of rotation, length of work and rest periods were adjusted to produce about the same percent of time on the target for direct and mirror vision on a pursuit rotor. Especially developed instructions were also used for the mirror-vision group. Performance curves for the two conditions were very similar. Reliability of performance was high (.90) and between task correlations appreciable (.60).—(C. F. Haner)
2157. LINCOLN, ROBERT S. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Learning a rate of movement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 465-470.—"The rate of movement was produced by turning a handwheel. The rate to be produced was described to different groups of Ss as various units of distance to be traveled in 1 min. of time. After initial attempts to produce the rate, all Ss received verbal descriptions of their average rate error.... The Ss were able to learn and retain the rate of movement. In the criterion trials the rate was produced with much greater accuracy than that obtained in the prelearning period." A group which practiced under conditions of visual indication of rate error showed poorest rate accuracy



when forced to rely upon kinesthetic cues during the criterion trials.—(J. Arbit)

2158. LYSAK, WILLIAM. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effects of punishment upon syllable recognition thresholds. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 343-350.—A series of experiments testing the effects of punishment, item discriminability, freedom of choice, and extent of the response pool on syllable recognition thresholds. In general found: with impending punishment thresholds for shock syllables were significantly higher than for nonshock syllables while under no-punishment conditions there is evidence that sensitization to previously shocked syllables occurs and under ambiguous threat essentially equal thresholds; forcing choices reduces thresholds while increasing the extent of the response pool increases thresholds; and the degree of discriminability of the effective character of items has no effect on syllable threshold.—(J. Arbit)

2159. McALLISTER, WALLACE R. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Adaptation of the original response to a conditioned stimulus. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 534-539.—The frequency of eyelid reflexes to a tone followed by a puff of air to the cornea was plotted for 100 trials for groups with varying time intervals between onset of CS and US. After an initial increase, the frequency decreased in a negatively accelerated fashion. A second block of trials a day later produced an even more rapid decrease in frequency of response evocation. Instructions affected the frequency of response appreciably.—(C. F. Haner)

2160. MacCASLIN, EUGENE F. Successive and simultaneous discrimination as a function of stimulus-similarity. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 308-314.—Four groups of rats were used in this experiment, two groups learned to solve easy problems differing in terms of simultaneous versus successive presentation and two groups required to solve difficult problems, one simultaneous the other involving successive presentation. "The results support the hypothesis that as stimulus-similarity increases, the difficulty of the successive problem increases relative to that of the simultaneous problem, while the absolute difficulty of both problems is increased."—(J. A. Stern)

2161. McLEAN, ORISON S. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) Divergent scores on the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale as indicators of learning ability. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 264-266.—A group of NP patients at a VA hospital who were similar in age, education, and Full Scale WB I IQ, were divided into 3 groups. One group of 25 had Verbal IQ's at least 10 points higher than Performance IQ's; another 25 had Performance IQ's at least 10 points higher than Verbal IQ's; another 24 had Verbal and Performance IQ's within 3 points of each other. 5 tasks—2 verbal and 3 performance—were learned, instructions being modelled after WB instructions. It was found that those with higher Verbal IQ's learned verbal tasks better and vice versa. The group with equal Verbal and Performance IQ's showed no significant differences on the 2 tasks. S's with below average subtest variability—based on SD's for each S's subtest scores—did better on three of the tasks than S's with above average subtest variability.—(L. B. Heathers)

2162. MALAMUTH, LORIENE ECK. An experimental electroencephalographic study of the effort to

memorize meaningful auditory stimuli. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 150.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, U. Southern California, 1953.

2163. MANDLER, GEORGE. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Transfer of training as a function of degree of response overlearning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 411-417.—"Sixty Ss learned a motor task (pressing sequences of levers arranged in a spatial pattern) in response to letters as stimuli. The degrees of prior training were 0, 10, 30, 50, and 100 errorless trials on the training task. . . . Learning to make a new response to an old stimulus showed an initial increase in negative transfer followed by a return to zero transfer for the highest degree of overlearning of the training task. Learning to make an old response to a new stimulus showed increasing positive transfer as degree of original training was increased. Learning to make an old response to an old stimulus, when these had not been previously paired, showed no significant effects at low degrees of training, but significant positive transfer at the highest degree of overlearning."—(J. Arbit)

2164. MILLER, W. C., & GREENE, J. E. (U. Denver, Colo.) Generalization of an avoidance response to varying intensities of sound. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 136-139.—After conditioning an avoidance response in rats to intensities of a buzzer-sound, animals were extinguished under higher and lower intensities. Different generalization gradients were found for the higher and lower intensities of extinction stimulation. "It would appear that the tendency to respond may be a joint function of the difference between the training and test stimuli and the intensity of the test stimuli."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2165. MOLTZ, HOWARD. (New York U.) Resistance to extinction as a function of variations in stimuli associated with shock. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 418-424.—Tested the hypothesis that if anxiety is conditioned to cues temporally contiguous with the application of shock, then feeding or placing the animal at the locus of the previous shock application will reduce anxiety to the extent that the locus preserves the cues present during shock trials. Using a single-unit T maze, obtained support for the hypothesis when the cue was maze color, but not when it was a grid or no-grid floor. This last finding is discussed in terms of the type of living cages the animals were kept in. No significant difference was found between Ss fed at the shock locus or simply placed there and not fed.—(J. Arbit)

2166. NEET, CLAUDE C., & FELDMAN, ROBERT S. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) The effect of electroconvulsive shock on fixated behavior of the rat: I. The effect of a ten- and of a twenty-five-day series of ECS on the stability of the fixated response. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 124-129.—Using a jumping apparatus, rats were frustrated after training and were then tested for stability of response. Matched groups received either rest conditions or ECS daily for 10 or 25 days, followed by retesting for fixations. Neither course of ECS was effective in causing animals to modify their fixations, although the 25-day group showed increased latency in the first two post-shock days.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2167. NORTH, ALVIN J., & HARRINGTON, JAMES, JR. (Southern Methodist U., Dallas, Tex.) Learning response compounds having two critical components. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 173-178.—

"The learning of a set of responses having two critical components, distance and direction, was investigated. A theoretical analysis assuming equal learnability of distances and direction in the task predicted that the component varied more frequently in training would become better learned.... There was equal learnability of distances and directions in the task. Given equal learnability of two response components, the component which was varied more frequently in training became more accurately learned.... Certain implications of the assumption that response compounds acquire habit strengths as undifferentiated wholes were shown to be inconsistent with the results obtained."—(J. Arbitt)

2166. PARDUCCI, ALLEN. (U. California, Berkeley.) Learning variables in the judgment of single stimuli. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 24-30.—Found (1) that when a verbal description of stimuli to be judged is given to a group of Ss they show less shift in judgment during the stimulus presentations than does a group not given this description. (2) Extreme stimuli introduced in the presentation series have a greater anchoring effect when introduced later in the series. (3) Following the retroactive-inhibition paradigm, stimuli were introduced which varied on a dimension other than the one judged. The more similar the introduced stimuli were to the original stimuli the greater was its effect upon judgments.—(J. Arbitt)

2169. POSTMAN, LEO. (U. California, Berkeley.) Learned principles of organization in memory. *Psychol. Monographs*, 1954, 68 (3), (No. 374), 24 p.—Postman has shown that it is possible "to manipulate amount and quality of memory change by familiarizing S with the stimulus material and by providing him with general rules for classifying and ordering the individual items. As the detailed features of the stimuli are forgotten, S makes increasing use of these rules in reconstructing what he has learned." These experiments appear to make it unnecessary "to appeal to dynamic changes in the trace system" but rather allow the application of Woodworth's view that "(a) there is true forgetting for the memory material and (b) S brings to bear upon his reproductions whatever habits he has in connection with the class of materials to which the memory items belong." 11 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2170. POSTMAN, LEO, & PHILLIPS, LAURA W. (U. California, Berkeley.) Studies in incidental learning: I. The effects of crowding and isolation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 48-56.—"In Exp. I, Ss learned lists of ten syllables and ten numbers. Isolation was achieved by embedding a number in a homogeneous sequence of syllables, and vice versa. Isolated items were retained better than crowded ones by intentional learners but not by incidental learners. In Exp. II the same stimulus materials were used but a color difference was added to increase the degree of isolation of the critical items. Under these conditions there were no significant effects of isolation on either intentional or incidental memory. It is concluded that isolation favors retention only to the extent that the stimulus features producing isolation are relevant to the learner's task. The limited effects of isolation that are found can be adequately accounted for in terms of intraserial interference and do not support the gestalt theory of memory."—(J. Arbitt)

2171. PRENTICE, W. C. H. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) Visual recognition of verbally labeled figures. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 315-320.—Errors in a

test of recognition of verbally labeled figures using visual recognition did not indicate that errors are distributed in a way favoring selection of a shape more like the label used during learning. The author concludes that, "the use of labels during learning does not modify the original visual experience or its memorial process."—(J. A. Stern)

2172. RAMOND, CHARLES K. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The effect of a shift in time of deprivation upon performance in instrumental learning. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 540-544.—In an effort to determine if deprivation affects only drive strength or drive and habit strength two groups of rats learned a bar pressing response under 4 and 22 hours of deprivation. Half of each then shifted to the other deprivation condition, and continued to run. Results favor interpretation that deprivation affects only drive, not habit.—(C. F. Haner)

2173. REYNOLDS, BRADLEY, & ADAMS, JACK A. Psychomotor performance as a function of initial level of ability. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 268-277.—"Two groups of Ss were trained on the Rotary Pursuit Test, one with massed and one with distributed practice. Each group was subdivided into deciles on the basis of initial performance, and the learning curves of the various subgroups were compared. The form of the curves did not, for the most part, vary significantly with level of ability. The results of the experiment support the assumption that general laws of learning based on sample statistics hold throughout the range of learning ability."—(J. A. Stern)

2174. SCHARLOCK, DONALD P. (Roosevelt Coll., Chicago, Ill.) The effects of a pre-extinction procedure on the extinction of place and response performance in a T-maze. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 31-36.—"The prediction was made that place Ss should benefit more from the pre-extinction procedure; i.e., their extinction should proceed more rapidly than that of response Ss, if the learning of the place Ss is truly 'cognitive.'.... It was concluded that: (a) the pre-extinction training exerted no differential effect on the performance during extinction of place and response animals; (b) the thesis of 'behavior at the choice point' is at least misleading and at best an oversimplification of T-maze performance; and (c) errors seemed to reflect more adequately than any other measures the breakdown of performance during extinction."—(J. Arbitt)

2175. SCHEIBLE, HELEN, & UNDERWOOD, BENTON J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The role of overt errors in serial rote learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 160-162.—Produced differences in overt error frequency by varying instructions. Although marked differences in overt error frequency were found, there were no differences in the rates of learning. Concludes that differential reinforcement in serial learning does not depend upon overt errors for its effectiveness.—(J. Arbitt)

2176. SCREVEN, C. G. (Iowa Child Welfare Res. Sta., Iowa City.) The effects of interference on response strength. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 140-144.—Using a crank-turning task with marble rewards with pre-school children, the effect of work and interference on rate of crank-turning was determined. It was found that mean rate of crank-turning increased with higher work in the interference group and decreased in the noninterference subjects. Interference groups showed aggressive and disturbed be-

havior under both high and low work conditions.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2177. SIDMAN, MURRAY. Delayed-punishment effects mediated by competing behavior. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 145-147.—Rats learned an avoidance response in a situation where shock could be delayed by pressing either of two bars. One bar produced a constant delay, the other produced a delay of variable time, systematically varied by the experimenter. The response rate is composed maximally of pressing the constant bar at short delay times, this rate decreasing steadily as the delay time on the variable bar becomes greater. It is concluded that "the effectiveness of delayed punishment in depressing behavior depends upon the availability of other responses which produce a less immediate punishment."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2178. SIDMAN, MURRAY, & STEBBINS, WILLIAM C. Satiation effects under fixed-ratio schedules of reinforcement. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 114-116.—After training in lever-pressing under fixed-ratio reinforcement schedules, the effect of satiation on the response rate was studied in 4 rats, 2 cats and a rhesus monkey. "The effect of satiation was to introduce periods of no responding immediately following reinforcements. However, when the animals did respond, their rates were constant and independent of the degree of satiation."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2179. SIEGEL, PAUL S. (U. Alabama, University.), & MacDONNEL, MALCOLM F. A repetition of the Calvin-Bicknell-Sperling study of conditioned drive. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 250-252.—"Calvin, Bicknell and Sperling have reported an experiment that suggests that in the absence of known reinforcement a neutral stimulus situation may take on motivational properties from repeated association with a strong drive state. The present study, a repetition of their experiment, failed to confirm their findings."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2180. SIMON, CHARLES W., & EMMONS, WILLIAM H. (Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) Considerations for research in a sleep-learning program. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corp., 1954. vi, 68 p.—This report is primarily concerned with examining sleep-learning in terms of the methodological issues it presents. In the process of developing these problems, the authors review critically some ten studies in the area. They conclude from this review, "...none satisfactorily controlled the level of sleep and there is reason to suspect that whatever learning took place did so during a waking interval." It is concluded that, "The prognosis for sleep-learning is most discouraging when physiological correlates indicate that the subject is asleep,...." The report concludes with some recommendations on the basic elements to be included in any valid and meaningful research program on the sleep-learning question. 76 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

2181. SMITH, JOSEPH G. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Influence of failure, expressed hostility, and stimulus characteristics on verbal learning and recognition. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 475-493.—The following results were obtained: "1. Hostile words were not learned or recognized less readily than neutral words.... 2. No over-all difference was observed in the performance of the hostile and nonhostile Ss. 3. Failure resulted in an impairment of learning which

persisted throughout the learning task. 4. Hostile Ss did not learn or recognize hostile material more quickly than did nonhostile Ss. 5. Failure did not result in any over-all difference between the performance of hostile and nonhostile Ss. 6. Failure did not differentially affect performance with respect to hostile and neutral material. 7. The effect of failure on the differential learning of hostile and neutral material was found to differ for hostile and nonhostile Ss. 8. None of the significant relationships which were observed was common to both the learning and recognition situations."—(M. O. Wilson)

2182. STARKWEATHER, JOHN A., & DUNCAN, CARL P. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) A test for conditioned inhibition in motor learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 351-356.—The concept of conditioned inhibition in motor learning is criticized upon both theoretical and experimental bases. In an experiment designed to test a prediction from this theory found results which do not support the prediction. Concluded that the concept of conditioned inhibition has not been shown to exist in regard to motor learning.—(J. Arbit)

2183. THOMPSON, ROBERT. (Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) Approach versus avoidance in an ambiguous-cue discrimination problem in chimpanzees. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 133-135.—Chimpanzees required to learn a discrimination problem in which correct responses were indicated by presentation of the positive cue on some trials and the negative cues on other trials showed fewer errors on those trials in which the positive cue was presented. "These results are interpreted in terms of differential mastery of approach and avoidance habits."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2184. UNDERWOOD, BENTON J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Intralist similarity in verbal learning and retention. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 160-166.—Starting from the research finding that intralist similarity of verbal materials is not related to recall measures of retention, a general hypothesis is developed to account for this fact in a manner that is consistent with specific interference theory. Several deductions concerning the assumed sources of interference were tested and a good amount of support obtained for the general notion.—(E. G. Aiken)

2185. UNDERWOOD, BENTON J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Speed of learning and amount retained: a consideration of methodology. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 276-282.—"A review of previous methods used to study the relationship between rate of learning and rate of forgetting [shows] that none was adequate to the problem. In no case was it established that associative strength before the retention interval was equal for Ss learning at different rates. A method for equating associative strength at the termination of learning [is] described and applied to data obtained in learning and recalling paired nonsense syllables. With such equality established it [is] shown that no difference in forgetting occurred over 24 hr.; the recall of slow Ss was as good as that of fast Ss. The method may be useful for studying the influence of other variables on retention." 13 references.—(R. Perloff)

2186. UNDERWOOD, BENTON J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Studies of distributed practice: XII. Retention following varying degrees of original learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 294-300.—At-



tempted to determine whether intertrial interval and the degree of original learning interact at recall. Found (1) that the degree of original learning and intertrial interval do not interact during retention; (2) no significant differences in retention following massed and distributed learning; (3) learning under massed or distributed trials and relearning under the opposite condition does not influence relearning; and (4) the differential effects of the individual Ss speed or degree of learning upon serial and paired-associate material is believed to account for the discrepancies in the results of studies on the relation between distribution of practice and retention.—(J. Arbit)

2187. VOEKS, VIRGINIA W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Acquisition of S-R connections: a test of Hull's and Guthrie's theories. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 137-147.—"An eyelid conditioning procedure was used with 32 human Ss. Stimulus-variability, similarity of on-trial and off-trial stimuli, and other sources of Hull's various inhibitory potentials were minimized to an unusual extent. The conditions were peculiarly favorable for obtaining smoothly increasing curves. However, when one largely eliminates those factors, which, according to Hull's theory, cause sporadic dips in  $\Delta E_p$ , one eliminates also virtually all evidence suggesting a gradual increase in  $\Delta E_p$  with N.... It appears quite possible that no S-R is gradually strengthened with repeated reinforcements. Perhaps every S-R is established suddenly, in an all-or-none fashion."—(J. Arbit)

2188. WELLES, ALBERT. Gedächtnis und Erinnerung. (Memory and remembrance.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 3, 129-138.—A criticism of attempts to explain memory on the basis of simple "trace theory" or physiological concepts. Comparison of memory experiences in formal learning experiments with remembrances from one's past life suggests the greater importance of feeling and context in the latter instance. It is likely that memory experimenters atomistically observe only the extent to which certain stimuli can be accurately reproduced, ignoring the affective and other features of the memory experience itself. The facilitating influence of affects and role-taking, as in hypnotic age-regression experiments, show the insufficiency of "trace theory" or of any simple physiological theory for explaining memory.—(E. W. Eng)

2189. WICKENS, DELOS D. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & PLATT, CHARLES E. Response termination of the cue stimulus in classical and instrumental conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 183-186.—Using classical and instrumental avoidance-conditioning situations, the CS (tone) was terminated by the response (finger withdrawal) for half the Ss, and for the other half it continued for 450 msec. after onset of shock. "Statistically significant support for a superiority in rate of learning was found in the response-termination group in instrumental conditioning, but was not found in the classical-conditioning group. The significance of this type of experimental design with reference to Mowrer's and Guthrie's theories was considered."—(J. Arbit)

2190. WIKER, EDWARD L., & CASEY, ALBERT. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) The secondary reinforcing value of food for thirsty animals. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 240-243.—It is concluded that an irrelevant incentive may function as a learned reward for rats when they are influenced by another primary drive. "The reward value of the irrelevant incentive

was explained by its historical and contemporary association with primary drive reduction." 18 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2191. WOODBURY, CHARLES B., & WILDER, DAVID H. (Oberlin Coll., O.) The principle of selective association of drive stimuli. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 301-302.—A test of Kendler's principle of selective association between drive states and learned behavior in which results contrary to prediction from this principle were obtained. An attempt is made to integrate these results within the concept of fractional anticipatory goal response.—(J. Arbit)

2192. YOUNG, FRANCIS A. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) An attempt to obtain pupillary conditioning with infrared photography. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 62-63.—"A photographic study of pupillary contraction conditioning was made using ten male and ten female Ss. The experimental conditions used were similar to those employed by Cason and Hudgins. Three pictures per second were taken for approximately 10 sec. using infrared illumination. No evidence of pupillary conditioning was found. The results of the portions of Cason's and Hudgins' experiments dealing with the conditioning of the pupillary contraction to a sound stimulus were not substantiated."—(J. Arbit)

2193. YOUNG, ROBERT K., & UNDERWOOD, BENTON J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Transfer in verbal materials with dissimilar stimuli and response similarity varied. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 153-159.—"The present experiments studied positive transfer in paired-associate lists when interlist response similarity was varied from identity to low similarity, with the interlist stimulus similarity always low. Lists were constructed so that intralist response similarity was low. Under such conditions generalization theory would predict no relationship between response similarity and transfer." It was found that interlist similarity was not significantly related to amount of transfer and concluded that the A-B, C-B design cannot be considered a basic paradigm of positive transfer any more than can a paradigm in which responses are quite dissimilar.—(J. Arbit)

(See also abstracts 1892, 1990, 2015, 2085, 2204, 2721, 2839, 2951, 2985, 3188, 3215, 3220)

#### Thinking & Imagination

2194. ATKINSON, JOHN W. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Exploration using imaginative thought to assess the strength of human motives. In Jones, M. R., Nebraska symposium on motivation, (see in 29: 2102), 56-112.—The logic of a method of measurement of the strength of human motives through a content analysis of a sample of imaginative thoughts obtained under controlled "circumstances" is presented in terms of a number of illustrative empirical investigations to establish its validity. 46 references.—(E. L. Gaier)

2195. BLANCHÉ, ROBERT. Sur l'opposition des concepts. (On the opposition of concepts.) *Theoria*, 1953, 19, 89-130.—Concepts may be grouped into families whose members, although opposed to each other, are related to each other by their very oppositions. Given two concepts representing opposing extremes on a scale, it is possible to add a third mem-

ber in the middle in such a way that this triad of concepts exhausts all cases.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

2196. EISENBUD, JULE. Behavioral correspondences to normally unpredictable future events. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 205-233.—As presumptive evidence for the existence of paranormal phenomena, a case is presented in which the manifest content of the patient's dream is interpreted as being built upon the residue of a day's occurrences which did not take place until after the patient had the dream. When the dream was analyzed psychoanalytically, and the chronological peculiarities involved were disregarded, correspondences came to light which tended considerable to reduce the probability that the relationship between the dream and the later events in reality was purely chance. These correspondences satisfy the requirements of efficient and economical dream construction.—(L. N. Solomon)

2197. FIREMAN, PETER. Perceptualistic theory of knowledge. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954. ix, 50 p. \$2.75.—The author elaborates the thesis that "all knowledge begins with accurate perception." Perceptions, not sensations, are held to be the original cognitive data. Perception, thinking, and logic are the three basic mental activities which "jointly lend themselves to the building up of a Perceptualistic view of the world." Thinking occurs when percepts or re-percepts (ideas) are combined. Logic, defined as the discipline of thinking, is discussed with reference to the logical modes; intuition, induction, and deduction.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

2198. FROSCHE, JOHN. (New York U.) Dream studies. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 232-261.—Examination of the contributions to the 1951 literature on dreams reveals that these studies can be grouped as follows: theory; critique; clinical (dreams, symbols, correlation with treatment and syndromes); applied. Interest in dream theory has revived. Ego functions as well as other aspects of the psychic structure in dreams are being investigated. In general, the studies reveal the "almost inextricable interweaving of instinct and ego representations." Not many definitive conclusions can be derived from those studies dealing with critique.—(F. Costin)

2199. McKELLAR, PETER, & SIMPSON, LORNA. Between wakefulness and sleep: hypnagogic imagery. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23(Inset), 10.—Abstract.

2200. MATIN, LEONARD, & ADKINS, DOROTHY C. (U. N. Carolina, Chapel Hill.) A second-order factor analysis of reasoning abilities. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 71-78.—"This article reports a second-order factor analysis of the 13 interpretable first-order factors of Adkins and Lyerly based on 66 variables for 200 Army men. The approach to simple structure for 6 second-order factors was unusually good. Loadings of the original 66 variables on the second-order factors were also obtained. Five of the factors are tentatively interpreted as Precision in Formation and Use of Verbal Concepts, General Verbal Fluency, Visualizing Spatial Constancy During Movement, Speed in Analysis and Flexibility in Analysis."—(M. O. Wilson)

2201. MICHOTTE, A. (Louvain U., Belgium.) La perception de la causalité. (2e ed.) (The perception of causality. (2nd ed.)) Louvain: Publications Univer-

sitaires de Louvain, 1954. viii, 306p.—The psychological impression of a causal relationship is the subject of this study, which is investigated and reported at a purely phenomenological level. The philosophical implications are left for a later study, although the classical conceptions of Hume and Maine de Biran are considered relative to the experimental results. From the point of view of causality, two major problems arise: mechanical causality and qualitative causality. A special case of propulsion, the 'Tracing effect,' is considered in the appendix. The 95 experiments reported in the study are divided into unit series which are followed by summaries to make the work available to those who are interested in the problem but are not familiar with experimental psychology. (See 22: 1004)—(D. J. Wack)

2202. NOBRE de MELO, A. L. Linguagem e pensamento. (Language and thought.) J. brasil. *Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 243-268.—After calling up the old thesis of Watson about thought as a subvocal language, introjected by the external repression, the author tries to refute this with data obtained from specific cultural study. Linguistics, animal psychology, psychology of masses and child psychology are examined and used to demonstrate that language and thinking are processes which should not be confounded, and though connected and interdependent, can always be recognized as phenomenologically distinct acts.—(G. S. Wieder)

2203. POLYA, G. Mathematics and plausible reasoning. I. Induction and analogy in mathematics. II. Patterns of plausible inference. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1954. 2v. I, xvi, 280; II, x, 190p. I, \$5.50; II, \$4.50; Both, \$9.00.—Scientific knowledge "consists of conjectures" with varying degrees of reliability or credibility. Mathematics "in the making" also rests on conjectures, although finished mathematics is purely demonstrative reasoning. In the induction of science or of mathematics "in the making" plausible reasoning, even though "hazardous, controversial, and provisional," is necessary. In these volumes the author delineates methods and uses of plausible reasoning, using mathematics as the vehicle, but with suggestions as to use in science and law. Plausible reasoning is shown to be necessary in creative mathematics and by implication in creative science. In 2 chapters of the second volume the use of the calculus of probabilities in plausible reasoning is discussed.—(C. M. Louttit)

2204. RICHARDSON, JACK, & BERGUM, BRUCE O. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Distributed practice and rote learning in concept formation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 442-446.—The first experiment consisted of having 5 learn letters of the alphabet associated with geometric figures varying in form, size, and shade. Three lists, differing only in the dimension designated irrelevant to the concepts, were learned by massed and by distributed practice. Distribution was not a significant variable. In a second study, the three stages of learning logically derived from the first experiment (identifying dimensions, discovering ones relevant to the concepts, and associating concepts with the responses) were examined.—(J. Arbib)

2205. v. SIEBENTHAL, WERNER. Das Menschenbild, vom Traum her gesehen. (The image of man as viewed from dreams.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*,

1954, 2, 155-168.—The image of man in early myths emerged from dreams. Today, in our reaction against an overly rationalistic conception of man, the dream has become important as a means of self-discovery. In Babylonia, Egypt, and Israel, dreams mediated the will or signs of higher powers. Basic features of man, as seen through his dreams, are: (1) his deep involvement with change, in birth, wandering and death, expressed in water symbolism and other ways; (2) his fundamentally conflictful experience, requiring integration of impulse and control, good and evil, masculine and feminine. From successive integrations the self emerges more and more clearly, farther from simply impulsive living and fear of death.—(E. W. Eng)

(See also abstract 2292)

#### Intelligence

2206. BURT, CYRIL. (U. London, Eng.) The differentiation of intellectual ability. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 76-90.—The developmental conception of intelligence as an evolving, unitary faculty which becomes progressively differentiated appears to be sustained by biological, neurological, and statistical evidence. The intensive study of mental development in selected individuals and the statistical analysis of data from the testing of groups of children at different age levels provide systematic confirmation of the view that with increasing age the general factor accounts for a smaller proportion of individual variation, while group factors become increasingly predominant. Contradictory results derive from defects in the experimental plan, including failure to employ tests that will elicit special abilities. 37 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

2207. CARTER, C. O. Differential fertility and intelligence. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth.*, 1954, 6(2), 101-103.—A UNESCO working group of experts considered the problem of whether "variations in fertility according to intelligence had led in the past, or were likely to lead in the future, to changes in the average intelligence of the population." The "negative correlation between a child's test score and the size of the fraternity from which he comes" was considered to have serious implications, but there was "unanimous agreement that the proposition that there had been a fall in the average genetic endowment for intelligence, because of differential fertility, should be considered 'not proven'."—(J. C. Franklin)

2208. COLEMAN, WILLIAM, & CURETON, EDWARD E. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) Intelligence and achievement: the "jangle fallacy" again. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 347-351.—Despite Kelley's finding that "... the traits measured by group intelligence tests and school achievement tests overlap about 90 per cent, many psychologists as well as school people go on interpreting intelligence test scores as measures of native capacity primarily, and achievement test scores as measures of native capacity plus school motivation and effectiveness of instruction." The present study demonstrates a 95% overlap between the Otis Quick Scoring Test Beta and three subtests of the Stanford Achievement Battery. The authors suggest that "... the school achievement test may well permit better inferences about differences in native capacity than can be made

on the basis of the group intelligence test (insofar as there are any differences at all)."—(W. Coleman)

2209. DOANE, B. K. (Defence Res. Med. Labs., Toronto, Ont., Can.) A factorial study of integration. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 61-69.—A battery of 11 tests was administered to 111 flight cadets to test three hypothesized integration factors. Three tests were designed for each of the three factors with the Verbal Analogies and Numbers Series tests being used as reference tests. Five factors were found. Factor A represents the ability to keep all the elements of a complex mental set in effective operation throughout a task demanding attention to a succession of details; Factor B, speed of reasoning; Factor C, planning speed; Factor D, speed of recognition; Factor E, ordinal facility.—(E. D. Lawson)

2210. DOPPELT, JEROME E. (Psychological Corp., New York.) Progress in the measurement of mental abilities. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 261-264.—Advances in aptitude testing are dependent upon the identification and more accurate measure of criteria. Since the validity of a test is highly specific, "... validation studies must be made in different situations with various criteria." Integrated batteries are more common today with factor analysis a powerful tool in test construction. Culture-fair intelligence tests are worthwhile if they do a better job of prediction than a culturally-loaded test.—(W. Coleman)

2211. FRUCHTER, BENJAMIN. (U. Texas, Austin.) Measurement of spatial abilities. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 387-395.—A brief summary is given of the history of the measurement of spatial abilities. Early studies were concerned with how spatial perception is developed. Factor analysis has been used to determine the nature of spatial ability. From his summary of large number of factor analyses, Fruchter identifies three factors. 37 references.—(W. Coleman)

2212. HAGGARD, ERNEST A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Social-status and intelligence: an experimental study of certain cultural determinants of measured intelligence. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 49, 141-186.—The influence of several social-motivational variables on intelligence test performance was examined in a population of 671 children. Conventional test items and items revised to eliminate "middle-class bias" were administered on five consecutive days under the different experimental conditions. It was found that some test items (analogies, opposites, classification) can be revised more easily than others (syllogisms) to reduce "middle-class bias". "It does not follow from the findings of this experiment that adequate measures of mental ability can be obtained by merely revising current intelligence tests to remove their middle-class bias. Evaluations based on various experiential and non-cognitive factors must be developed before it is possible to obtain more adequate measures of intellectual functioning." 47 references.—(G. G. Thompson)

2213. MATARAZZO, JOSEPH D. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.), Ulett, George A., Guze, Samuel B., & Saslow, George. The relationship between anxiety level and several measures of intelligence. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 201-205.—The Taylor Scale of Manifest Anxiety was employed to see if any relationship existed between anxiety level and various



criteria of intelligence. No relationship was found between grade point average or score on the CVS scale and anxiety. Score on ACE scale showed a slight but statistically significant negative relationship to anxiety, i.e., the higher the ACE score, the less the anxiety.—(F. Costin)

2214. MICHAEL, WILLIAM B. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A suggested research approach to the identification of psychological processes associated with spatial-visualization factors. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 401-406.—A research design combining both experimental and correlational methods is suggested for the identification of psychological processes associated with spatial-visualization factors. The research would include: "(1) Formulating hypotheses from introspective reports of examinees... (2) Revising existing test items and devising new items to elicit hypothesized behavior... (3) Selecting samples of individuals who systematically differ in their use of particular types of spatial-visualization activities and in their standing in verbal and reasoning aptitudes... (4) Factor analysis of batteries of tests given to each experimental group."—(W. Coleman)

2215. TERMAN, LEWIS M. (Stanford U., Calif.) The discovery and encouragement of exceptional talent. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 221-230.—A review of the work done and findings with mental tests and gifted children and the relation between intellect and achievement. There is included a discussion of the effect of the *Zeitgeist* upon the production and encouragement of exceptional talent. 18 references.—(J. Arbit)

2216. THOMPSON, D. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Differential effects of age upon intellectual functions differing in degree of genetic conditioning. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 566-568.—85 cases of students whose parents were given the Army Alpha Form 6 while in college, were given the same test. Three portions showed significant parent-child correlations: arithmetical problems, synonym-antonym, and analogies. Parents were also retested. Differences in performances on the retest between those tests showing a significant parent-child correlation and those showing no such correlation were found to be significant. Cautious interpretation of why some tests show parent-child correlations and others do not is given.—(C. F. Haner)

2217. ZIMMERMAN, WAYNE S. (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) Hypotheses concerning the nature of the spatial factors. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 396-400.—The continuum hypotheses as to the nature of spatial factors seem more tenable. The degree of difficulty and the complexity involved will determine whether a problem will be solved spatially, by visualization, or depend simply upon perceptual speed. Since individuals will vary in spatial ability, the process used by one to solve a given problem may differ from another for a given problem.—(W. Coleman)

(See also abstracts 2270, 2483)

#### Personality

2218. ADAMS, DONALD K. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Conflict and integration. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 548-556.—An important variable in constructing per-

sonality theory is integration. Integration means freedom from conflict. How integration plays its role is a function of development. One factor which is important for the understanding of integration is the ubiquitous concept *sentiment*. It goes by many names: disposition, mental system, psychical system, means-end readiness, attitude, belief, derivation, metanerg, and cognitive structure. It may be defined as a part of a personality identified by its reference to an object. Personality structure can be determined by ascertaining the objects included in the psychological environment and the relationship between them.—(M. O. Wilson)

2219. ANCONA, LEONARDO. (Catholic U., Milan, Italy.) La C. D. motivazione al successo (need for achievement) in termini di "response set" di acquiescenza e di negativismo. (The so-called need for achievement and the "response set" of acquiescence and of negation.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 158-166.—This study is a supplement to a previous research (see 29: 384). The high "need for achievement" score could be due not only to the content of the questionnaire, but also to a definite antagonistic attitude of the subject. Thus these subjects do not show a response set of acquiescence because of their negative answers, as demonstrated through the analysis of a few experimental protocols. The author concludes to a need for caution whenever personality tests requiring agreement or disagreement answers, are used.—(A. Manoli)

2220. APFELBAUM, BERNARD E., & SHERRIFFS, ALEX C. (U. California, Berkeley.) Factors influencing affective ratings of recalled experiences. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 557-564.—The results support the proposition that in terms of affective judgment the act of judging is influenced by numerous variables frequently not controlled in previous studies and which have attenuated inferences to be drawn from such studies. More careful control of such factors is necessary if such studies are to be fruitful.—(M. O. Wilson)

2221. ARLOW, JACOB A. (Psychoanalytic Institute, New York.) Ego psychology. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 98-165.—After surveying the literature of 1951 concerned with general problems of ego psychology, the author reviews articles dealing with more specific aspects. This literature deals with the following: anxiety signals; defense; memory; reality testing; thought processes; creativity; symbolism; learning; character and attitudes. These contributions are for the most part related to psychoanalytic therapy. Interest in the more general functions of the ego continues, but not as great as in 1950. Some of the papers reviewed show the pervading influence which psychoanalytic theory continues to have on problems of general psychology.—(F. Costin)

2222. CHALUS, PAUL. (9, rue Custine, Paris 18e.) Système typologique endocrinien et caractérologique classique. (An endocrinal typological system and classical characterology.) *Proc. Xth Int. Congr. Phil.*, 1953, 265-270.—The author presents his typological system based on the analysis of the influence of glandular action on the morphology and behavior of the man. He distinguishes 6 types corresponding to temperaments marked by the hypersecretion or hyposecretion of the hypophysis, thyroid and suprarenal, and two types relating to the nervous tonus depending particularly on the action of the parathyroids. These types may combine in various ways and may even co-

exist in the same individual. The glandular equilibrium evolves with the age and entails the characterological changes. There are also pathological modifications of the equilibrium. Separate types correspond in part rather closely to the characterological types of R. Le Senne.—(M. Choynowski)

2223. CHODORKOFF, BERNARD. (Dearborn VA Hosp., Mich.) Adjustment and the discrepancy between the perceived and ideal self. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 266-268.—A Q-sort was done on the perceived and ideal self sortings of 30 male undergraduates. Prior to this, each S filled out a Biographical Inventory and took the Rorschach and TAT; these materials were used for ratings as to degree of personal adjustment. It was hypothesized that there would be a linear relationship between degree of adjustment and degree of correspondence between perceived and ideal self sortings. Instead a significant curvilinear relationship was found. "...as adequacy of adjustment decreased, correspondence between perceived and ideal self decreased too, until a point was reached where from then on adequacy of adjustment increased as correspondence scores decreased."—(L. B. Heathers)

2224. DREYER, ALBERT S. (Merrill-Palmer Sch. Detroit, Mich.) Aspiration behavior as influenced by expectation and group comparison. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 175-190.—According to Escalona a person who experiences failure regularly should be the first to stop the activity involved if permitted. Dreyer tests the idea, based on a theory by Festinger, that the person who experiences success regularly is more likely to be the first to stop. Using a simple card-sorting technique, 120 sixth grade boys of average intelligence were studied. Festinger's predictions were only partially confirmed, but the role of cognitive factors as determinants of aspiration level and behavior are demonstrated.—(R. A. Littman)

2225. EYSENCK, H. J. Cortical inhibition, figural after-effect, and the theory of personality. *Bull. Brit. Psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 10-11.—Abstract.

2226. FRIES, MARGARET E. Some hypotheses on the role of the congenital activity type in personality development. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 206-207.—Differences in congenital activity (quiet or active) affect personality development. Parent-child relations, psychosexual organization, ego development, defence mechanisms, and predisposition to pathology are all affected by the individual's congenital activity type.—(G. Elias)

2227. GARCÍA NOZ, VICTOR. (Instituto de Pedagogía, Serrano num. 127, Madrid.) Dinámica de la personalidad y tipología humana. (Dynamics of personality and human typology.) *Proc. Xth Int. Congr. Phil.*, 1953, 7, 251-257.—The author discusses the notion of personality and the rational basis of human typology, points to three fundamental orientations of the personality (egoistic, objective and altruistic) and describes shortly eight fundamental human types, namely hedonistic, political and epifantic (corresponding to the egoistic orientation), economic, theoretical and artistic (corresponding to the objective orientation), and social and religious (corresponding to the altruistic orientation).—(M. Choynowski)

2228. GRUNBERGER, B. Interprétation pré-génitale. (Pregenital interpretation.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1953, 17, 438-495.—It is the energetic pre-

genital contribution that permits the patient to reach the Oedipus phase. After a historical survey of the relative importance of the pregenital and Oedipus phases, the author reports analyses of female patients in which only the liberation due to preceding pregenital interpretation based on the mechanisms of introjection brought the patient to the Oedipus situation.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2229. HANLON, THOMAS E. (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.). HOFSTAETTER, PETER R., & O'CONNOR, JAMES P. Congruence of self and ideal self in relation to personality adjustment. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 215-218.—The relationship between measures of adjustment and the congruence of self and ideal self was studied. Subjects were high school students; techniques included the California Test of Personality and a modified Q-sort. Results: (1) The overall tendency is toward a congruence of the two concepts of self. (2) Correlation between self-ideal congruence and total adjustment is positive. (3) There was no significant relationship between intelligence and age, and self-ideal congruence; measures of adjustment also showed no relationship to intelligence or age. (4) A low correlation between self concept and ideal self ( $r$  less than .27) may indicate signs of maladjustment.—(F. Costin)

2230. KOCH, MANFRED. Konstitutionstypus und Umwelt. (Constitutional type and environment.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 64-74.—The play test performances of 60 normal adults, divided equally among Kretschmer's 3 body types, were analyzed for group differences. The pyknics showed great willingness and good social contact, with great realism, peace, and comfort in their play productions. The leptosomes were reserved and curt during the test, and their "worlds" were organized in terms of rational principles. The athletic group needed urging to do the test, but once they had started, conscientiously finished it. At one extreme the athletics inclined to rigidity, at the other to dynamic movements. From such findings it appears necessary to consider constitutional norms in the interpretation of such individual test results.—(E. W. Eng)

2231. LINHART, J., TARDY, V. & MACHAČ, M. Vývoj osobnosti a její rozvoj v socialismu. (The development of personality in the socialist regime.) Praha: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1952. Part I: 182 p. Kčs. 44.00. Part II: 587 p. Kčs. 103.00.—The authors want to show that "the building of socialism, the Marxian-Leninist theory and communistic education do not mean the restraining and leveling of man, the impoverishment of human personality," as assert enemies of the socialism. 1st part of the book deals with the notion of personality in the light of the dialectical and historical materialism, and with the historical development of personality since the origin of man through the bourgeois regime, in the 2nd part the authors discuss in great detail various problems and aspects of the development of personality in the socialist regime.—(M. Choynowski)

2232. McGLOTHLIN, WILLIAM H. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A psychometric study of gambling. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 145-149.—Scores on the Bell Adjustment Inventory were obtained from a group of women poker players and compared with norms of women from the general population. The poker playing women received significantly better scores on the social, home, and emotional sections of the inventory. Women in the poker

sample who received poor adjustment scores also tended to believe in luck and superstitions rather strongly. Emotionally insecure individuals did not take more risks in gambling or lose more often than did better adjusted players. Players who scored high on a luck and superstition test did not tend to take more risks in the poker game than players who scored lower on this test.—(F. Costin)

2233. MASLOW, A. H. (Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.) *Motivation and personality*. New York: Harpers, 1954. xiv, 411 p. \$4.50.—In this book Maslow presents a systematic theory and application of motivation and personality which he has derived from a synthesis of 3 approaches: holistic, dynamic, and cultural. Of the 18 chapters, 13 represent expanded, revised, or edited versions of previously published articles. Topics include: psychological approach to science; problem centering vs. means centering in science; holistic-dynamic theory of personality; theory of human motivation; basic needs: their role in theory, "instinctoid" nature, and hierarchical order; psychopathogenesis and threat; self-actualization; unmotivated and purposeless reactions; psychotherapy, health, and motivation; normality, health, and values; toward a positive psychology. 331-item bibliography.—(F. Costin)

2234. O'NEIL, W. M. (U. Sidney, Australia.), & LEVINSON, DANIEL J. A factorial exploration of authoritarianism and some of its ideological concomitants. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 449-463.—Thirty-two items from the F, E, R, and T Scales of the T. A. P. Social Attitude Battery were subjected to centroid factor analysis, the population being 200 college sophomores. Four factors were extracted: religious conventionalism, authoritarian submission, masculine strength façade, and moralistic control.—(M. O. Wilson)

2235. RASMUSSEN, GLEN (U. Michigan Sch. Educ., Flint.), & ZANDER, ALVIN. Group membership and self-evaluation. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 239-251.—It is hypothesized that lack of conformity to a group's standards will result in feelings of failure if a person is strongly attracted to that group. Questionnaires were administered to secondary school teachers dealing with attitudes toward themselves and the nature of the groups to which they did and did not belong. It is shown that feelings of failure are greatest where the issues involved are seen as important. Persons who are furthest from the controlling clique are most likely to exhibit this devaluation of self while the clique members are most independent of group standards.—(R. A. Littman)

2236. SECORD, PAUL F., DUKES, WILLIAM F., & BEVAN, WILLIAM. (Emory U., Ga.) Personalities in faces: I. An experiment in social perceiving. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 49, 231-270.—In this study 146 college students rated 23 perceived physiognomic and 35 perceived personality traits of 24 individuals' photographs chosen from back issues of a national news magazine. A cluster analysis of the personality traits was performed to obtain groups of similarly rated characteristics. The physiognomic characteristics of these different personality groups were examined by analysis of variance. The major hypothesis of the study (that perceived physiognomic and perceived personality characteristics are related) was supported. "Of 49 predicted correlations between specific physiognomic traits and particular personality traits, 46 were in the expected direction, and 22

were significant at the 5 per cent level or lower." The probable psychological origins of physiognomic stereotypes are considered.—(G. G. Thompson)

2237. SIEGEL, SIDNEY. (Stanford U., Calif.) Certain determinants and correlates of authoritarianism. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 49, 187-229.—A random sample of 99 freshman women was administered several tests which were hypothesized to be related to the E-F scale of authoritarianism. A correlation of .35 was obtained between the E-F and the Taylor Manifest Anxiety scales, a contingency coefficient of .40 between the E-F scale and a test of tolerance-intolerance of ambiguity. It was also found that students with high authoritarian tendencies (based on E-F scores) tended toward stereotyping and "high status" seeking orientations as well as compulsions to identify ingroup and outgroup members. It is proposed that conflict, anxiety, and rejection of ambiguity foster the authoritarian mode of adjustment. 64-item bibliography.—(G. G. Thompson)

(See also abstracts 1904, 1948, 1949, 2379)

#### Aesthetics

2238. ASSUNTO, ROSARIO. L'arte e le opere d'arte. (Rassegna di studi estetici.) (Art and works of art. (A review of studies in aesthetics.)) *Rassegna di Filosofia*, 1953, 2, 252-273.—In the course of his commentary on contemporary writings in modern aesthetic theory, the author raises this question: Does the artist approach the artistic task with an essentially complete idea of the effect he wishes to express, or does the work of art, along with its meaning, evolve in the course of the artistic effort itself? The way in which the aesthetic theorist answers the twofold question places his formulation of the problem at a point along a continuum of postulates of which the extremes are (1) the artistic product is the expression of a metaphysical absolute, and (2) the work of art is a projection of the personality and needs of the artist as these reflect the needs and temper of his time.—(L. J. Cantoni)

2239. ELTON, WILLIAM. (Ed.) *Aesthetics and language*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954. vi, 186 p. \$4.75.—9 of the 10 essays which make up this book have been previously published. The tenth, "A study of the irrefutability of two aesthetic theories," is a portion of an unpublished doctoral thesis. The three essays whose topics overlap most the province of psychology are entitled "Feelings," "The expression theory of art," and "Critical communication."—(P. R. Farnsworth)

2240. KANZER, MARK. Applied psychoanalysis. I. Arts and aesthetics. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 438-493.—Articles summarized in this chapter are grouped under the following headings: metaphysics, the artist and his production, and social aspects of art. These studies do not "add appreciably to previously gained insight but round out our knowledge of these subjects. The tendency to restate old propositions in terms of ego psychology is noticeable.... and the culturally adaptive functions receive correspondingly greater emphasis.—(F. Costin)

2241. MARONE, SILVIO. (U. Sao Paulo, Brazil.) Homosexuality and art. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 175-190.—An analysis of DaVinci, Michelangelo and Rafael, showing the psychological characteristics in



their lives and in their creations. The conclusion is that "the missexual behaviour is not rare among artists, and that there is a great influence of missexuality upon artistic creation."—(H. D. Arbitman)

2242. MEYER, JOACHIM-ERNST. (U. Freiburg, Switzerland.) *Stilwandel bildnerischer Produktion unter dem Einfluss einer Psychose.* (Change of style in artistic productions under the influence of psychosis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 237-245.—A highly gifted woman writer and painter suffered in her 50's from an atypical schizophrenic reaction. Her artistic production is analyzed. Premorbidly, her paintings were naturalistic sceneries and still life, characterized by over-exactness and objectivity. During her psychosis, considerable increase of artistic production occurred with two distinct phases: (1) expressions of delusional content; (2) symbolistic paintings. The cartoons, however, which she produced before and during her psychotic breakdown did not show any significant changes.—(J. M. Kraus)

2243. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. (Lucknow U., India.) *The social function of art.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1954. xxii, 280, xv p. \$10.00.—A treatise in comparative sociology which pictures the development of the arts of both the Orient and the Occident. The theories of gestalt psychology and Freud and Jung are particularly relied upon. In social psychological fashion the author depicts the impacts of geography, religion and morals, science, and economics on the several art forms. More attention is paid to the non musical than to the musical arts. There are 60 plates illustrating oriental architecture and painting.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

2244. SCHNIER, JACQUES. *Psychoanalysis of the artist.* *Samkpa*, 1954, 8, 174-190.—The artist saves himself by externalizing his strong erotic and destructive drives. Guilt feelings from toying with repressed impulses are mitigated by the sanction of the audience. The unconscious fantasies of scientists have the same content as those of artists. No one occupational group has a monopoly on neurosis or psychosis.—(D. Prager)

2245. SEGY, LADISLAS. *Divers aspects de l'étude de l'art africain.* (Divers aspects of the study of African art.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 176-194.—African art long studied by ethnologists has now received the critical attention of artists. We first study art forms, then we take up intellectual and cultural aspects. African art shows conservatism with ethnocentrism as a favorite theme. Works of art have been produced by some 200 African tribes. Topics: Morphology, Archaeology, History, Linguistics and Names, psychoanalytic interpretations. Illustrations: the sculptures of the Benin, and of the Warega of the Belgian Congo, of the Yoruba and others. 38 references.—(H. L. Latham)

2246. TARACHOW, SIDNEY. (Hillside Hosp., New York.) *Applied psychoanalysis. V. Comedy, wit and humor.* *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 568-572.—Few papers were written in 1951 relating psychoanalytic theory to comedy, wit or humor. No particular trend is revealed in the studies summarized in this chapter. The various kinds of approaches utilized include ego factors, historical, and anthropological studies.—(F. Costin)

2247. WILSON, ROBERT N. *Poetic creativity, process and personality.* *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 163-

176.—The testimony of 24 American poets in semi-structured interviews is reported as primary data in a study of artistic creation. The artist does not possess a distinct personality structure but he is "in process" so much more fully and emerges with a concrete result.—(C. T. Bever)

(See also abstracts 2815, 2970)

## DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

2248. TRAMER, M. *Les problèmes de développement et de maturation du point de vue de la psychiatrie infantile et juvénile.* (Problems of development and maturation from the viewpoint of the psychiatry of childhood and youth.) *Rev. Phil.*, 1954 (Apr.-Jun.), 218-226.—Human development and maturation are characterized by retardation and arrests, on the one hand, and acceleration and progress on the other. Progressive development reflects either a harmonious or inharmonious conjunction of physical and psychological growth. Two case studies illustrate the relationship between bodily structure and function and the development of personality. The author's theory of development is discussed in its relation to the theory of the gene, field theory, and metaphysics.—(S. A. Walters)

### Childhood & Adolescence

2249. ALBINO, R. C. *The effects of sudden weaning.* *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23, 52-54.—Abstract.

2250. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM M. (U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.), & ERSOFF, SAMUEL. *Schools for adolescents: instructional procedures.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 54-65.—A summary of 81 recent and older writings on the changing concepts of methods of teaching, the organization of the learning situation, the maintenance of interpersonal relations for effective learning, the guidance of learning experiences, the evaluation of learning, and needed research in methods of instruction.—(W. W. Brickman)

2251. ANDERSON, HAROLD H., & ANDERSON, GLADYS L. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) *Children's perceptions of social conflict situations: a study of adolescent children in Germany.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 246-257.—As an outcome of the 1952 workshop on "Modern Psychology and Education" held in Frankfurt am Main, the writers undertook a study of children's perceptions of social conflict situations. A set of six incomplete stories presenting conflict situations were administered to over 1200 seventh grade boys and girls in 16 schools in Karlsruhe, Germany. A preliminary analysis is given of the responses of 53 boys and 50 girls to Story #2. These are classified as integrative (problem-solving), domination-resistance, ambiguous-indecisive and domination-submission.—(R. E. Perl)

2252. AREND, RUDOLF. *Zaburzenia rysunkowe (dyspinki) a rysunek dziecięcy.* (Drawing disturbances (dispinxias) and child drawing.) Warszawa: Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Lekarskich, 1950. 146 p.—First part of this book is devoted to child drawings which the author analyses in detail, distinguishing in them sensory and motor parts, and such elements as shape, direction, localization of

details and linking them together. Second part is concerned with motor and sensory dispinxias in neurological patients. The author describes several cases of various dispinxias and distinguishes an auto-topoagnosic, outline, direction, localizing, linking and diaschisis dispinxias. He also discusses shortly the problem of characterological significance of child drawings and the role of gestalt perception. Many illustrations. 135 references. English summary.—(M. Choynowski)

2253. BLATZ, W. E. "Out of the mouth of babes..." "What is man...?" *Bull. Inst. Child Study*, Toronto, 1954, 16 (2), 3-6.—The aims of the Institute of Child Study are to understand the child, through basic research, and to apply this knowledge to the training of children. In their study of children the longitudinal method is employed. From the knowledge they have acquired they have evolved a program which allows the child to learn the use of judgment. Through its proper exercise the child learns self-expression within the confines of a social milieu.—(I. M. Steisel)

2254. BLOCKSMA, DOUGLAS D. (Bd. Educ., Grand Rapids, Mich.) The adolescent: his characteristics. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 11-18.—A review of 50 writings, most of them research studies completed 1949-53, on the factors influencing the behavior of adolescents (family and peer status, race and ethnicity, rural-urban environment, and intelligence), on the educational problems of the adolescent, and on programs of counseling and guidance. A study by John E. Horrocks and Mae E. Buker indicated that "intelligence per se was not related to the adolescent's social or personal adjustment."—(W. W. Brickman)

2255. BOUTONIER, JULIETTE. La puberté normale du point de vue endocrinologique et psychologique. (Normal puberty from the endocrinological and psychological viewpoint.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1952, 52, 311-324.

2256. BOŽOVIČ, L. I., LEONT'JEV, A. N., MOROZOVÁ, N. G., & ELKONIN, D. B. Kapitoly z dětské psychologie; mladší školní věk. (Chapters from child psychology; younger school age.) Praha: Statní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1953. 143 p. Kčs. 38.00.—This translation (by Karel Tříška) from the Russian Collection of papers "Očerki psikhologii detei (Mladshii shkolnyi vozrast)" consists of 7 chapters written by various authors and dealing with the general characteristics of the children in younger school age, perceptions and attention of children in younger school age, features of memory of younger pupils, the development of speech in younger school age, thinking of younger pupils, motivation of the learning of children in younger school age, and the significance of psychology for educational work with children of younger school age.—(M. Choynowski)

2257. BRETSCH, HOWARD S. (U. California, Berkeley.) A study of intercultural adjustment problems of missionary children. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 609-616.—A 48-item questionnaire involving adjustment in academic, social-emotional, and social normal areas was given to 93 missionary children now living in America who had spent a major part of their lives in a foreign mission field. Most of the items referred to middle adolescent years, and the mean age of the group was 22. In general the subjects reported a greater tendency to be concerned

about problems of adjustment in the United States than in foreign countries, although there is no evidence that these youth have not adjusted reasonably well in both cultures.—(M. Murphy)

2258. CUTTS, NORMA E., & MOSELEY, NICHOLAS. The only child; a guide for parents and only children of all ages. New York: G. P. Putnam, 1954. vii, 245 p. \$3.50.—"A discussion of the factors most likely to cause an only child trouble in childhood and in later life, with practical steps to be taken to avoid dangers and build a healthy personality." The book originated from informal interviews with parents of only children and with only children themselves. Not only do the authors deal with the common intensified problem of over-protection so often encountered in the upbringing of the only child but also such significant problems as helping the only child to achieve independence and a sense of responsibility, and the special problem of making a successful marriage. Written primarily for the layman but should prove of interest to psychologists and other professional personnel.—(R. M. Frumkin)

2259. FOREST, ILSE. (Brooklyn College, N. Y.) Child development. N. Y.: McGraw-Hill, 1954. vii, 291 p. \$4.00.—An introductory text aimed primarily at prospective teachers. The school years serve as the focus of interest, although introductory chapters deal with development from conception up to school-age and a later one with pubescence. Within the framework of the school period, individual chapters deal with physical growth, intelligence, thinking emotional and social behavior, social backgrounds, learning. Other chapters deal with exceptional children and with ego-development. Anecdotal case material is used freely and there is considerable reliance on the work of Gesell and his co-workers. 148-item bibliography and list of selected visual aids.—(L. J. Stone)

2260. FOSHAY, ARTHUR W., WANN, KENNETH D., et al. Children's social values. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1954. xii, 323 p. \$3.50.—The method used in this investigation of the social attitudes of children, is that of action research, wherein the design "... evolves as the process moves forward and in which intermediate results influence the unfolding design as much as does the original purpose." Part I describes "... the setting of the study and the background of beliefs and questions that motivated..." the investigation, as well as the procedures used and the author's rationale and notions of attitudes and social behavior. The second part presents the results and conclusions. In Part III there is a discussion of the teachers' experiences with, and reactions to this approach and suggestions for changes in the curriculum based on the findings.—(I. M. Steisel)

2261. FROHN, WILHELM. Vorschulische Gebärdensprache und Sprachanbahnung (Pre-school sign speech and development of speech.) *N. Bl. Taubst. Bldg.*, 1952, 6, 162-185.—The pre-school sign speech has its own laws. Their gestures almost always are words, describing action. The strong connection to realities and experiences is already apparent by the fact that they always deal with visually perceivable signs. So there is not as much of a difference as it is in sound speech between sign and signified object. The pre-school gesture firstly serves the purpose to control the partner's action. The signs don't allow developing and procedures,

giving schematic solutions for greater problems. According to so important differences between pre-school and school sign speech there is no continuous development of pre-school gestures.—(P. L. Krieger)

2262. GARCIA, M. J. A propos du jugement moral chez l'enfant. (Concerning children's moral judgment.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 84-96.

2263. GRIFFITHS, RUTH. Maturity at birth, birth weight and general intelligence as measured in infancy. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 9.—Abstract.

2264. GRUBER, SIGMUND. The concept of task orientation in the analysis of play behavior of children entering kindergarten. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 326-335.—Preschool children who are likely to develop subsequent difficulties during the kindergarten year can be detected by tests of their degree of task orientation. Behavior during doll house play formed the test material to be correlated with later school adjustment. The child was rated on ease of leaving the mother in the waiting room, emotional control during play, signs of disturbed behavior and amount of specific demands made on the psychologist. School adjustment in kindergarten was evaluated on the basis of teachers' judgments, peers' ratings and classroom observations.—(R. E. Perl)

2265. HELLERSBERG, ELIZABETH F. Ego deficiency in school age. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2 (3), 21-35.—It is a baffling problem for parents when their child refuses to go to school. Staying at home with a younger child is an ego defense through regression. Normal ego growth during the school years is still not well understood, and it is clear that adults who have worked out a schizoid solution can work effectively. Ego weakness in childhood is difficult to detect, but it may be presumed to be related to many problems expressed during school years.—(L. E. Abt)

2266. HORWITZ, ALEXANDER. (Bellefleur, Cleveland, O.) Meeting child care needs on a regional basis. *Jewish soc. serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 307-314.—A survey of the child-care institution program which has been extended to meet regional as well as local needs.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2267. HOSLEY, ELEANOR. Individualizing the day nursery program for the child. *Child Welfare*, 1954, 33 (7), 3-8.—The day nursery program has been individualized for the child, the nursery staff not only helps the child benefit from the group experience, but also makes it alert and responsive to the individual members of the group. Learning to provide proper experience so that each child's individuality is considered continuously with his learning to respect the rights and differences of his fellows is primarily a highly difficult task for the educator.—(S. M. Amstora)

2268. JOSSELYN, IRENE. (Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) The ego in adolescence. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 223-237.—The characteristic syndrome of adolescence is that resulting from ego exhaustion. This is caused by unfamiliarity with his body, with his internal feelings, with his reactivity to the external world, his sexual feelings and sublimations. A healthy superego reduces the burden carried by the ego. One of the real problems of the adolescent is the lack of oc-

cupational identity. The adolescent experiments with the multiple defenses with an intensity that, in an adult, would result in a crystallized neurosis. But he finally finds one that gratifies the greatest number of needs within the framework of the demands of his superego.—(R. E. Perl)

2269. KEELER, W. R. (Hosp. for Sick Children, Toronto, Can.) Children's reaction to the death of a parent. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2269), 109-120.—Three cases are detailed to illustrate dynamics found in eleven children who showed pathological states of mourning. The children held very strong feelings for the deceased parent—nine positive and two negative. Depression was found in all and reunion with the dead parent or identification with the dead parent as defense mechanisms were common.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2270. KOLSTOE, OLIVER P. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A comparison of mental abilities of bright and dull children of comparable mental ages. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 161-168.—A group of bright children and a group of dull children, approximately equivalent in mental age, showed few differences in scores on subtests of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, the Benton Test of Visual Retention, a Speed of Symbol Copying Test devised by the author and the Chicago Test of Primary Mental Abilities. Superiority of the dull group on certain tests appears to be related to advantages of curriculum or experience rather than to qualitative differences in basic intellectual pattern. The results support the generality of the mental age concept.—(E. B. Mallory)

2271. LANDIS, PAUL H. The broken home in teenage adjustments. *Wash. agric. exp. Sta. Bull.*, 1953, No. 542, 33 p.—A check-list of 250 problems was presented to 4,400 Washington high school seniors. Comparisons are made in terms of numbers and percentages of problems reported by children from homes where the parents are living together and homes broken by separation, divorce or death. "A study of problems by area shows... that the area in which young people from broken families checked the most problems is that of finances and living conditions... Teenagers in broken homes also checked more personal problems and family problems than did those in complete families. Little difference was found in proportions checking vocational problems, social problems, boy and girl problems, school problems, and problems in the field of morals, religion, and the future."—(H. K. Moore)

2272. LANDIS, PAUL H. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) Teenage adjustments in large and small families. *Wash. agric. exper. sta. Bull.*, 1954, No. 549, 23 p.—This study is concerned with the relationship of family size to educational opportunities, behavior patterns, and teenage adjustments. Specifically, how does size of family affect personality development? Also, which environment is more advantageous to personality development, that created by the small family of one to three children or that of the large family of four or more children? The data indicate that size of family accounts for some notable differences in family patterns as well as reflecting differences in several other aspects of behavior such as attitudes, family experiences, achievements, and teenage problems which carry over even into college. The results, however, are not at all conclusive as to which family size is best suited to prepare our youth for adulthood.—(H. Angelino)



2273. LINHART, JOSEF. Vyšší nervová činnost dítěte. I díl. Obecné zákonitosti vyšší nervové činnosti dětí. (Higher nervous activity of a child. Part I. General principles of the higher nervous activity of children.) Praha: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1953. 226 p. (Mimeo.) Kčs. 14.00.—First part of this textbook for the university's pedagogical faculty deals with the significance of Pavlov's teaching for psychology, 2nd with the methods of examination of the higher nervous activity in children (especially Krasnogorski's and Ivanov-Smolenski's), 3rd with unconditioned reflexes in children, 4th with conditioned reflexes in children, 5th with inhibitory processes, 6th with irradiation, 7th with sleep, 8th with the synthetic activity of the brain cortex and the dynamic stereotype, 9th with the relations between the brain cortex and subcortical centers, 10th with the specific features of the higher nervous activity of man, and 11th with the types of the higher nervous activity and the human character.—(M. Choynowski)

2274. MICHALOWICZ, MIECZYSLAW. Zaburzenia psychiczne wieku niemowlęcego. (Mental disturbances of the infant and post-infant age.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1946, 1 (1), 24-44; (2), 65-79.—Having stated that hunger, humor, and sleep permit us to observe the infant's mental life, the author reviews the reflexes of the newborn, the development of sensory functions and of the cerebral cortex, describes several cases of somatic disturbances caused by the mental disturbances and the development of social emotions. The paper ends with problems of diagnosis, prophylactic and psychotherapy.—(M. Choynowski)

2275. MILLICHAMP, DOROTHY A. A mind to learn. *Bull. Inst. Child Study, Toronto*, 1954, 16 (2) 10-12.—At the Institute of Child Study appraisal is made of the child's mental health assets. This analysis is slowly and carefully done with the emphasis being on progress the child is making. On knowing his assets, experience worthwhile to him can be provided. Ultimately the carrying out of such a program is done by teachers and parents.—(L. M. Steisel)

2276. MONTESSORI, MARIA. Das Kind in der Familie und andere Vorträge. (The child in the family and other lectures.) Stuttgart: Ernst Klett, 1954. 93 p.—This collection of lectures by Maria Montessori was compiled by the German Montessori Society. It includes Dr. Montessori's lectures on "The Newborn Child," "The Child in the Family," "The General Nature of My Method," "The Character of the Child," "The Environment of the Child," "The New Teacher," and also a listing of her writings. In these lectures her general educational philosophy is made clear.—(R. M. Frumkin)

2277. NORTHWAY, MARY L. "Spoken in Quiet." *Bull. Inst. Child Study, Toronto*, 1954, 16 (2), 7-9.—The program of the Institute of Child Study, whether it involves the training of pre-school children or graduate students, has several basic principles: (1) learning "... to master the rudiments..."; (2) provide a rich environment; (3) proceed slowly; and (4) never use fear or competition.—(L. M. Steisel)

2278. OLSON, CLARA M. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) The adolescent: his society. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 5-10.—Summarizes 53 studies and other writings, most of them published from 1949 to 1953, on the various socio-economic problems affecting

adolescence. A number of references deal with personality, attitude change, and group dynamics. One of the author's conclusions is that the studies reviewed indicate that "it is the quality of human relationships that is the significant aspect of the adolescent's rebirth and strengthening of the self in his society."—(W. W. Brickman)

2279. ORMIAN, HAIM. Quatre schèmes d'adolescence en Israël. (Four schemas of adolescence in Israel.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 53-60.

2280. PAULSEN, ALMA A. (Bureau of Child Guidance, Board of Education, New York.) Personality development in the middle years of childhood: a ten-year longitudinal study of thirty public school children by means of Rorschach test and social histories. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 336-350.—The repeated Rorschachs of thirty children at 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age were used to study the course of personality development during the formative years of childhood. A follow-up investigation was made of 21 of the 30 children 10.5 years after the study was instigated. The author concludes that the development of personality is a uniquely organized, complex and dynamic process intimately associated with maturation. It is a process of nature evolving out of the potentials within the psyche rather than a process which is instilled or controlled from the outside. She warns, however, that the Rorschach picture does change in children, that during the years when personality is in flux the clinician must exercise caution in regard to drawing final conclusions from a single performance. Discussion by Judith I. Krugman.—(R. E. Perl)

2281. RADOMSKA-STRZEMECKA, H. Metoda i plan opracowania ankiety o psychicznych skutkach wojny. (Method and plan of the working out of the questionnaire investigations of the mental consequences of the war.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1947, 2 (2-4), 137-142.—The author reviews the content, criteria of the value, and results which may be obtained in the investigation which has been carried out on more than 6000 Polish school children.—(M. Choynowski)

2282. RICH, GILBERT J. (Roanoke (Va.) Guidance Center.) Childhood as a preparation for delinquency. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 27, 404-413.—The behavior of a growing person is the result of numerous factors which operate throughout the life of that individual. He begins early to develop certain characteristics. These become more fixed as his age increases. The acceptance of the child by the parent is the most important factor in obtaining his security necessary to emotional development. A second need is that of accomplishment. The importance of the family is paramount. The school is likewise an important factor in determining and directing the child's development. Another factor in the adjustment of the child is the companions with whom he lives.—(S. M. Amatora)

2283. ROSS, NATHANIEL. (New York U.) Psychoanalytic studies in development. *Annu. surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 63-97.—Ego development and instinctual drives both play prominent roles in the literature of psychoanalytic theories of development. General as well as specific aspects of development are considered. More attention was paid in 1951 to instinctual drives than in the previous year. Studies of the latency period are represented in great detail. One study in senescence is reviewed. Adolescence continues to occupy the interest of psychoanalytic theorists.—(F. Costin)

2284. SÁNCHEZ HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. La psicología de la crianza. (The psychology of rearing.) *Rev. maestros P. R.*, 1954, 13 (1), 12-13.—In this first article of a series, the author emphasizes the importance of parent-education and the need of the adult of being properly oriented in regard to modern principles of psychology. The significance of the home in human development is stressed.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

2285. SANDLER, R. J. Rapports réciproques entre les enfants au cours de la deuxième année de leur vie. (Reciprocal rapport among children during their second year.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 1-47.

2286. SCHWARZ, L. Quelques remarques sur l'attitude des enfants de la campagne devant des oeuvres d'art. (A study of the attitudes of rural children toward pictorial works of art.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 249-261.—16 rural school classes were shown 75 reproductions of famous paintings over the course of one year. They were asked to choose the ones they liked best by secret ballot. The children tended to prefer those pictures which they could understand, which were colored brightly, and which they had seen before. Older children are shocked by crude colors. A year of sporadic contacts with the paintings of the masters was insufficient to inculcate a scale of values in these rural children which would prevent them from choosing pictures in poor taste. Pedagogical implications are discussed.—(L. A. Wauck)

2287. STÄGER, MARIA JOSEFA. Die seelische Entwicklung des Mädchens vom Schulalter bis zur Pubertät. (The emotional development of the girl from school age to puberty) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 53-60.—Observation and some review of the literature show that between the ages of 7 and 11 girls are interested in action and indifferent to their own physical and emotional development. Interest in the latter appears toward the twelfth year and frequently is accompanied by emotional restlessness or withdrawal into fantasy. Compared to boys she is often more eager for status and already more feminine in her interest in the personal and aesthetic rather than the mechanical subjects. Close cliques are not formed until early puberty. In the moral-religious area girls are more emotional and subjective than boys, and may be more superficial in their acceptance of religious teachings.—(D. F. Mindlin)

2288. STATON, WESLEY M. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) The adolescent: his physical growth and health. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 19-29.—Covers the literature since 1949, as well as several older works, under the headings of growth assessment and anthropometry, morphological and pubertal development, nutritional status, physique and motor performance, physique and personality, physiological efficiency, and health. 95-item bibliography.—(W. W. Brickman)

2289. SZMYDT, J. Rozwój sądów i poczucie moralnych u dzieci i młodzieży. (The development of moral judgments and feelings in children and youth.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1947, 2 (2-4), 123-128.—The author investigated about 500 boys and girls with the story concerning three kinds of gifts—from charity, gratitude and friendliness, about which they had to express their opinion and to explain it. Two moral attitudes have been observed, clearly dependent on the environmental influences.—(M. Chojnowski)

2290. SZUMAN, STEFAN. Rozwój życia uczuciowego niemowlęcia a higiena psychiczna tego okresu. (Development of the emotional life of an infant and mental hygiene of this period.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1946, 1 (1), 14-23.—The description and discussion of some most important facts and rules of the emotional development in the first year of life and some remarks pertaining to the mental hygiene of this period.—(M. Chojnowski)

2291. ULIN, GARIN. Barnhänder i lek och arbete. (Child hands in play and work.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1952. 131 p. 11.00 Sw. kr.—This book is the result of many years of study and observation. Having pointed in the short introduction to the significance of the development of movements and functions of the child hand for its intellectual and emotional development, the author devotes successive chapters to consecutive years of child's life, beginning with the period before birth and ending with the school age, eight to fourteen years. In each chapter child hands are shown on many photographs (181 in sum) at various activities, and in the text an account is given of the development of movements, grasping, letting out, play with ball, clay, pencil, paper and scissors, dressing, washing, eating. The development of the hand is shown for each year on the palm imprint.—(M. Chojnowski)

2292. VINACKE, W. EDGAR. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu.) Concept formation in children of school ages. *Education*, 1954, 74, 527-534.—A large proportion of studies in concept formation center around language development of children. Although concepts can be studied from their effects, one can draw a number of inferences about their structural and functional characteristics. If a concept is carefully analyzed it turns out to have a number of definite characteristics. Some sources of difficulty arising in concept formation are considered: (1) Is there a conceptualizing ability? (2) What concepts does a child possess at various ages? (3) How does a child learn a particular concept? (4) What, in particular, are the characteristics of children's concepts?—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 1891, 1895, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 2344, 2493, 2629, 2637, 2926, 2934)

#### Maturity & Old Age

2293. BUSSE, EWALD W., BARNES, ROBERT H., SILVERMAN, ALBERT J., SHY, G. MILTON; THALER, MARGARET, & FROST, LAURENCE L. Studies of the process of aging: factors that influence the psyche of elderly persons. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 897-903.—Three community groups and one hospitalized group of subjects over 60 years of age were studied with respect to EEG activity of the brain. Among other findings, it was discovered that the cortical activity of persons over the age of 60 shows a definite change as measured by the EEG. A high percentage showed focal dysrhythmia located mostly in the left temporal areas, the presence of which did not seem to impair psychological function. Rather there is questionable evidence that they are associated with more flexibility and an increased ability to learn new patterns. By contrast, diffuse slowing of cortical activity is accompanied by intellectual deterioration. Elderly people who continue to work beyond retirement age have a higher intellectual capacity than those who do not.—(N. H. Pronko)

2294. FRIEDMANN, EUGENE A., HAVIGHURST, ROBERT J., et al. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The meaning of work and retirement. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954. vii, 197 p. \$3.75. —There are 9 chapters which summarize the studies on work and retirement carried out under the supervision of the Committee for the Study of Later Maturity of the University of Chicago. Most of the chapters report findings in different occupations, e.g., steelworkers, coalminers, salespersons, and physicians. Several chapters give emphasis to the concepts behind the studies. In part the purpose of the book is "...to lay a partial basis for a retirement policy that is both satisfactory to the individual and wise for the general welfare." The data on which the book is based were obtained by direct interviews and questionnaires with individuals over 55. —(J. E. Birren)

2295. IKIN, A. GRAHAM. (Theological Coll. Women, London, Eng.) Psychological problems of maturity. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5(43), 49-54. —The most serious danger of middle age is regressing to something desirable in the past instead of going forward to make the best of the future. This may appear in dissatisfaction with the present vocation or marriage partner arising from a sense of unfulfilled life. The distresses of mid-life may be useful if they urge us to fulfill other aspects of personality so far neglected. Spiritual maturity does not become stationery as does physical maturity but looks ever to goals still ahead. Old age may develop creative powers of its own if one prepares to follow new interests and fulfill the not yet realized capacities. Religious experiences such as prayer may enable a person to mobilize energies for new goals. —(P. E. Johnson)

2296. NOETZEL, ARTHUR J., JR. (John Carroll U., Cleveland, O.) Preparation of industrial workers for retirement. *J. Person. Adm. Industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 31-43. —Medical science is such today that workers are often faced with ten or more years of retirement. "Job-centered" employees find retirement more difficult. Industry should set up "Pre-retirement programs" utilizing these techniques: (1) indirect approaches, (2) guidance and counseling, (3) educational programs, and (4) work modification procedures. Examples are given from existing programs. —(H. Silverman)

2297. PARUKH, S. K. (Parsi Panchayet Employment Bureau, Bombay, India.) Old age and employment. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1954, 1(2), 35-37. —A general article touching on some of the problems of older people in India. Since society is becoming increasingly competitive, since the joint family system is breaking down and since age is no longer equated with wisdom, the aged group experiences much frustration. Retirement age in India is between 55-60. Government as well as private employment agencies may play an increasing role here in changing the attitudes of employers, providing guidance for older workers, instituting intensive placement services. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2298. PASCOE, ANNE. The role of the caseworker in a neighborhood club for older people. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 430-436. —"A report of an experiment with casework service in a neighborhood club for older people located in New York City." In this study "the caseworker in this group setting has seen her role as that of helping the older person in the club to release whatever creative urges he may have within the limitations of the aging process. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2299. TAIETZ, PHILIP. Administrative practices and personal adjustment in homes for the aged. *Cornell Univ. Agri. Exp. Sta. Bull.*, 1953, No. 899, 39 p. —Interviews were held with residents of three homes for the aged to assess the residents' level of personal adjustment and attitudes towards institutional life. A home with a social structure that is relatively egalitarian facilitates adjustment. This implies a fairly homogeneous group without sharp differences along economic, occupational, or educational lines. In a home with a fairly homogeneous population, the formation of groups drawn together by friendship and special interests is facilitated. A home that promotes the formation of primary groups does not need to depend as much upon formal rules and regulations in carrying out its objectives. A home with an admission policy that evaluates the applicant's need for and ability to make use of institutional care is more likely to have a well adjusted population than a home that does not take these matters into consideration. —(E. L. Gaier)

(See also abstracts 2521, 2536, 2788, 2840, 3097, 3161)

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

2300. COHEN, ELIE A. Human behavior in the concentration camp. New York: W. W. Norton, 1953. xvi, 295 p. \$5.00. —The volume consists of five main parts: (1) General aspects of German concentration camps, their aim, organization, the categories of prisoners, and the methods for wholesale extermination of human beings. (2) Medical aspects. (3) The psychology of the concentration-camp prisoner. (4) The psychology of the "protective squads." (5) 157-item bibliography. The explanatory concepts are largely those of Freud's psychoanalysis. —(J. Brožek)

2301. DEVEREUX, GEORGE. (Devereux Foundation, Devon, Pa.) Applied psychoanalysis. II. Social sciences. *Annu. Surv. Psychol.*, 1951, 2, 493-538. —The literature applying psychoanalysis to the social sciences is summarized under two general headings: (1) psychoanalytic social science (interprets social and cultural phenomena within a psychoanalytic frame of reference; (2) sociological psychoanalysis (applies a social and cultural frame of reference to interpret psychoanalytic phenomena and formulations. "The material reviewed in this section is practically without precedent in previous years. It suggests that 1951 may have been the beginnings of the further expansion of the scope and effectiveness of classical psychoanalytic techniques as a result of its fertilization by the social sciences. —(F. Costin)

2302. DRESSEL, PAUL L., & MAYHEW, LEWIS B. Critical thinking in social science: a handbook of suggestions for evaluation and teaching. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company, 1954. vii, 36 p. \$1.25. —Some abilities involved in critical thinking in social science; objective techniques of evaluation; and written and oral methods of evaluation are discussed. A bibliography and illustrative items and exercises are included. —(G. C. Carter)

2303. EISENSTADT, S. N. Studies in reference group behavior: 1. Reference norms and the social structure. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 191-216. —In contrast with the usual approach to reference groups, a



functional analysis of the role which groups play in the structure of society may reveal fundamental conditions of the use of reference groups by persons. Such an institutional analysis was made by means of interviews and questionnaires of the adaptation of various immigrant groups to differing modes of organization in Israel. It is suggested that reference groups function as determinants only after persons have acquired a general orientation toward the norms and values of a society.—(R. A. Littman)

2304. FESTINGER, LEON. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Motivations leading to social behavior. In Jones, M. R., Nebraska symposium on motivation, (see 20: 2102), 191-219.—By assuming the existence of a motivation to know precisely what one is and is not capable of doing, derivations about the conditions under which a social comparison process arises and about the social nature of this social comparison process are made. "This social process arises when the evaluation of opinions or abilities is not feasible by testing directly in the environment. Under such circumstances, persons evaluate their opinions and abilities by comparison with others. This comparison leads to pressures toward conformity..."—(E. L. Gaier)

2305. FESTINGER, LEON. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A theory of social comparison processes. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 117-140.—An initial attempt at formalizing a theory of social influence is presented. There are nine hypotheses, and a number of corollaries and derivations. The basic idea is that "the drive for self evaluation and the necessity for such evaluation being based on comparison with other persons" permits one to tie together conceptually both social influence processes and some kinds of competitive behavior. In this the relative changeability of opinions in contrast to abilities is very important. 24 references.—(R. A. Littman)

2306. FESTINGER, LEON. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), TORREY, JANE, & WILLERMAN, BEN. Self-evaluation as a function of attraction to the group. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 161-174.—"The experiment reported here was designed to test the derivation from a theory concerning the causes and effects of comparison with other persons concerning abilities. The derivation states that the stronger the attraction of members to a group, the stronger will be the feelings of inadequacy on the part of those scoring less well than others and the stronger will be the feelings of adequacy on the part of those scoring as well or better than the others in the group. The results give strong support to the theory."—(R. A. Littman)

2307. FOGEL, DAVID. (Jewish Community Center, Omaha, Nebr.) Democratic group self-determination. *Jewish Soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 443-448.—A report of the author's concepts of group self-determination which concludes that "the idea of democratic self-determination is a derived principle and therefore must be practiced by workers who accept democratic procedures as a method and are capable of creating an atmosphere that will produce a context for the application of this principle."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2308. FROMM, ERICH. Über psychoanalytische Charakterkunde und ihre Anwendung zum Verständnis der Kultur. (Concerning psychoanalytic characterology and its application to an understanding of cul-

ture.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 81-91.—German translation of paper published in 1947 (see 24: 1769).

2309. HIELD, WAYNE. The study of change in social science. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 1-11.—Social scientists of the 18th and 19th centuries explored the possibility of man's controlling his physical and social environment for human betterment. At the present time—in one of the more significant changes in social science—social scientists are occupied with the reverse emphasis of how to help man adjust to the existing social and political order. This emphasis may be found in Parson's concern with equilibrium and social control, in the work of the mental hygienists, of industrial sociologists, of market researchers and content analysts, of Lloyd Warner, Kurt Lewin, and so on. Key concepts in social psychology and sociology preordain the study of social adjustment—tension-need theory, insecurity and deviant behavior, reference group theory, status and role.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

2310. HIGGIN, GURTH. The effect of reference group functions on social status ratings. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 88-93.—Data obtained from members of the R. A. F. are presented and interpreted "... to show how a person's rating of the status of his social role can be affected by the satisfaction he gets from that role." "... men who exaggerated their upward mobility or underestimated their downward mobility [in moving from a civilian role to an R. A. F. role] did so because their R. A. F. role had a positive reference for them, while for the men who underestimated their upward mobility or overestimated their downward mobility their more important reference group was civilian."—(L. E. Thune)

2311. HOFFMAN, PAUL J. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.), FESTINGER, LEON, & LAWRENCE, DOUGLAS H. Tendencies toward group comparability in competitive bargaining. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 141-159.—In a situation where 2 persons must combine their efforts against a third in order to gain points, it is postulated that the importance of the task and the extent to which each person is seen as a peer or non-peer are crucial determinants of who will form coalitions. An experimental test of these notions was carried out with one member of each trio being a paid participant who was given an initial advantage. Predictions were generally confirmed.—(R. A. Littman)

2312. HOLLANDER, EDWIN P. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) Studies of leadership among naval aviation cadets. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 164-170.—A discussion of theoretical and practical considerations, in determining leadership qualities of Naval Aviation Cadets, is presented. Recent research findings from leadership studies of the U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine are briefly reviewed. It is noted that (1) formal leadership should be accompanied by informal leadership for optimal effectiveness, (2) the technique of "peer nomination" may be an effective method to identify informal leaders, and (3) "fleet and operational criteria are critical to the development of selection devices for identifying leaders in Naval Aviation."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

2313. PRASAD, JAMUNA. Group-involvement in the causation of group tension. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 1-14.—The concept of group-involvement

should be understood in analogy to ego-involvement. If an individual perceives himself to be a member of a group, and if he has a perception of members of other groups, and if the interests of other groups are perceived to conflict with the interests of his group, then his thinking and acting with reference to these perceptions should be described as group-involved. Group involvement underlies prejudices, hostilities, and tensions between groups. Presidential address, Section of Psychology and Educational Science, 40th Indian Science Congress, Lucknow, 1953.—(H. Wunderlich)

2314. RIESMAN, DAVID. Individualism reconsidered. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1954. 529 p. \$6.00.—A collection of 30 reprinted articles, arranged according to the following sectional headings: (1) Individualism and its context, (2) Marginality, minorities, and freedom, (3) Culture: popular and unpopular, (4) Veblen and the business of culture, (5) Freud and psychoanalysis, (6) Totalitarianism, (7) Problems of method in the social sciences.—(J. R. Kantor)

2315. ROSVOLD, H. ENGER, MIRSKY, ALLAN F., & PRIBRAM, KARL H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Influence of amygdectomy on social behavior in monkeys. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 173-176.—After preliminary observation, the three most dominant of eight rhesus monkeys were given a bilateral amygdectomy. Two of the three animals fell, post-operatively, from top to bottom of the dominance hierarchy, the third showing no change. In individual cages the operated animals all showed more aggressiveness. Differences in behavior appear to be possibly related to varying amounts of damage to the basolateral nuclei of the amygdala.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2316. SCHENKMAN, ALFRED S. (U. Utrecht, Holland.) Sociology in the U. S. A. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 15-20.—American sociology shows a tendency to split up into an enormous number of special fields. There is also the contrary tendency, as exemplified by the Department of Social Relations, to bring the social sciences together into a unified and comprehensive group. To some extent theoretical and applied research confuse one another with the result that one is biased and the other sterile. There are a few leaders and many followers, the latter contributing more to publication than they should, and sometimes substituting statistical operations for thinking.—(H. Wunderlich)

2317. TORRANCE, E. PAUL. (Stead AF Base, Nev.) Leadership training to improve aircrew group performance. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 25-35.—Six interrelated qualities of training for improved group performance are outlined, together with research and methods related to their use. Check lists are supplied to help detect attitudes that might interfere in an actual survival situation. The majority of the methods were developed at the Advanced Survival School of Stead AF Base.—(R. Tyson)

2318. WEIN, HERMANN. Das Department of Social Relations in Harvard. *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1954, 8, 191-205.—A description of the aims, personnel, and current research of the Harvard Department of Social Relations. Nowhere in Europe has a comparable group of leading representatives from various human disciplines been established. A European is surprised to see a strong theoretical orientation

combined with an equally strong emphasis on empirical research. The "Harvard value project" is described, together with a discussion of the usefulness of the concept of "value orientation" for a more empirical approach to the traditional problems of European thought.—(E. W. Eng)

2319. WILSON, CARL LEON. An experimental study of selected correlates of emergent leadership during problem-solving discussion. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 181.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Pennsylvania State U., 1953.

2320. WISEMAN, IRA GORDON. A study of the interpersonal and intrapersonal factors in group discussion. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 184.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Denver, 1953.

(See also abstract 3098)

#### Methods & Measurements

2321. ANDERSON, T. W. (Columbia U., New York.) Probability models for analyzing time changes in attitudes. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29: 2329), 17-86.—A simple probability model to serve as a basis for analyzing changes in attitudes over time is proposed. This model is supposed to describe in a certain sense how individuals modify their opinions as time passes. The formal description of the process of attitude change leads to predictions of future attitudes based on opinions held at present and in the past. Elaboration of simple models makes the description more accurate and correspondingly raises more questions about the nature of the process.—(G. C. Carter)

2322. COLEMAN, JAMES S. An expository analysis of some of Rashevsky's social behavior models. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29: 2329), 105-165.—An expository analysis of some models of social behavior constructed by Nicolas Rashevsky is made. The models examined are taken from his book, "Mathematical biology of social behavior." These models have made frontal attacks on some of the problems that sociologists have been chipping at the flanks of for many years. Such an approach, setting up and making deductions from specific models of complex systems of behavior, necessarily entails many simplifications and assumptions which may not be true in actual societies.—(G. C. Carter)

2323. DODD, STUART D., & NEHNEVAJSA, JIRI. Physical dimensions of social distance. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 287-292.—After detailed discussion under several topics: (1) social distance and geographic distance; (2) social distance and group sizes; (3) social distance and time; the authors suggest that this area of research offers great possibilities for experimentation and that if such experiments be successful, considerable advance can be made toward incorporating operationally the relatively unknown variables of geographic distance, group size, and time into the sciences of human behavior.—(S. M. Amatora)

2324. DREIER, WILLIAM H. (Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.) Socio-economic status of rural youth based on the short form of the Sewell Scale. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 617-623.—A sample of Minnesota rural youth in the 6th, 9th, and 12th

grades was used to derive norms to be employed in the interpretation of scores on the Sewell Socio-Economic Status Scale. Scores on this Scale were found to have little, if any, correlation with measures of intelligence and achievement.—(M. Murphy)

2325. GUTTMAN, LOUIS. The principal components of scalable attitudes. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29: 2329), 216-257.—The idea of components is becoming of increasing importance in sociology and psychology for analyzing the interrelationships of data. It is helpful to distinguish between three general types of systems of components. Semantic components refer to the definition of the content to be observed. Elementary components represent a hypothesis as to why the observations are interrelated the way they are. And principal components provide a subsequent new frame of reference for the same data.—(G. C. Carter)

2326. HUSEN, TORSTEN. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) La validité des interviews par rapport à l'âge, au sexe et à la formation des interviewers. (Validity of interviews with respect to age, sex, and training of interviewers.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 60-67.—Studies were made on 2100 officer and 2270 non-commissioned officer candidates in the Swedish Army. There was great variation among interviewers' validities, with these factors producing higher validity: academic training up to the bachelor's degree, females better, those between 27 and 45 years best, and a course of 100 hours in the technique of interviewing adds significantly to the validity of ratings.—(R. W. Husband)

2327. KEISLAR, EVAN R. (U. California, Los Angeles.) An improved formula for scoring certain guess-who ratings at the adolescent level. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 151-160.—Three formulas for scoring "guess-who" ratings were compared. The closest approach to a normal distribution was found in the case of the author's formula according to which the number of negative mentions which an individual receives on a given trait is subtracted from the number of positive mentions on the same trait, and the difference is divided by the number of mentions on a variety of traits and multiplied by 100. There is particular advantage in the use of this divisor when the group tested includes some members who are much more widely known than others.—(E. B. Mallory)

2328. LAZARSFELD, PAUL F. (Columbia U., New York.) Introduction: mathematical thinking in the social sciences. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29: 2329), 3-16.—The role of mathematical thinking in the social sciences has become the topic of many discussions, controversies, and hopeful efforts. The source of this increased interest is at least a twofold one. The success of mathematics in the natural sciences is a lure for the younger social sciences, and the prestige and charm of mathematical work a temptation for many of its practitioners. In addition, sociologists and social psychologists have increasingly felt the need for a more rigid and precise language.—(G. C. Carter)

2329. LAZARSFELD, PAUL F. (Ed.) *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1954. 444 p. \$10.00.—The papers in this volume are abstracted separately in entry nos. 1800, 1807, 2321, 2322, 2325, 2328, 2330, 2331, 2332,

2330. MARSCHAK, JACOB. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Probability in the social sciences. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29: 2329), 166-215.—In the Bayes norm the utilities are assumed objectively given, and the probabilities are derived as parameters of the subject's behavior, as his "degrees of belief." Contrariwise, the Bernoulli norm assumes probabilities to be objectively given and derives subjective utilities. Bayes' norm is criticized for identifying the outcomes of decisions with the values of a single variable (such as the money gain) observable without reference to the subject. But a similar criticism applies to the Bernoulli norm.—(G. C. Carter)

2331. RASHEVSKY, NICOLAS. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Two models: imitative behavior and distribution of status. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29: 2329), 67-104.—A large part of the environment of every individual is composed of other individuals. The behavior, the reactions of those other individuals are stimuli or stimulus patterns which affect the behavior of the given individual. Thus by a natural generalization we pass from mathematical biology to the study of the behavior of an individual as a member of society, that is, into the domain of social science. The applications of this extension of mathematical biology to some aspects of social behavior are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

2332. SIMON, HERBERT A. (Carnegie Inst. Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Some strategic considerations in the construction of social science models. In Lazarsfeld, P. F., *Mathematical thinking in the social sciences*, (see 29: 2329), 388-415.—If mathematics is to play an important role in the development of social science theory, then a great deal of experience must be gained as to what kinds of mathematics are likely to be useful, and as to what are some of the promising ways of imbedding fundamental psychological and sociological concepts and phenomena in mathematical models. What form shall human motives take in such models, how shall the rational and the nonrational aspects of human behavior be represented, what kind of mathematical schemes will conveniently represent the interactions of human groups?—(G. C. Carter)

2333. SUCI, GEORGE J., VALLANCE, T. R., & GLICKMAN, ALBERT S. An analysis of peer ratings: I. The assessment of reliability of several question forms and techniques used at the Naval Officer Candidate School. *U.S. Bur. Nav. Person. Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-B, iv, 13 p.—Reliability of peer ratings by four methods was investigated, as well as effects of level of objectivity required of the rater. Ratings of present or future behavior were equally reliable and apparently unaffected by raters' like-dislike attitudes. Selection of upper and lower segments is favored in terms of reliability, simplicity, and lessened frustrating influence on raters.—(R. Tyson)

(See also abstracts 1800, 1807, 2097, 3125)

#### Cultures & Cultural Relations

2334. BASU, M. N. Study of the voluntary movements recorded by dynamometer as modified by pleasant and unpleasant stimuli among the Noluas of Bengal. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 75-78.—The Noluas are an ethnic and cultural group found in four districts of Bengal. By means of a Collision dyna-



mometer the hand strength of a group of 200 of the men was measured. Under the control condition the average strength of right and left hands was 44.1 and 41.6 kgs, respectively. After stimulation by a pleasant odor these measurements were 45.0 and 42.9. After unpleasant odor they were 40.3 and 38.5. These measurements are compared with those of other ethnic groups made by Hrdlicka, Suk, and others.—(H. Wunderlich)

2335. BAUMGARTEN, FRANZISKA. (U. Berne, Switzerland.) Les aptitudes professionnelles des peuples. (Professional aptitudes of peoples.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 123-151.—Psychology has long neglected the comparative study of peoples in respect to their relative capacity for service in occupations. Recent experiments plainly indicate that aptitudes can be ascertained and workers can be wisely directed in labor as were the Chippewa Indians in productive labor on precious stones.—(H. L. Latham)

2336. BIESHEUVEL, S. The study of African ability. Part I. The intellectual potentialities of Africans. Part II. A survey of some research problems. *Afr. Stud.*, 1952, 11, 45-58; 105-117.—"The paper reviews the state of African society and shows that it provides a natural laboratory for students of the social sciences." Study of the constitutional ability-endowment of African peoples as compared with whites is currently important because the Africans are now in the early stages of making the transition from a primitive culture towards westernization. There are, however, very severe limitations impeding the progress of such research. One such comparative experiment is described which illuminates these difficulties. Suggested areas of study include the mental development of Africans over the life span; their musical abilities; an investigation of the manual and perceptual skills involved in their arts and crafts; a study of the creativeness of their games; and "an investigation of the mental characteristics involved in African languages." Bibliography.—(W. J. Meyer)

2337. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Social trends in Guatemala. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 323-328.—Six long-term social trends are noted as they have occurred in the past in the Guatemala area over a period of perhaps twenty-five centuries. While the author makes no attempt to predict the directions that Guatemala's multi-faceted culture will take or to assess present developments, he discusses the social history under several points: (1) the expanding Mayan trend; (2) the shrinking Mayan trend; (3) recuperative Mayan trend; (4) transported Spanish trend; (5) deteriorative Spanish trend; (6) the Guatemalan trend.—(S. M. Amatora)

2338. BRIGGS, DENNIE L. (Mitchell Coll., New London, Conn.) Social adaptation among Japanese-American youth: a comparative study. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 283-300.—A study was undertaken to determine whether a minority group which is in intimate contact with the cultural patterns of a majority group will tend to take over certain of its patterns to such an extent that no statistically significant differences between the two groups can be found for certain variables measured. The experimental group consisted of 51 Japanese-American boys and the control of 51 Caucasians. Data were collected by questionnaires and individual interviews. Included are social characteristics, religious preferences, ownership, and authoritarianism as reflected in attitudes

and in making family decisions. A detailed summary of conclusions is given.—(S. M. Amatora)

2339. CARSTAIRS, G. M. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Daru and bhang. Cultural factors in the choice of intoxicant. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 220-237.—In a northern Indian village the two highest caste groups, Rajput and Brahmin, use different intoxicants, one alcohol and one Cannabis indica. Psychological effects of the two drugs can be shown to be related to cultural factors in the two groups. Rajputs, as men of action, use alcohol; Brahmins, as spiritual aristocrats, do not. 21 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2340. CATAPUSAN, BENICIO T. Social distance in the Philippines. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 309-312.—Social distance refers to the degrees of sympathetic understanding that function between persons, between groups, and between persons and groups. The first section of the paper deals with great social distance in the Philippines and the way in which it involves a great number of interlocking factors. The second part of the paper deals with the small degrees of social distance and some of the attempts to decrease this social distance which are taking place. A number of proposals are given.—(S. M. Amatora)

2341. DOSAJH, N. L. A psychological study of the various tensions prevalent among refugees residing in Ahmedabad area. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 20, 39-46.—This study was done with the advice and cooperation of UNESCO, ATIRA, and Dr. Gardner Murphy. A sample of 50 was taken from 25,898 refugees scattered among 9 city and suburban camps. Two interviewers, whose judgments correlated highly, found by means of free interviews that the middle class of refugees showed the highest degrees of tension, with hostility toward living conditions, government, rationing, Muslims, and other targets. The unemployed showed more tension than the employed, and the literate more than the illiterate.—(H. Wunderlich)

2342. HART, WILLEM A. t. Quelques remarques au sujet d'une psychologie de l'homme européen. (Some remarks on the subject of a psychology of the European man.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 170-175.—European peoples after contact with men of color experienced a profound change in character. Europe became an ethical center of control for economic organization and colonial guardianship. Europe must also be considered as a geographical fragment of the world, as a civilizing force and a field of dynamic tension. Scholarly attention to the European has developed these attitudes: the attitude of the amateur historical romancer; the attitude of the sociological historian; the attitude of the sociological psychologist. The existence of a general European consciousness is debatable.—(H. L. Latham)

2343. HEUSE, GEORGE A. La classification des types ethnopsychiques. (Classification of ethnopsychic types.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 195-205.—Peoples have enough characteristics in common to make possible a classification by types. These can be very numerous, according to the bases adopted for classification. Special classifications are also required: emotional-non-emotional; Nietzsche's apollonian-dionysian; Kretschmer's schizothymycyclothymy; Schiller's introvert-extravert; Spengler's apollinians-faustinians and the like. Intermediate typologies include such as nomadism, and sedentism. General typologies may include such cat-

egories as fluctuating, perpetuating, and efficient. 45 references.—(H. L. Latham)

2344. HUGHES, JULIUS H. & THOMPSON, GEORGE G. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) A comparison of the value systems of southern Negro and northern white youth. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 300-309.—Following the method developed by R. White, a value-analysis was made for 88 essays written by school pupils. Northern white children in a non-segregated school and southern Negro children in a segregated school tended to place a similar amount of emphasis on the great majority of values. Knowledge, achievement and economic value were prized highly and equally by the two groups. As compared with the Negroes, the white pupils put significantly greater emphasis on happiness, security and independence and a much lower value-emphasis on justice and group unity. Negro pupils were strongly critical of segregation, and were concerned with social justice in this connection.—(E. B. Mallory)

2345. MEAD, MARGARET & CALAS, NICOLAS. Primitive heritage; an anthropological anthology. New York: Random House, 1953. xxx, 592 p. \$5.00.—A study written for the lay reader by many of the world's leading anthropologists. All phases of cultural anthropology are covered. This anthology includes not only the works of contemporary anthropologists but also those of antiquity such as Herodotus and Strabo. Some of the topics covered are as follows: Egyptian mores, Teutonic tribal ways, totemic rites, tribal jealousy, native patterns of culture, marriage customs, social habits, forms of art. 86-item bibliography.—(S. B. Groy)

2346. MÉTRAUX, RHODA & MEAD, MARGARET. Themes in French culture. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1954. xi, 120 p. (Hoover Inst. Stud., Ser. D, 1954, No. 1).—A concentrated analysis of certain selected patterns of the culture of France is presented, placed within an anthropological framework by an interdisciplinary team. Part One contains 3 papers dealing with (1) The Foyer: The World Within; (2) Education: The Child in the Foyer; and (3) The Foyer: The World Outside. Part Two contains three background papers each separately abstracted in this issue. These include: (1) The family in the French Civil Code: Adoption and the Tutelle Officielle; (2) Plot and Character in selected French films: An analysis of fantasy; and (3) An analysis of French Projective tests.—(E. L. Gaier)

2347. PATTERSON, SHEILA. Colour and culture in South Africa; a study of the status of the Cape coloured people within the social structure of the Union of South Africa. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul; New York: Grove Press, 1953. vi, 402 p. \$6.00.—The historical background of color discrimination in South Africa is outlined, political controls, the law and its administration, economic life, social services, social life and relationships, kinship groups, associations, communities and classes, and there is a final chapter on the historical development of European attitudes and stereotypes and the reactions of the colored group to their position within the larger social structure. 5-page bibliography.—(G. K. Morlan)

2348. ROCA, PABLO. Intelligence scales. *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13(2), 46-47; 66-67.—Our studies involving the translation and adaption of three intelligence scales for use in the schools of Puerto Rico indicate that in general the Puerto Rican

child will score lower than the American child. With the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, the average IQ for Puerto Rican children was found to be 87.94, and with the Stanford-Binet, Revised, Form L, it was 95.65. In the case of the Goodenough test the norms for the different ages were also found to be lower with the exception of ages 5 and 6, which were selected from private schools. There is no doubt that no matter how well an intelligence scale is adapted from one culture to another, there are cultural differences, which will make the children from the second culture score lower than those from the first. The proper interpretation of these facts is to consider whatever average is obtained as equivalent to an IQ of 100.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

2349. ROHEIM, GEZA. Wedding ceremonies in European folklore. *Samizdat*, 1954, 8, 137-173.—Primitives have elaborate puberty initiation rites with little ritual emphasis on marriage whereas the reverse is true in Europe. In primitives the turning point in life is the relation of the growing generation to elders while in Europe the chief transition is from virginity to defecration or womanhood. The virginal behavior activates the castration anxiety of the male. The rites are really defecration rites. The oedipus complex underlies the sociological factors. In both primitives and Europeans the main actor is punished—the former by elders (How dare you grow up?) and the latter by contemporaries.—(D. Prager)

2350. SAENGER, GERHART (New York U.), & FLOWERMAN, SAMUEL. Stereotypes and prejudicial attitudes. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 217-235.—A number of hypotheses concerning the relations between hostility and stereotypes were tested by means of the California A-S and F scales and a trait list administered along the lines followed by Katz and Braly. In general, the relationship between stereotypes and attitudes were quite complex and the same stereotypes might be applied to a group toward which favorable attitudes were held (business men) as towards one for which attitudes were negative (Jews). It is suggested that context gives the stereotypes different meanings and that self images, personality structure and nature of contact with various groups must be considered to understand prejudice.—(R. A. Littman)

2351. TARACHOW, SIDNEY. (Hillside Hosp., New York.) Applied psychoanalysis. IV. Mythology and folklore. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 553-567.—Areas covered by the studies summarized in this chapter are: the universality of myths, and their psychological functions; how myths respond to historical change; relationship of myths to certain religious historical figures; clinical verifications of certain wellknown myths. "The emphasis on preoedipal problems in the literature for 1950 is lacking in this year's material. The data are not used to test, confirm or expand psychoanalytic theory, but rather psychoanalytic theory is used to understand the data."—(F. Costin)

2352. UNESCO. Interrelations of cultures: their contribution to international understanding. Paris: UNESCO, 1953. 387 p. \$2.00.—14 essays and a statement by the committee convened by UNESCO for the purpose of examining these and related papers comprise this initial compilation of investigations regarding cultural relations. Following an article on "Philosophy and the Diversity of Cultures," essays of a greater degree of specificity appear. An impression of the varied nature of the text may be gleaned from

some of the titles: "The Cultural Essence of Chinese Literature;" "The Traditional Arts and their Place in the Culture of India;" "The Contact of Cultures in Mexican History." Bio-bibliographical notes.—(A. R. Howard)

(See also abstracts 2245, 2838)

#### Social Institutions

2353. ALLPORT, GORDON W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The roots of religion. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5(43), 13-24.—In the form of a dialogue between a student and his professor of psychology, the meaning of religion is explored as a quest for unity in the disorder of life. The fallacy of Freud was to mistake the part for the whole, to find nothing more than certain selected roots, confusing the non-essential content that sometimes gets into religious consciousness with the essential intent which is seeking to fulfill life's highest potentialities. "The Christian philosophy of life is conducive to mental health" because it motivates striving for comprehensive goals.—(P. E. Johnson)

2354. ARLOW, JACOB A. (Hillside Hosp., New York.) Applied psychoanalysis. III. Religion. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 538-553.—Themes dominating the psychoanalytic literature on religion for 1951 are: (1) "the symbolic, anxiety-discharging function of ritual, especially the initiation rites at puberty;" (2) "psychodynamic considerations of the role of myths concerning religious heroes." Oedipal problems are at the center of most of the current psychoanalytic studies of religion.—(F. Costin)

2355. DORSEY, JOHN M. Some considerations of the psychoanalytical principle and religious living. *Samikha*, 1954, 8, 93-124.—The healthy psychoanalyst has the insight that all of his psychoanalyses are in terms of his own self. Selfness is the sole meaning of human life. To have the highest moral worth an action must be motivated by fully acknowledged self-interest. Treating your neighbor well is treating yourself well. The strongest church is the temple of our human being.—(D. Prager)

2356. ELLZEY, W. CLARK. (Stephens Coll., Columbia, Mo.) How to keep romance in your marriage. New York: Association Press, 1954. ix, 182 p. \$2.95.—"Romance can be kept alive...there is a kind of romance appropriate to each age...Premarital romance...cannot stand the demands of marriage...Romance is never found in marriages of those who have never grown up...Some people never grow up." Immaturity kills romance. "Marriage depends upon the sort of people who enter it." In all phases of living there is no substitute for character; adjustment in marriage is mainly personality adjustment and sharpening of one's sense of values.—(M. M. Gillet)

2357. FRUMKIN, ROBERT M. Family interests crucial to marital adjustment. *Alpha Kappa Delta*, 1953, 24, 23-27.—After 52 judges evaluated the 60 interest items of the Kirkpatrick Scale of Family Interests with reference to their significance to marital adjustment, the 10 most significant family interests according to the judges, were empirically validated after administering the scale to a random sample of married couples along with the Burgess Marriage Adjustment Form by doing an item analysis of the interests by use of the criterion of internal consist-

ency. The findings suggest that the actual (empirically validated) family interests found crucial to marital adjustment are consistent with the judged ratings of the family interests, but that the rank order of relative significance of such interests is dependent on the peculiar characteristics of the sample of married couples studied.—(R. M. Frumkin)

2358. FRUMKIN, ROBERT M. The measurement of marriage adjustment. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1954. 13 p. \$1.00.—"The present monograph has two central purposes: (1) to compare an indirect scale of marital adjustment (Kirkpatrick) with a more direct scale (Burgess), and (2) to explore the potentialities of the Kirkpatrick scale as the basis for a number of derived indirect measures." The author gives 8 steps which might lead to a more satisfactory form of test. 30 references.—(M. M. Gillet)

2359. GRESSOT, MICHEL. Le mythe dogmatique et le système moral des Manichéens. (The dogmatic myth and the moral system of the Manicheans.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1953, 17, 398-427.—The problem of Manichaeism has received a new impulse in the last decades. As a religion it opposes good to evil, light to shadow. From the psychological point of view, the two forces struggle in man for the elimination of the death instinct and the sole survival of the love instinct. Practical morality and dogmatic thought adopt an obsessional form and the conception of life rests on fantasies of incorporation and rejection. It nonetheless offers possibilities of sublimation while the myth assumes a psychotherapeutic function. 18 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2360. GUNDLACH, RALPH H., & RIESS, BERNARD F. A critique of the sampling, method, and logic of Krugman's article on communism. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 207-209.—Krugman's article (see 28: 4228) is criticized because (1) the data are inadequate, (2) conclusions do not derive from the data, (3) the title is not about the content of the paper.—(C. T. Bever)

2361. HARROWER, M. R., (55 E. 86 St., New York.) The measurement of psychological factors in marital adjustment. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 72-85.—The verbal Wechsler-Bellevue test was given to 40 couples who had been referred for psychodiagnostic testing because of marital difficulties. Six "patterns" formed by the comparison of husband and wife scattergrams were identified as follows: (1) panic introduced by feelings of incompetency; (2) parallel scores at different levels; (3) cut-throat competition; (4) conceptual distortions producing panic; (5) similar distortions in thinking, and (6) excessive and deviant scatter. Examples of all six patterns are given. These patterns can be related to prognosis in therapy.—(H. A. Goolishian)

2362. HOYT, NELLIE SCHARGO, & METRAUX, RHODA. The family in the French Civil Code: adoption and the tutelle officieuse. In Metraux, R., & Mead, M., Themes in French culture, (see 29: 2346), 69-88.—Study of some early 19th century French attitudes towards the family, with particular reference to adoption, is presented with the intention of offering time depth to the attitudes of living French people speaking about their own families and family life in general in contemporary France. This investigation is based on an examination of materials selected from one series of documents, Discussions du Code Civil dans le Conseil d'état, a discussion of the group responsible for drawing up a uniform civil code for France in 1801.—(E. L. Gaier)



2363. INGRAM, OSCAR HARVEY. An analysis of the communication aspects of marital maladjustments. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 148. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Denver, 1953.

2364. KRUGMAN, HERBERT E. Rejoinder to Gundlach and Riess. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 209-210. —The article on "The Role of Hostility in the Appeal of Communism in the United States" is defended as a by-product of a large research program sponsored by the Princeton Center of International Studies. It offered some tentative explanations, in terms of generally accepted psychoanalytic insights, of the manner in which hostility functions as an underlying appeal of communism. The criticisms (see 29: 2360) of the article are answered. —(C. T. Bever)

2365. MICHEL, ERNST. Das Vaterproblem heute in soziologischer Sicht. (A sociological view of the father problem today.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1954, 8, 161-190. —"The father," like all sociological forms of existence, cannot be understood in merely individual, psychological terms. The responsibility of the father is to help his children toward their future, and to mediate between his family and the surrounding world. Today, he has lost his effectiveness in the family because he derives no personal authority from the fractional, impersonal jobs of modern industrial society. An individualistic, psychotherapeutic approach is too limited. Today men must work to establish occupational and family conditions in which significant forms of co-existence and realistic authority can grow. —(E. W. Eng)

2366. NEUMANN, E. Die Psychologie der religiösen Entwicklung der Religion. (Depth psychology and the development of religion.) Arnhem: Van Loghum Slaterus, 1954. 231 p. Hfl. 6.50. —This book contains three essays in analytical psychology, in translation and respectively dealing with: (1) The psychological meaning of ritual; (2) The mystical world and the individual; and (3) Mystical Man. Jungian depth psychology is applied to the development of religion as a cultural problem. The discussion is centered around two fundamental concepts: the unity of human nature and its unfolding in the development of consciousness, and the experience of an undeniable central factor, which influences and dominates all manifestations of psychic life. —(R. H. Houwink)

2367. SCHENDLER, DAVID. Judas, Oedipus, and various saints. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2(3), 41-46. —In the course of the Middle Ages, the story of Oedipus became associated with Judas and the former's crime ascribed to the latter. Various versions of the Judas story are shown to represent ambiguous Christian solutions of the Oedipus problem. —(L. E. Abt)

2368. THOMAS, JOHN L. (St. Louis U., Mo.) In-laws or outlaws? *Soc. Order*, 1953, 3, 435-440. —In a group of 7,000 broken Catholic marriages, 222 involved serious in-law problems. Additional disrupting influences obscured the primary cause of marriage failure in about half of these cases. Compared with the larger group a higher percentage of the marriage partners were of Polish, Italian, or other nationality traditionally favoring an extended family system. The greatest contrast appeared in earlier breakdown of the marriage and fewer children. "The white-collar group was somewhat more affected... than the working class." Fewer than 10% of the couples lived with their parents and the mother alone was involved in only one-third of the cases. —(F. T. Severin)

2369. TURNER, RALPH H. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Value-conflict in social disorganization. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 301-308. —The concept of social value is more inclusive than that of social norms. Only when social values are called upon to support contradictory patterns of behavior can we speak of social disorganization. The author discusses (1) conflict of values; difficulties of application; (2) the empirical nature of values; (3) disorganization and the implicit content of values. Social change can be meaningfully related to social disorganization by a study of the implicit or situational aspect of values. —(S. M. Amatora)

2370. URIBE CUALLA, GUILLERMO. Pericia psiquiátrica ante la curia en un juicio de nulidad del matrimonio. (Qualified psychiatrist before the church court in a judgment of marriage annulment.) *Rev. Med. legal Columbia*, 1953, 13, 140-150. —Presents the principal points which the qualified psychiatrist should give before an ecclesiastical court in hearings involving mentally ill persons. Points include: specifying the type of mental illness, the symptoms considered in the diagnosis, if the abnormality can be controlled by the person, whether curable or incurable, habitual or transitory, whether lucid states exist, whether the person was mentally capable of giving consent at the time of marriage, and other clarifying data. A specific case is illustrated using physical and mental data to support the points outlined. —(R. C. Browning)

(See also abstract 1744)

#### Language & Communication

2371. BALDWIN, M. W., JR. (Bell Telephone Lab., Murray Hill, N. J.) Subjective measurements in television. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 231-234. —A discussion of the type of psychophysical experiments which are fruitfully carried out in studying the relation between physical circuit variables and the perception of television pictures by the viewer. —(J. Arbit)

2372. CARLTON, ROBERT L. An experimental investigation of the relationship between personal value and work intelligibility. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 142. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Ohio State U., 1953.

2373. CHAUDHURI, PURNIMA. A synopsis of an experimental attempt on the study of psychology of rumor. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 79-86. —Repetitions of stories and descriptions of pictures were passed from one subject to the next in a group of 6. Records of the reports show the same effects as described by Allport and Postman, namely leveling, sharpening, and assimilation. —(H. Wunderlich)

2374. ELKIN, FREDERICK. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) The value implications of popular films. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 320-322. —In any society the norms are in part explicitly formulated and in part implicitly suggested. The author distinguishes between those norms which focus about the customary and routinely proper aspects of society and those which focus about themes. The norms and thematic analysis of films is of less significance in itself than as a prelude to further researches. —(S. M. Amatora)

2375. GOLDMAN-EISLER, FRIEDA. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) On the variability of the speed of talking and on its relation to the length of utterances in conversations. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 94-107.—Transcribed speech recordings of conversations and group discussions involving normals and interviews with neurotics were analyzed with reference to the speed of talking and the relation of speed to length of utterance. Speech rate discriminated between individuals, and was relatively independent of the interlocutor. "The range of speech rates is relatively great for short utterances, but... stability is gained at a length of about 100 syllables." "Fast speech rates occur rarely at lengths above 60 syllables per utterance...."—(L. E. Thune)

2376. GREENSON, RALPH R. About the sound 'mm...'. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 234-238.—It is contended that the sound 'mm...' is "the sound produced with the nipple in the mouth or with the pleasant memory or expectation of its being in the mouth. The word Mama which consists of a repetition of this sound duplicates the pleasurable labial sensations that are associated with the act of nursing."—(L. N. Solomon)

2377. HANEY, WILLIAM V. Measurement of the ability to discriminate between inferential and descriptive statements. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 145.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern U., 1953.

2378. HILDRETH, RICHARD A. An experimental study of audiences' ability to distinguish between sincere and insincere speeches. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 146.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, U. Southern California, 1953.

2379. JANIS, IRVING L. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Personality correlates of susceptibility to persuasion. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 504-518.—Data on personal adjustment included clinical reports on counselees and reactions to a personality inventory to another group of Ss. The results supported two hypotheses: (1) persons with low self-esteem tend to be more readily influenced and (2) persons with more acute symptoms of neurotic anxiety to be more resistant than others. 16 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

2380. KATZ, DANIEL; CARTWRIGHT, DORWIN; ELDERSVELD, SAMUEL, & LEE, ALFRED McCLEUNG. (Eds.) Public opinion and propaganda. New York: Dryden Press, 1954. xx, 779 p. \$6.25.—This book of readings in Part I deals with the nature and function of public opinion, considers the role of public opinion in a democracy and defines public opinion and the public. Part II is devoted to the social and political context of public opinion. Part III deals with the social-psychological processes basic to public opinion. In Part IV the nature of propaganda and the propagandist, propaganda strategies and techniques and their effects, and formation and determination of public opinion, are considered. In Part V the identification and measurement of public opinion and propaganda are discussed.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

2381. LUDOVIC, ERNEST. Notes sur le bilinguisme. (Notes on bilingualism.) *Rev. psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 152-169.—We now turn to special cases of bilingualism. The subject is made difficult by problems of politics, social issues, economics, education and culture. The public is divided as to the advantages of bilingualism. It occurs in 4 varied types: with two or more languages. Three languages

prevail in Luxemburg, with no attempt to reduce the number. With a popular dialect spoken generally, French and German are regarded as foreign languages by many citizens not interested in the higher levels of culture. Few people take advantage of the language opportunities in Luxemburg.—(H. L. Latham)

2382. MANION, ORVILLE GAYLE. An application of readability formulas to oral communication. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 151.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Michigan, 1953.

2383. MUKERJEE, ADHIR. The role of 'attention' in the motion picture. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 59-61.—Motion pictures use means of getting and holding attention that have been described by psychologists. Among these are change, movement, intensity of stimulus, and arousal of curiosity.—(H. Wunderlich)

2384. PFAFF, PAUL L. An experimental study of the communication of feeling without contextual material. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 155.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Southern California, 1953.

2385. POLLACK, I., PICKETT, J. M., & SUMBY, W. H. (Oper. Applications Lab., U.S.A.F., Washington, D. C.) On the identification of speakers by voice. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 403-408. "The effect of several factors upon voice identification was examined. These factors were: the size of the class of possible voices, the duration of the speech signal, the frequency range of the speech signal, voicing vs. nonvoicing speech characteristics and the simultaneous presentation of several voices. One of the most effective factors for speaker identification was the duration of the speech signal. Duration, as such, appears to be important, however, only insofar as it admits a smaller or larger statistical sampling of the speaker's speech repertoire."—(Authors)

2386. RÉVÉSZ, GÉZA. (U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.) Is there an animal language? *Hibbert J.*, 1954, 52, 141-143.—The writer deplores current terminology with respect to the use of "language" as a term applied to species other than man. He suggests that the word "language" be used exclusively for human communicative behavior and that the more general term "communication" be used when referring to other species.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

2387. RUECHELLE, RANDALL C. An experimental study of audience recognition of emotional and intellectual appeals in persuasion. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 157.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Southern California, 1953.

2388. SAWYER, THOMAS MITCHELL, JR. Shift of attitude following persuasion as related to estimate of majority attitude. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 158.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Michigan, 1953.

2389. SOSNOWSKI, JÓZEF. Teoria propagandy w zarysie. (Theory of propaganda in outline.) Warszawa: Książnica polska, 1948. 128 p.—Successive chapters of this book are devoted to the nature of propaganda, publicity and agitation, to the psychological bases of propaganda and publicity, to the role played by wit, humor, horror, and fear, to the visual, auditory and kinetic means of propaganda, and to the planning in propaganda. 22 references.—(M. Choy-nowski)

2390. SPIETH, WALTER; CURTIS, JAMES F., & WEBSTER, JOHN C. (U. S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) Responding to one of two simultaneous messages. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 391-396.—20 listeners attempted to reproduce one of two simultaneous voice messages. The effects of 4 experimental variables or "aids" were examined: spatial separation of sound sources, frequency distortion of the speech channels, visual cues for channel identification, and the availability of a proximate source ("pull down" facility). The first two variables produced large effects; visual cues were not effective except with pull down facilities. In general, conditions with two favorable aids were associated with higher performance than that with a single aid.—(L. Pollack)

2391. STROMER, WALTER FRANCIS. An investigation into some of the relations between reading, listening, and intelligence. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 159.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Denver, 1953.

2392. WEBSTER, J. C., & THOMPSON, P. O. (U. S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) Responding to both of two overlapping messages. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 396-402.—Skilled control tower operators listened to test transmissions over four channels. The operators were instructed to respond to all messages. At any time, two of the channels were active and the degree of overlap between the channels was systematically varied. As the degree of overlap between the channels increased, response performance decreased. The leading message was usually better understood than the trailing message. In each case under test, however, the total message elements correctly received with overlapping presentation was greater than that available upon a single channel.—(L. Pollack)

2393. WOLFENSTEIN, MARTHA, & LEITES, NATHAN. Plot and character in selected French films: An analysis of fantasy. In Metraux, R. & Mead, M., *Themes in French culture*, (see 29: 2346), 89-108.—40 French films were examined for recurrent patterns of plot and character which, while not wholly intended, appear to reflect feelings and attitudes typical of the culture. A four part analysis is offered: (1) the father in the role of the suffering hero; (2) the vicissitudes of impulse wherein the hazards of human impulses are seen as exposing us; (3) the accidents and unreliability of justice; and (4) the major disappointing experiences with French films are preoccupied.—(E. L. Gaier)

(See also abstracts 2067, 2202, 2979)

#### CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

2394. BERNHARDT, KARL S. Parent education and mental health. *Bull. Inst. Child Stud., Toronto*, 1954, 16(2), 13-15.—"Parent education has to try to do two things: It must convey the kind of information and help which will enable parents to reach and maintain a good level of mental health themselves, and it must provide the materials for a kind of child training which will foster the mental health of their children." Objectives of the parent education program at the Institute of Child Study are presented.—(I. M. Steisel)

2395. COTTLE, W. C., LEWIS, W. W., JR., & PENNEY, M. M. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Personal

characteristics of counselors: III. An experimental scale. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 74-77.—A scale was compiled utilizing items from the MMPI, the GZTS, and the Strong Interest Blank for Men. "It seems evident from this pilot study that the answers of counselors to the items of this experimental scale can be differentiated from those of teachers."—(L. N. Solomon)

2396. DANSEIN, D. G., & ROBINSON, F. P. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Differences in "degree of lead" among experienced counselors. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 78-83.—"The analysis of the degree of lead used in the counseling interviews of this study suggests the following conclusion: Experienced counselors were found to lie along a continuum in degree of lead. There are real differences between some of these counselors. However, they do not fall into constellations such as might be suggested by the directive-nondirective dichotomy." Other conclusions are presented.—(L. N. Solomon)

2397. DRESSEL, PAUL L. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Implications of recent research for counseling. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 100-105.—A review of the research literature dealing with counseling reveals that it is difficult to draw practical counseling implications from published research because little research is planned with this realistic end in view. 34-item bibliography.—(L. N. Solomon)

2398. HOWES, ELIZABETH BOYDEN. The ethics of self-fulfillment. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 22-30.—One of the fruits of maturity is the ability to face the complexities of life and make sound decisions. The task of analysis is not adjustment to preconceived standards, but to discover the center of one's own individuality from which actions have unique quality arising from growing self-fulfillment. One needs the courage to make mistakes, to do something about guilt feelings, to break the neurotic pattern by creative acts even if suffering is part of the price of growth. The real meaning of achieving the self is one with the bringing of values into the world.—(P. E. Johnson)

2399. MACE, DAVID R. (Drew U., Madison, N. J.) What is a marriage counselor? *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 92-96.—The felt need for marriage counselors has been brought about by a change in the structure of human society and by a change in the attitude of the average man and woman. The counselor tries to guide the married couple through direct communication at the conscious level. Marriage counseling is not a specialized branch of any existing profession.—(W. A. Varvel)

2400. MARTIN, FRANK B. (V.A. Hosp., Chillicothe, O.) The career pattern approach in a neuropsychiatric setting. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 120-121.—The author tries to point out the possible values to be derived from Super's career pattern approach as applied to counseling in a neuropsychiatric setting. Some of the possible sources of data available to the counseling psychologist are discussed.—(L. N. Solomon)

2401. MATHEWSON, ROBERT H. The general guidance counselor. *Person. Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 544-547.—The general guidance counselor is concerned with appraisal, adjustment, orientation, development, and coordination, in dealing with the needs and problems of emotionally normal children.



The training needs and work demands for such persons are discussed.—(G. S. Speer)

2402. RICHARDSON, LAVANGE H. (City Coll., New York.) A comparative evaluation of counseling by clients and counselor. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 118-120.—"The client-opinion method with two additional steps is utilized in evaluating counseling. (1) The counselor's evaluation is compared with that of the client for the purpose of affording an opportunity to determine any wide discrepancies in judgments between them. (2) The counselor's evaluations six months apart are compared for the purpose of arriving at a measure of reliability."—(L. N. Solomon)

2403. RUBINSTEIN, ELI A., & LORR, MAURICE. (Eds.) Survey of clinical practice in psychology. New York: International Universities Press, 1954. xvii, 363 p. \$6.00.—26 chapters by 32 authors describe the operations, history, and rationale of as many clinics or agencies in which clinical psychologists are working. Part I has descriptions of 6 long established centers: R. A. Brotemarkle, Psychological Clinic, Univ. of Pennsylvania; F. C. Perce, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago; K. F. Heiser, Vineland Training School; M. Waldman and L. Phillips, Worcester State Hospital; M. Mayman and H. J. Schlesinger, Menninger Foundation; J. E. Brewer, Wichita Guidance Center. Part II deals with clinical psychology in 5 government agencies: H. M. Hildreth, VA; F. A. Zehr, Army; R. S. Herrman, Navy; S. Kavruck, Air Force; J. M. Bobbitt, Public Health Service. Part III presents 16 chapters describing representative activities: C. W. Thompson, Medical school psychiatric clinic; D. Grossman, M. Rapkin, and S. B. Shapiro, Psychological service center; A. Ellis, private practice; J. G. Gilbert, Old age counseling; E. S. Lisansky, Alcoholics clinic; W. M. Gilbert, Student counseling bureau; M. E. Steiner, Industrial employee counseling; A. A. Hartman, Municipal court; S. B. Zuckerman, Juvenile court and youth authority; K. Torrance, Delinquents training school; N. Fenton, Prison; S. G. DiMichael and J. F. Garrett, Rehabilitation center; M. A. Saffir, School system; K. K. Steffe, Reading clinic; H. R. Mykleburst, Hearing clinic; J. M. Wepman, Speech clinic.—(C. M. Louttit)

2404. SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Research in clinical psychology: 1953. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 203-212.—"This is the fifth annual review of research papers appearing in six journals which appear to carry the bulk of such literature in the clinical field." 56-item bibliography.—(L. B. Heathers)

2405. STERN, ERICH. (Ed.) *Handbuch der klinischen Psychologie*. Band 1. Die Tests in der klinischen Psychologie. 1. Halbband. (Handbook of clinical psychology. Vol. 1. Tests in clinical psychology. 1st half volume.) Zürich: Rascher, 1954. vii, 418 p. DM 27.—Designed as a general survey of tests and techniques in clinical psychology, the volume is divided into two separate half volumes, of which this is the first half. Part I, General: Problems and goals of clinical psychology (E. Stern), Clinical interview and observations (E. Stern), and Historical overview of test development (L. Gayral). Part II, Intelligence and achievement tests, statistics: Binet-Simon and related methods (E. Stern), Non-verbal tests (N. Rausch de Traubenberg), Developmental scales for infants and small children (A. Gesell), Developmental

scales for children (H. Hetzer), Wechsler-Bellevue (A. Weider), Tests of motor development (V. Fontes), Mathematical-statistical methods, factor analysis (H. Fischer). Part III, Personality and character tests: A review (E. Stern), MMPI (S. Hathaway & P. Meehl) with an introduction (E. Stern) and examples (L. Gayral & J. Carrie), Other subjective tests and questionnaires (E. Stern), Jung's association test (W. Kretschmer, Jr.), Szondi test (U. Moser), Mira myokinetic test (L. Gayral), Introduction to evocative choice tests (F. Baumgarten-Tramer), Tramer Book Catalogue Test (M. Tramer), Baumgarten Sayings Test (F. Baumgarten-Tramer).—(H. P. David)

2406. WOODWARD, LUTHER E., & ARRINGTON, WINIFRED W. (N.Y. State Mental Health Commission, New York.) Consultation in the planning and expansion of clinics. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 153-163.—The basic principles underlying consultation with communities concerning the planning, extension and improvement of clinics are, in many ways, similar to the principles involved in clinical work with patients. This consultation is a dynamic process through which each community gradually draws its individual guidelines and evolves the type of service which is best adapted to its needs.—(R. E. Perl)

(See also abstracts 1884, 1889, 1890, 2942, 2998, 3003, 3006)

#### Methodology, Techniques

2407. APTEKAR, HERBERT H. (Jewish Community Services of Long Island, Jamaica, N. Y.) The significance of dependence and independence in supervision. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 238-245.—This discussion of supervision is focused upon the way in which the supervisor uses the relationship with the supervisee. The author outlines the supervisor's psychological gains, and discusses the importance of the "dependence-independence configuration" with the shifts in balance which take place within it as one of the essential factors in supervision. An actual experience in supervision is described to illustrate the discussion.—(L. B. Costin)

2408. ARNHOF, FRANKLYN N. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Some factors influencing the unreliability of clinical judgments. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 272-275.—"Subjects with different degrees of professional clinical experience rated schizophrenic Wechsler-Bellevue and Terman vocabulary responses on an 11-point scale for degree of disorganization of thinking. Anchoring values were introduced as a means of influencing the judgments made. Specific hypotheses were advanced regarding the effects of experience and anchoring upon the judgments made. No significant results due to anchoring could be demonstrated. Inter-judge agreement was found to decrease as a function of increasing experience.... When dealing with experts in a judgmental situation, the task should be well defined and the criteria set forth clearly. Otherwise the riches of knowledge may yield confusion rather than clarity."—(L. B. Heathers)

2409. BENDIG, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.), & SPRAGUE, JANINE. Rater experience and the reliability of case history ratings of adjustment. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 207-211.—208 raters judged the adjustment level shown in each of 10 short case

histories. Raters were: introductory psychology, abnormal psychology, psychology graduate students, and post Ph.D. clinical psychologists. The higher the education of the rater group, the greater was the reliability of judgment. A factor related to the length of the rating scale used accounted for most of the group variance in judgment; a second factor, experience differences, accounted for 5% of the variance. 56 references.—(F. Costin)

2410. BOSS, MEDARD. Grundsätzliches zur Wissenschaftlichkeit der Traumdeutung. (Fundamental considerations about the scientific character of dream interpretation.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 128-135.—An answer to von Siebenthal's criticism of Boss' concept of science (see 25: 2420). von Siebenthal's objection to a phenomenal interpretation of dreams is considered a prejudice. The objectifying exact scientific approach as a method of research is less appropriate to the essence of man and his dreams and far less rewarding than the phenomenal approach. French and English summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

2411. CATTELL, JAMES P. The influence of mescaline on psychodynamic material. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 233-244.—An investigation of the relationship between psychodynamic material obtained in direct interviews, during extended psychotherapy, and during mescaline intoxication. Subjects were a group of 57 schizophrenic patients. The author concludes that, "mescaline has a definite effect on dynamic material and presents a useful technique for investigating personality structure. Its value in therapy is not evident at the present time."—(J. A. Stern)

2412. COWEN, EMORY L. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) The "negative self concept" as a personality measure. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 138-142.—On the basis of results obtained from the Brownfain Self-Rating Inventory, college undergraduates were divided into two groups: high and low scores for negative self-concepts. The groups were then compared with respect to various personality and socio-psychological measures. Some of the measures indicated that the high negative self-concept group responded in a manner more indicative of "good adjustment" than did the low scorers. There were also indications that high scorers hold less intense religious beliefs.—(F. Costin)

2413. DU MAS, FRANK M. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Concerning the truth values of clinical statements. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 293-294.—"Our analysis indicates that: (a) clinical propositions are empirical propositions which are best evaluated by reference to a multivalued logic, (b) when a clinician wishes to postpone judgment a 3-value is useful, (c) demands of society force the clinician to use a 2-value logic when deciding on a final course of action, (d) the truth categories (F, D, T) may be defined as intervals of the truth continuum, and (e) of the infinite number of possible logics, three are of special significance to the clinician: multivalued, 3-value, 2-value."—(L. B. Heathers)

2414. HUNT, WILLIAM A., ARNOFF, FRANKLYN N., & COTTON, JOHN W. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Reliability, chance, and fantasy in inter-judge agreement among clinicians. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 294-296.—The primary purpose of this paper is pedagogical. The article illustrates the effect of

sampling errors on obtained statistics, the possible errors introduced by taking one given average to represent rater reliability. The distribution of rho's between each judge rating of vocabulary item and the average rating of the item by a total of 60 experienced clinicians is presented. The rho's range from .02 to .93 with the mode at the .60's. Alexander's  $r$ , to measure the average  $r$  between pairs of judges, was .33. Three random samples of judges from the total group yielded average  $r$ 's of .19, .51, and .26. Hoyt's  $r$ , to measure the reliability of average judgments for several items, would be .97, a very false estimate of the reliability of the judges.—(L. B. Heathers)

2415. KOSTLAN, ALBERT. (VA Hosp., Oakland, Calif.) A method for the empirical study of psychodiagnosis. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 83-88.—A comparison was made of the relative validity of several sources of psychodiagnostic information, used in combination, and under conditions which resembled actual clinical situations. Materials used were: Social Case History, MMPI, Stein Sentence Completion Test, and the Rorschach. Superior batteries for psychodiagnostic purposes included both the MMPI and the Social Case History. Patients differed with respect to the accuracy of their diagnoses, and clinicians differed with respect to their diagnostic skills.—(F. Costin)

2416. LINN, LOUIS. The suggestion to dream about sickness. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 154-165.—To 30 patients suffering from neurological disorders 106 suggestions to dream about their sickness were given. 21 dreams were reported the following day. The usefulness of this procedure as an experimental technique and as a clinical guide is evaluated.—(C. T. Bever)

2417. MEARES, AINSLIE. The clinical estimation of suggestibility. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 106-108.—It is suggested that the traditional hand-clasping and sway tests of suggestibility are not entirely desirable from the standpoint of private clinical practice. A new procedure is described involving suggested muscular relaxation and three frequently observed responses to it outlined. Methods of dealing with each reaction are suggested and advantages of the procedure discussed.—(E. G. Aiken)

2418. MORROW, ROBERT S. The diagnostic psychological report. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 102-110.—To make a psychological report truly patient-oriented, the psychologist must give up striving to be master of words while the psychiatrist must make clear what he wants and must learn to understand and respect the psychologist's methods and techniques.—(D. Prager)

2419. SELLERS, LYN; PRESTON, MALCOLM G.; MUDD, EMILY H., & PELTZ, WILLIAM L. Pre-testing methods for follow-up to validate measures of movement in casework. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 285-291.—This paper is an account of a pilot study designed as a pre-test of methods to be used in a larger follow-up study aimed at validating measures of movement in social casework. The discussion includes: (1) the main objectives of the entire follow-up project; (2) the questions faced and the answers arrived at in seeking the best method of achieving the main objectives; (3) what was learned from the pre-testing; (4) the implications of the pre-testing as a forecast of the results of the main research effort.—(L. B. Costin)

2420. von SIEBENTHAL, W. Grundsätzliches zur daseinsanalytisch orientierten Traumaanalyse. (Fundamental considerations in existentially oriented dream interpretation.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 114-127.—M. Boss in his recent book, *Der Traum und seine Auslegung* (see 28: 2241), makes the claim that he has freed himself of hypothetical and arbitrary constructions used by older schools which put into the dream what is usually not there. This claim is refuted. Boss merely replaces old concepts with new ones which are largely drawn from the vocabulary of M. Heidegger and thus convey his existential philosophical creed. Boss' concept of science is considered questionable. Attention is called to the difference between artistic intuitive penetration and scientific knowledge. French and English summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

2421. WEITZ, HENRY. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Semantics in diagnosis. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 70-73.—"Diagnosis in counseling should avoid the use of shorthand labels and should instead provide extensive descriptions of objects, events, circumstances, etc. Extensive descriptions of life elements require the identification and labeling of the unique behavior of a unique individual under the unique set of circumstances, at a specific time in history."—(L. N. Solomon)

#### Diagnosis & Evaluation

2422. ABEL, THEODORA M., BELO, JANE, & WOLFENSTEIN, MARTHA. An analysis of French projective tests. In Metraux, R., & Mead, M., *Themes in French culture*, (see 29: 2346), 109-120.—Recurrent themes in the protocol content and approaches of French subjects to projective instruments are examined. A discussion is included of attitudes towards the tests, distastefulization and immobilization of human movement on the Rorschach, repression of and outlets for oral and motor aggression, as well as color responses.—(E. L. Gaier)

2423. AEPPLI-TANNER, LOUISE. Anwendung des Wechsler-Bellevue-Tests in der Schweiz. (Use of the Wechsler-Bellevue test in Switzerland.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 136-145.—The Wechsler-Bellevue test was administered to 15-year old 50 boys and 50 girls. It appears that this test can be used in a German version without difficulty and extensive alterations. On the whole the test results agree well with the American figures. However, there are discrepancies on some sub-tests which could not be satisfactorily explained and which should be taken into account in evaluating the test in order to avoid false conclusions. French and English summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

2424. ALLEN, ROBERT M. (U. Miami, Fla.) Elements of Rorschach interpretation. New York: International Universities Press, 1954. 242 p., \$4.00.—Interpretation of responses to the Rorschach Test is considered from the viewpoint of each component. Following a discussion of some theoretical issues, the test is concerned with the interpretation of the percept location and the location relationships, the meaning and interpretation of the percept determinants, and interpretation of the content. Chapters on "the cards and their meanings," the use of computational data, and "the inquiry" follow in order. The final section of the book deals with the integration of these "elements" and the illustration of the process in the form of test reports. "The purpose of this volume is

to introduce the beginner to the complexities of evaluating and interpreting the various components of the Rorschach protocol." 1130-item bibliography.—(M. M. Reece)

2425. BARCELLOS, FERNANDA AUGUSTA VIEIRA FERREIRA. (Instituto Educacional, Araruama, Brasil.) Psico-diagnóstico através do desenho infantil. (Psychodiagnostic through the child drawing.) Araruama: [Author], 1952-1953. 132 p.—This book is the result of a team work carried out on a group of 124 children which have executed 18,840 drawings. Successive parts of this work, documented with tables and illustrations, deal with spontaneous drawings (notion of personality, relations between personality and child drawings, preferential subjects, dependence of the interest for drawing on the age), "intelligence of our boys" (definition of the intelligence, speech, sense of humor, invention, intelligence and drawing) and leadership. The last part comprises the report on the activity of the Educational Institute of Araruama.—(M. Choyowski)

2426. BARCELLOS, FERNANDA AUGUSTA VIEIRA FERREIRA. (Instituto Educacional, Araruama, Brasil.) Sociodiagnóstico através do desenho infantil. (Sociodiagnostic through the child drawing.) Araruama: [Author], 1953. 127 p.—Having traced in the introduction the development and results of her work with children and her way from the psychological to the social problems of the child, the author devotes 1st part of her book to the test of a family (to draw two trees and one's family taking a walk), describing 16 cases and presenting her interpretations concerning the relations of various details of drawings with the age, sex and social adjustment of children, and the 2nd part to the child as a product of the environment. The book is abundantly illustrated and has 37-item bibliography.—(M. Choyowski)

2427. BARCELLOS, FERNANDA AUGUSTA VIEIRA FERREIRA. (Instituto Educacional, Araruama, Brasil.) O sociodiagnóstico: nova técnica sociométrica baseada num método projectivo através do desenho. (Sociodiagnostic: new sociometric technique based on drawing as a projective method.) Araruama: [Author], 1953. 31 p.—Sociodiagnostic, as the author uses this term, is a result of the combination of the tree test with the test of a family taking a walk. It is a projective technique of the playing type which is suitable to the study of the family as a social phenomenon. Sociodiagnostic as a method of examination of the family situation presents great advantages in comparison with the questionnaire and socio-drama.—(M. Choyowski)

2428. BARCELLOS, FERNANDA AUGUSTA VIEIRA FERREIRA. (Instituto Educacional, Araruama, Brasil.) O teste do desenho e o estudo da personalidade infantil. (Drawing test and the study of child personality.) Niterói: Livraria Universitária, 1952. 60 p.—This is a first work in a series published by the Educational Institute in Araruama. The author describes the Goodenough drawing test, states that it reveals the mental level of a child only if it is not emotionally disturbed, and traces the possibilities the analysis of drawings opens before the study of the emotional state and emotional conflicts of the child. The book contains several case studies and is profusely illustrated.—(M. Choyowski)

2429. BECHTOLDT, HAROLD P. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Response defined anxiety and MMPI variables.



*Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 495-499.—The Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, consisting of items from the MMPI, was administered to a group of students and five months later the MMPI was given. Correlations between the anxiety scale and other portions of a Biographical Inventory and MMPI scales are presented. Interpretations of the correlations are suggested.—(C. F. Haner)

2430. BERGER, DAVID. Examiner influence on the Rorschach. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 245-248.—To investigate examiner influence on Rorschach protocols, a sample of Rorschach given patients in a VA hospital by eight VA trainees (male?) were compared to see if any of 12 Rorschach scores occurred relatively more frequently with given examiners; no differences were found. The precise nature of the patient samples is not given. Students' scores on their own Rorschachs, given prior to Rorschach training, were compared with the frequency with which such scores were elicited from patients. Rho's in the .80's were found for P and S, of -.54 for Y. These latter results "might be explained by presuming that the authority value of the examiner's personality is transmitted to the testee."—(L. B. Heathers)

2431. BHATTACHARYYA, BHUJANGABHUSAN. A new aspect of intelligence testing. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 109-110.—Two people may have the same MA as measured by a given test, and yet "items passed" by one of them may be limited to a narrow age range whereas the other one may pass items from a wide age range. A statement of measurement should include not only MA but also some measure of the spread, possibly in terms of sigma.—(H. Wunderlich)

2432. BILLS, ROBERT R. (U. Kentucky, Lexington) Self concepts and Rorschach signs of depression. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 135-137.—"The hypothesis of this study was that depression is related to the discrepancy between the concept of self and the concept of the ideal self. The Rorschach records of 28 subjects with high discrepancy scores on the Index of Adjustment and Values were compared with the records of 28 low scorers. Of the 6 Rorschach factors chosen as indicators of depression, 5 showed significant differences between the 2 groups. It was concluded that people with high personal levels of aspiration show more Rorschach signs of depression than people with low personal levels of aspiration."—(F. Costin)

2433. BLECHNER, JANET E. (Berkeley (Calif.) City Sch.) Constancy of Rorschach color responses under educational conditioning. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 293-295.—An experiment was conducted in two classes of beginning educational psychology students (83 and 96 students) to test the influence of educational conditioning on color responses to the Rorschach test. The Rorschach was administered to both groups twice at an interval of about one month. Prior to the post-test the experimental group was presented with lecture material, the Ishihara test of color-blindness, and slides designed to increase the subjects' experience at formulation of color-dominated concepts. There was a significant increase in the number of color responses in both groups.—(E. F. Gardner)

2434. BOERNSTEIN, WALTER S. The verbal self-portrait test. Part I. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 15-25.—This test is based on the question: "If

you were an accomplished artist, how would you paint yourself?" This question prompts the patient to project his mental state onto his body-image. Thus his conflicts are brought closer to consciousness and are more readily acceptable than in other projective tests.—(D. Prager)

2435. BORELLI, MICHÈLE, & OLÉRON, PIERRE. (Institution National des Sourds-Muets, Paris.) Une nouvelle échelle de performance: son utilisation avec des enfants sourds. (A new performance scale: its use with deaf children.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 153-164.—A 7-test performance scale is described and scoring directions for it are given. Results obtained with 155 deaf children from ages 4-6 to 8-0 are set forth in the form of provisional norms.—(W. W. Wattenberg)

2436. BRENGELMAN, JOHANNES C. (Maudsley Hosp., London.), & PINILLOS, JOSÉ L. Le test de reconstruction de figures. (Pattern reconstruction test.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 187-202.—A test requiring subjects to reconstruct three-dot patterns using an apparatus of a circular board with spokes along which black or red beads could be moved was used with three groups of normals, neurotics and psychotics of 15 subjects each, equated as to intelligence, age, and sex. The normals attempted a significantly higher number of reproductions. Differences in size of pattern and rotation of pattern were noted. English and German summaries.—(W. W. Wattenberg)

2437. BRODMAN, KEEVE; ERDMANN, ALBERT J., JR., LORGE, IRVING; DEUTSCHBERGER, JEROME, & WOLFF, HAROLD G. The Cornell Medical Index-Health Questionnaire VII: the prediction of psychosomatic and psychiatric disabilities in army training. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 37-40.—"Data were collected with a medical questionnaire, the Cornell Medical Index-Health Questionnaire, from men undergoing preinduction examination. Analyses of these data suggest that the Health Questionnaire is a suitable instrument for identifying many of the men who will later serve inadequately during the first 4 months of army training."—(N. H. Pronko)

2438. CARLETON, FREDERICK O., & STACEY, CHALMERS L. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Evaluation of selected short forms of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC). *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 258-260.—"Obtained correlations between full weighted scores of the WISC and selected short form combinations are presented for a sample of 365 mental defectives and dull normals referred to the Syracuse State School by social agencies for observation. The obtained correlations range from .64 for a two subtest combination to .88 for a five subtest combination."—(L. B. Heathers)

2439. CHAREN, SOL. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) The interaction of background and characters in picture test story telling. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 290-292.—Two backgrounds and five sets of characters from the MAPS test were given to 25 male patients in a general hospital. The same sets of characters were given with each background, 5 being asked to tell TAT-like stories to the ten sequences of backgrounds and characters presented him. Of 24 attitudes measured, only one showed a difference at the 5% level when background was the independent variable. There were very significant changes in stories, as measured by Chi<sup>2</sup>, as characters were changed.—(L. B. Heathers)

2440. DOBROWOLSKA, J. Sceno-test. (Sceno-test.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1947, 2 (2-4), 68-74.—The description of the method and interpretation of the Sceno-test of Dr. Staabs with some critical remarks and own observations.—(M. Choynowski)

2441. DONALDSON, MARGARET C. Effects of coaching and practice on intelligence test scores. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23, 54-55.—Abstract.

2442. FABRIKANT, BENJAMIN. (VA Hosp., Buffalo, N. Y.) Rigidity and flexibility on the Rorschach. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 255-258.—Initial Rorschachs were analyzed for five signs of rigidity but no significant differences were found between the two subgroups on these signs. The initial Rorschachs were then reinspected for the presence of the five signs; those S's showing at least four of the signs were predicted to show change on retest while those showing three or less of the signs were predicted to show no change. Only one of six variables studied—M—showed a significant change where change was predicted; none of the variables showed significant change where no change was predicted. It was concluded that the presence of four of the five signs does suggest rigidity but the absence of the signs cannot be interpreted as lack of rigidity.—(L. B. Heathers)

2443. FLEISHMAN, MARTIN. (Napa (Calif.) State Hosp.) The discriminative power of Szondi's syndromes. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 89-95.—The discriminative power of Szondi's syndromes was studied by investigating the extent to which they were differentially produced by different clinical groups. Findings: (1) Syndromic distributions could be explained on the basis of chance; (2) Elements that are supposed to be characteristic of particular clinical groupings (according to the Szondi method) did not predominate significantly within their appropriate groupings.—(F. Costin)

2444. FROMM, ERIKA; HARTMAN, LENORE DUMAS, & MARSCHAK, MARIAN. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) A contribution to a dynamic theory of intelligence testing of children. *J. clin. exp. Psychopathol.*, 1954, 15, 73-95.—The authors present results which appear to suggest that intelligence tests are tapping more than intellectual ability, namely ego development. It is felt that if analyses of individual records bear out theoretical conclusions, a projective approach to intelligence testing can contribute to clinical testing, differential diagnosis, insight into personality structure and dynamics, and clinical theory. French and Spanish summaries.—(S. Kavruck)

2445. GABRIEL, K. R. (Hebrew U., Jerusalem.) The simplex structure of the Progressive Matrices Test. *Brit. J. Statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 9-14.—The Progressive Matrices Test, as described by Raven was administered to 830 male and female recruits to the Israel army. The guiding principle was to present first a set of items involving no relation-finding at all (in order to familiarize the subject with the general notion of fitting insets), and then to start with a simple non-verbal form of analogies test—the 2 x 2 type of "matrix" that had already been found to yield an effective test of intelligence and so proceed to larger matrices, progressively increasing the number of relations introduced at each stage. The special value of Simplex analysis therefore lies in providing and testing a clear hypothesis of test structure.—(G. C. Carter)

2446. GHOSH, S. P., & SEN, ROMA. An attempt to standardise the Bengali adaptation of Terman 'M' Form. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 26, 111-115.—The authors introduced many changes in adapting the English version into Bengali because cultural as well as linguistic adaptation was a problem. Standardization was based on a group of 250, and reliability was tested against an alternate form.—(H. Wunderlich)

2447. GOOLISHIAN, H. A., & FOSTER, AUSTIN. (U. Texas Med. Branch, Galveston.) A note on sex differences on the Wechsler-Bellevue test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 289-299.—IQ's and subtest scores on WB I of 190 male and 202 female psychiatric patients were compared. All patients given the test during a given period of time were utilized except organics. OA was not usually given. Five subtests yielded at least significantly higher mean scores for males than for females; it is concluded that the presence of sex differences on the test is supported. It is noteworthy that for this sample the Verbal, Performance, and Total IQ's were all significantly higher for the male group; males obtained higher means than females on every subtest except Digit Symbol. The two groups did not vary significantly in mean age or education.—(L. B. Heathers)

2448. JAROSZYŃSKI, JAN. Niektóre metody psychologii klinicznej na terenie psychiatrii wieku dziecięcego. (Some methods of clinical psychology in the field of child psychiatry.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1949, 4 (1-2), 44-68.—The author gives a short characteristic of projective tests and describes in some detail the Rorschach as a method of diagnosis of the developmental level, with some examples, T.A.T. with Murray's system of interpretation, and the Szondi test.—(M. Choynowski)

2449. KNOPF, IRWIN J., MURFETT, BETTY J., & MILSTEIN, VICTOR. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Relationships between the Wechsler-Bellevue Form I and the WISC. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 261-263.—To compare total and subtest scores, WISC and WB I were given in counterbalanced order at one sitting to 30 boys ranging in age from 13-4 to 14-6. Total and Verbal IQ's were very significantly higher on WISC than on WB I. Eight of the 11 subtests on one test showed correlations significantly above zero with the comparable subtest on the other test; only three subtests—Inf, DS, Voc—showed  $r$ 's as high or higher than .70; PA and OA correlations were not significantly greater than zero. An average  $r$  of .43 was found for individuals between the 11 subtests of the two tests. "Within the confines of the subject population sampled here, clinical interpretations derived from the test profile on the WB should not be expected to similarly hold for the test profile of the WISC, and vice versa."—(L. B. Heathers)

2450. KUDER, G. FREDERIC. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Expected developments in interest and personality inventories. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 265-271.—Some expected developments in test construction will be in (1) specifications for collections of items, (2) the detection and prevention of faking, (3) use of inventories as projective devices, (4) pattern interpretation, (5) item analysis procedures, and (6) use of factor analysis.—(W. Coleman)

2451. LEVITT, EUGENE E. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) A note on the Welsh MMPI Anxiety Index. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 112.—Abstract.

2452. LINDZEY, GARDNER, & GOLDWYN, ROBERT M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Validity of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 22, 519-547.—The results suggest the following conclusions concerning the P-F Study: (1) It does not measure extrapunitive behavior at the same level of response as do most projective techniques. (2) The scores correspond most closely to independent measures at Level II—behavior as seen and rated by an external observer. (3) Failure to observe certain expected relations, in addition to the confusion as to what level of behavior the device measures, suggests caution in using it in individual diagnosis. (4) Evidence for its validity is low. 42 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

2453. LUSSO, ANGELO G. B. (Torino U., Italy.) Sulla utilità del test di Lamparter nella pratica clinica. (Clinical usefulness of Lamparter's test.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 169-176.—The results of the application of Lamparter's test, as modified by Sanguineti and Sigurta to 804 cases (603 hysterics, 173 schizophrenics, 720 neurasthenics, 201 oligophrenics, 307 depressed) are given. These results are at variance with those obtained by other authors, and do not show definite value from a clinical point of view. The author concludes that the clinical application of the test is premature, and doubtful as to its diagnostic value. French, English, and German summaries.—(A. Manoli)

2454. LYON, BLANCHARD; MOLISH, HERMAN B. (U. S. Naval Training Station, Bainbridge, Md.), & BRIGGS, DENNIE L. The Cornell Index: A comparison of a matched sample of psychiatric "suspects" and nonsuspects. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 977-985.—With a brief psychiatric interview and foreknowledge of the Cornell Index scores, an examiner classified 356 naval recruits as being psychiatric "suspects." These men were matched with nonsuspects. On the basis of an analysis of the 101 items the authors believe, "the value of the Cornell Index as a screening device is insignificant, but that it is helpful in the psychiatric interview in focusing attention on certain 'key' items."—(G. H. Crampton)

2455. MCCREARY, JOYCE B. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.), & BENDIG, A. W. A comparison of two forms of the Manifest Anxiety Scale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 206.—Abstract.

2456. MCINTYRE, W. Difficulty of understanding instructions as a factor in coaching and practice effects in intelligence testing. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 122-123.—Abstract.

2457. MARTIN, ANTHONY W. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & WIECHERS, JAMES E. Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 143-144.—High correlations were obtained between the Matrices test and the WISC scales. Subjects were 100 school children between nine and ten years of age. Because of these high correlations, and the ease and speed of administration, the author concludes that the Matrices test "will find more extensive use in the clinical testing of children."—(F. Costin)

2458. MAYS, W. (U. Manchester, Eng.) A philosopher's reaction to intelligence tests. *Philosophy*, 1954, 29, 231-243.—Psychologists since Spearman have depended upon the measurement of only logical ability in the development of intelligence tests. One

of the assets of the Binet is its heterogeneity of abilities sampled. Analysis of how intelligence actually operates should show psychologists that overemphasis on ability to solve logical problems, whether phrased as analogies or otherwise, is a mistake. Psychology needs a good theory of intelligence. That of Cyril Burt is singled out for criticism only because it is typical.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2459. MISTI, RAFFAELLO. Presentazione del reattivo "Progressive matrices" (adulti e fanciulli) di J. C. Raven. (A discussion of the test, Progressive Matrices, (forms for adults and children), by J. C. Raven.) *Ricerca Scient.*, 1954, 24, 1052-1058.—The author discusses J. C. Raven's instrument for the assessment of intellectual ability, presenting its history, purpose, and characteristics. Use made of the test in several different countries is briefly surveyed. In a critical evaluation the author reports the work of others on the test's reliability and factor structure. He also gives some evidence of the influence of social class membership on the responses to this test which has been called a "culture free" test.—(P. V. Marchetti)

2460. MORALI-DANINOS, —, & CANIVET, N. Le test "Z," technique collective. (The "Z" technique; a group test.) *Bull. Group. franç. Rorschach*, 1953, No. 4, 1-4.—The "Z" test is presented, as devised by Zullinger. It consists of three Rorschach-type cards which are projected onto a screen before a group of subjects who write down their responses. The writers report that data are obtained which are essentially the same as those provided by the Rorschach. Some norms and categories are provided based upon 1000 subjects. They conclude that the "Z" test enables one to class subjects as "Normal, stable," "Maladjusted" or "Questionable." In the latter case they suggest complete psychological evaluation.—(B. A. Maher)

2461. MOSSE, HILDE L. The Dues Test. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 251-264.—Ten short fables are presented which are designed to elicit material dealing with different phases of the child's psychosexual and psychological development. Sample responses and their interpretations are presented.—(L. N. Solomon)

2462. NAVRAN, LESLIE. A rationally derived MMPI Scale to measure dependence. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 192.—Abstract.

2463. NICK, EVA. O tipo de vivência no psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach. (The pattern of experience in Rorschach diagnosis.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotecnica*, 1952, 4 (2), 25-31.

2464. QUAY, HERBERT (Milledgeville State Hosp., Ga.) & SWEETLAND, ANDERS. The relationship of the Rosenzweig PF Study to the MMPI. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 296-297.—It was hypothesized that E and I on the PF study were related to emotional maladjustment, M with adjustment. To test this, the PF and the MMPI were given 91 college students. Correlations were computed between eight clinical scales, F, K, and SI on the MMPI and the PF E, I, and M scores, respectively. None of the correlations obtained was very significantly above zero; only six of the 33 r's were significantly above zero. However, E tended to correlate positively, M negatively with the MMPI scores. No correlation was high enough to have practical value.—(L. B. Heathers)



2465. RABIN, ALBERT; PAPANIA, NED & McMICHAEL, ALLAN. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Some effects of alcohol on Rorschach performance. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 252-255.—To determine if alcohol would act as a depressant on Rorschach responses, 53 normals were retested 3 1/2 hours after ingesting 9-15 ounces of alcohol. Eighteen S's were tested with Rorschach and Rorschach; eight with Behn and Behn; 15 with Rorschach and Behn; 12 with Behn and Rorschach. R showed no change on retest if the same form of the test were used but decreased very significantly if a different form were used. T/IR decreased in three of the four comparisons, the decrease being greater when the same test was repeated. F%, A%, and W% increased whereas Df% and F+% (based on Rorschach-Rorschach group) decreased significantly on retest. On these latter comparisons no data are given regarding the effect of the instrument used on retest.—(L. B. Heathers)
2466. RADLIŃSKA-SKOSZKIEWICZ, JANINA. (Scientific Institute of Handicraft, Gdańsk, Poland.) Badania charakterologiczne. (Characterological investigations.) Gdańsk: Naukowy Instytut Rzemieślniczy, 1947. 21 p.—The author describes her characterological test of aphorisms, consisting of about 100 aphorisms, representing all possible attitudes, from among which about 500 persons examined had to choose the most interesting ones and comment on them, analyzes results obtained and points to the possibilities of later standardization and quantitative evaluation.—(M. Choynowski)
2467. REISSENWEBER, MARION. (Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York.) The use of modified block designs in the evaluation and training of the brain-injured. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1953, 67 (21), (No. 371), 28 p.—A description of the methods and procedures used in modifying the materials used in a block-design test to adapt it for studying the brain-injured patient. Perceptual disturbances associated with brain injury require serious consideration in the use of pictorial material. Carefully constructed materials may be utilized in retraining these with altered visual perception and may also serve as a basis of clarifying problems of altered perception to the patient and his family.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
2468. ROBERTS, LYNN K. (State U., Iowa City.) The failure of some Rorschach indices to predict the outcome of psychotherapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 96-98.—"Eleven Rorschach factors alleged to have predictive significance for the outcome of treatment when tested against three scales of improvement with psychotherapy failed to meet the level of confidence established as the significant region for rejection of the null hypothesis. Of the factors tested, only some combination of the color responses appears to warrant further study."—(F. Costin)
2469. ROBERTSON, J. P. S. (Netherne Hosp., Coudon, Surrey, Eng.) The symmetry of constructed patterns. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 558-579.—A simplified form of the mosaic test designed to be scored for symmetry-level is reported. Intelligence is the principal factor in such level. Social adjustment is unrelated to score, but severe behavioral pathology lowered scores.—(W. L. Wilkins)
2470. ROTTER, JULIAN B. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), RAFFERTY, JANET E., & LOTSOFF, ANTOINETTE B. The validity of the Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank: High School Form. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 105-111.—On the basis of selected cases and an analysis of half of the population of a small high school, a manual for the objective scoring of the Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank (High School Form) was developed. Preliminary evaluation concluded that: (1) Interscorer reliability for trained scorers was high; (2) Low positive correlations, statistically significant, were obtained for relationships between girls' responses and interview and sociometric data. (3) Boys' and girls' manuals discriminate with high efficiency between selected groups of maladjusted children referred to clinics and a random selection of high school children.—(F. Costin)
2471. SANDLER, JOSEPH. (Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.) Studies in psychopathology using a self-assessment inventory. I. The development and construction of the inventory. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 142-145.—An inventory consisting of 876 items, arranged in 5 booklets, consisting of statements about experiences, feelings, and attitudes has been developed. The items reflect topics which occur very frequently in clinical interviews. The inventory has been given shortly before first treatment interviews and has been presented as a way of helping speed the treatment. Of clinic patients, 86% have finished the complete inventory.—(C. L. Winder)
2472. SCHAFER, ROY. Psychoanalytic interpretation in Rorschach testing: theory and application. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. xiv, 446 p. \$ 8.75.—"More than solid grounding in Rorschach principles and technique is required for an adequate reading of this book. Some background of psychoanalytic study is... assumed." With ego processes as the chief point of reference, the author considers "intricacies of the interpersonal test relationship, the response process, the analysis of content, the criteria for sound interpretation, and theoretical and practical problems in interpreting types, strengths, and total personality contexts of major defense operations." There are brief summary statements of defenses, each followed by a review of expected Rorschach test indicators and illustrative case protocols. Differences and similarities between Rorschach responses and dreams are discussed. Individual differences in defense style are emphasized. 154 references.—(H. P. David)
2473. SCHEEFFER, RUTH NOBRE. Cornell Index: estudo avaliativo de um novo teste de personalidade. (Cornell Index: evaluative study of a new personality test.) *Arch. brasil. Psicofísica*, 1952, 4 (2), 15-23.
2474. SCHWARTZ, MILTON M. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.), & KARLIN, LAWRENCE. A new technique for studying the meaning of performance on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 131-134.—"The present study explored the relationship between the scoring categories of the PFS and a derivative test (PFIT) designed to measure ability to perceive 'appropriately' the mood or feelings of the individuals to whom the examinee is responding in each of the PFS situations. Significant relationships were found for 4 out of the 7 major scoring categories of the PFS. These results partly confirmed and partly extended an earlier study. Further exploration of the meaning of the perceptual aspects considered here is strongly suggested with more cases and a similar but better standardized derivative test."—(F. Costin)

2475. SCHWERIN, ERNA (Northwest Guid. Center, Lima, Ohio.), & FITZWATER, MYLEN E. Comparative reliability and validity of the Healy Completion Test II and a revised form. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 248-251.—"An estimate of reliability and of validity for the Healy Completion Test II and a revised form, designed for this study and utilizing modern dress and current pictorial environment, was obtained.... Public school grades were used as a validating criterion for both tests. No significant differences were found in the reliability between both tests. The validity of the revised form was significantly higher than that of the old test when the total public school group was compared, and this appears to justify replacing the old form by a revision similar to the one used in this study."—(L. B. Heathers)

2476. SEEGER, EDERTRUD. Persönlichkeitstest und Verifizierung der Testergebnisse. (Personality test and validation of test findings.) *Psyche, Heide.*, 1954, 7, 161-172.—Summary and discussion of recent literature on scoring norms, scoring formulae, and interpretation of Max Pfister's Color Pyramid Test. This test is believed to express "elemental unformed contents" which are subordinate to neither reality nor pleasure principle. This seems to be free phantasy activity very difficult of precise determination. It appears that performances of normal subjects cannot be described in simple objective fashion as is the case with non-normal subjects.—(E. W. Eng)

2477. SHORT, PHILIP L. (Burden Neurol. Inst., Bristol, Eng.) Experiments on the rationale of the Szondi test. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 384-392.—Matching and description methods show that certain factors and some pictures are more readily identified than others. Facial clues are important. Inequality of stimulus value of the cards suggests the need for complete reorganization of the test. 27 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2478. SINGER, JEROME L. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Hospital, Montrose, N. Y.) Projected familial attitudes as a function of socioeconomic status and psychopathology. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 99-104.—"This investigation represented a pilot study... designed to consider the role of social and cultural factors in the familial attitudes of normal and pathological groups.... As hypothesized, middle-class Se produced more familial motivation into (TAT) stories and showed more 'means-end cognizance' than lower-class groups. Although both normal and schizophrenic middle-class groups showed more positive paternal relationships, the schizophrenics on the whole gave evidence of more disturbed intrafamilial relationships in their projections."—(F. Costin)

2479. SINHA, SHASHILATA. Level of aspiration and culture. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 55-58.—A survey of the work of Boyd, Fales, Anderson, Jucknat, Escalona, Lewin, Gould, Brunner, Rotter, Flugel, and Hyman indicates that the reference group is important in determining the level of aspiration.—(H. Wunderlich)

2480. STRAUSS, F. H. Interpretation of Thematic Test material: a Jungian approach. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 12-13.—Abstract.

2481. TAYLOR, ELAINE; FARBER, I. E., & KABRICK, R. P. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) New evidence

of a favorability effect upon scores on the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 562-565.—The authors again suggest that the desire to appear in a favorable light may reduce anxiety as measured on the Taylor scale. The Taylor scale and a forced choice form of it were administered in counterbalanced form at single sittings. The items common to both were analyzed. Higher scores on the forced choice form when administered after the Taylor scale rather than before, and on the Taylor scale when given after the forced choice rather than before led the authors to conclude that a favorability effect is a real factor in the use of the Taylor scale.—(C. F. Haner)

2482. VAN KREVELEN, ALICE. (Hollins Coll., Va.) A study of examiner influence on responses to MAPS test materials. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 292-293.—20 normal adults told two stories, in a counterbalanced order, to each of two MAPS backgrounds. One story was told to the examiner; the other story was written in the absence of the examiner. There were no significant differences in the two kinds of administration for number of figures used, particular figures selected, or emotional tone of the stories. Stories written about the less structured background were longer than those told to the examiner.—(L. B. Heathers)

2483. VERNON, PHILIP E. (U. London, Eng.) Symposium on the effects of coaching and practice in intelligence tests: V - Conclusions. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 57-63.—Contributors to the symposium show substantial agreement in a number of areas: (1) that the problems arise from the competitive use of tests; (2) that practice and coaching do affect the allocation of children at the borderline; (3) that there is need to reduce anxiety resulting from lack of familiarity with tests; (4) that the effects of practice or coaching are limited; (5) that there are large individual differences in response to practice or coaching; (6) that tests and items vary in their susceptibility to practice and coaching. Methodological difficulties explain the discrepancies in the results of different investigators. An official program of practice and coaching is endorsed. 15 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

2484. WILLIAMS, HAROLD L., & LAWRENCE, JAMES F. Comparison of the Rorschach and MMPI by means of factor analysis. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 193-197.—Data derived from the records of 100 psychiatric patients were studied with respect to these test results: MMPI, Rorschach, Wechsler-Bellevue. Intercorrelation matrix was factor analyzed; 4 factors were obtained and described.—(F. Costin)

2485. WOODS, WALTER A., & COOK, WILLIAM E. Proficiency in drawing and placement of hands in drawings of the human figure. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 119-121.—"The manner of representation of the hands in the drawing of the human figure or person is a function of level of proficiency in drawing. Limitations in the interpretation of personality through drawn representations of the human figure are imposed by this relationship." These conclusions are based on the House-Tree-Person drawings made by 138 eighth-grade students.—(F. Costin)

2486. ZELEN, SEYMOUR L., & LEVITT, EUGENE F. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) A group level of aspiration technique as a measure of personality rigidity. *Proc.*

Iowa Acad. Sci., 1953, 60, 569-572.—A group level of aspiration is described and its validity as a measure of rigidity is explored by correlation with other indices of rigidity (California Ethnocentrism Scale, Wesley Rigidity Scale, and individually administered Rotter Board.) Correlations significant at the 5% level were obtained.—(C. F. Haner)

(See also abstracts 1749, 1768, 1769, 1904, 2161, 2212, 2252, 2348, 2743, 2789, 2831)

#### Treatment Methods

2487. ALEXANDER, LEO. (Boston (Mass.) State Hosp.) The influence of physical treatment methods in mental disease upon the defensive operations of the ego. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., Depression, (see 29: 2792), 210-224.—Differentiation of the defensive operations according to their effectiveness and the phase of struggle between emotional needs and ego which they represent makes possible understanding of the effects of the radical therapies. Physical treatment should be withheld when the patient's communications are meaningful and he is capable of testing reality, but should be used when the therapist cannot help the patient to test reality or cannot get through to his private world. 22 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2488. AMSTER, FANNY. Application of group therapy principles to nonstructured groups. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 285-292.—The functioning of group dynamics in each of four groups is described, along with the emotional reactions of the participants. Several common elements were revealed in each group: need to belong, strong dependent needs, perception of the world as hostile, authoritative, and rejecting. These can be diminished in almost any group with some therapeutic direction.—(N. M. Locke)

2489. ASPIOTIS, A. (Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, Athens, Greece.) The delivering endeavor of psychotherapy. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 64-66.—The study of personality has been diverted by medical materialism which reduces it to animal processes, and idealism which creates an imaginary man apart from reality. The real man is an entity comprising both soul and body, whose spiritual concerns are central. Psychic problems need scientific research within the Christian conception of life. From a therapeutic point of view the aim is an integrated and fully developed personality who can fulfill his mission by maximum use of his powers. The period of psychology without a soul is over, for the basic struggles of personality are concerned with its salvation. Special attention must be given to the delivering endeavor of psychotherapy and mental hygiene based on the weapons offered by the Christian faith.—(P. E. Johnson)

2490. BAEHR, GEORGE O. (VA Hosp., Danville, Ill.) The comparative effectiveness of individual psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, and a combination of these methods. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 179-183.—Hypothesis tested was: "...treating voluntary patients by a combination of group and individual psychotherapy is more effective than treating them by one method alone." Results indicated that "while all three methods produce beneficial results, the combined method is superior to one method." In order of effectiveness, from most to least, the methods fol-

low this order: group-plus-individual psychotherapy, individual therapy, group therapy.—(F. Costin)

2491. BARNARD, RUTH. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Milieu therapy. *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8 (2), 20-24.—In milieu therapy, the environment is systematically manipulated to meet the underlying unconscious needs of the patient. The emotional atmosphere in which activities are carried on and the relationships created between patients and those who guide the activities are very important.—(W. A. Varvel)

2492. BAUMEYER, FRANZ. Entwicklungstendenzen in der psychoanalytischen Methodik und Technik. (Trends in the development of psychoanalytic methodology and technique.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 23-36.—Review of modifications in psychoanalytic therapy since Freud's death. The use of a 2-3 hour "directed" anamnesis is recommended for diagnosis, prognosis, and introduction of the patient to psychoanalysis. Today analytic treatment cures by removing the patient's resistances to a fuller, freer experiencing of one's feelings and possibilities rather than by the recovery of forgotten experience. The analysis of transference, the patient's attitudes and expressive characteristics, are of greatest value for this purpose. Finally, when the patient has become more free of earlier interferences, the analyst must often assist him in the "practice" of new, more realistic behavior.—(E. W. Eng)

2493. BERMAN, SIDNEY. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Psychotherapeutic techniques with adolescents. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 238-245.—Since, in verbal communication the adolescent must exclude inadmissible material from consciousness because the censorship system is too strong, psychoanalysis is not feasible. The therapeutic relationship would seem most unconventional to the uninitiated, but it must be remembered that this is a seemingly unconventional period of life. Resistance takes the form of restricted communication and keeping the interviews as infrequent as possible. Dynamic interpretation is important on an understandable and practical level. The objective is to collaborate with the adolescent so that he achieves a level on which he can develop as freely as other youngsters in terms of normal emotional growth, education, and social experiences that lead to maturity. Discussion by Dr. Benjamin Harris Balser.—(R. E. Perl)

2494. BLOOM, ALLAN. (Rockford (Ill.) Jewish Community Board.) The use of socio-drama in community organization. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 437-442.—"This is the story of the growth of individual participation culminating in a socio-drama and followed by a series of purposeful meetings in a group process."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2495. BORDIN, EDWARD S. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.), CUTLER, RICHARD L., DITTMANN, ALLEN T., HARWAY, NORMAN L., RAUSH, HAROLD L., & RIGLER, DAVID. Measurement problems in process research on psychotherapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 79-82.—Problems in measurement of therapy variables are reviewed: dimensionality of variables, communication to judges, methods of presenting stimuli to judges, effects of context, and training and experience of judges. These problems may or may not have a direct relationship to any given theory of psychotherapy. How meaningful research in psycho-



therapy is depends a great deal on how effectively these problems are considered. Much current research in psychotherapy has failed to take into consideration these problems.—(F. Costin)

2496. BRACHFELD, OLIVER. Gelenkte Tagträume als Hilfsmittel der Psychotherapie. (Guided daydreams as a psychotherapeutic aid.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 79-93.—Daydreams, partially directed by the psychotherapist, are recommended for uncovering the patient's problems and personality structure. They are of especial value for leading into a formal psychoanalysis or in brief psychotherapy. The therapist gives the patient directions that take him on an imaginary journey, through various settings and actions. From the patient's observations and discoveries in the daydream, valuable inferences may be derived. Such daydreams have been found to promote night dreaming, and, in other cases, to be of considerable tension-reducing value. Later, patients can initiate such daydreams of their own accord. Reports of its use in 3 cases are given.—(E. W. Eng)

2497. BRENNER, CHARLES. (Yale U. New Haven, Conn.) Psychoanalytic studies in psychiatry. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 315-348.—Papers reviewed in this chapter are subsumed under the following categories: clinical syndromes; individual therapy; group therapy. In general, the studies described "are too heterogeneous in nature to permit conclusions as to clear-cut trends." There does, however, appear to be active interest on the part of analysts in investigating psychotherapy, both individual and group.—(F. Costin)

2498. BUCHINGER, HANS. (Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.) Fasting as spiritual therapy. *Friend*, 1954, 127, 400-403.—Fasting has been built into the ritual legislation of many religions. From times immemorial, it has also been used as a form of medical therapy. A popular presentation of some thoughts on the subject of fasting is based on "Das Heilfasten" (8th ed., Stuttgart, 1951) written by the author's father, Dr. Otto Buchinger. Philosophers and religious leaders (Theophrastus, St. John Chrysostom, Mohammed) are cited to document the spiritual gains resulting from the discipline of self-denial represented by intentional abstinence from food.—(J. Brožek)

2499. BÜHLER, CHARLOTTE. Die Prozessorganisation in der Psychotherapie, 2. Teil. (Process organization in psychotherapy, Pt. 2.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 148-154.—Three types of unsatisfactory outcomes in psychotherapy are described: (1) treatment of symptoms only where a reconstructive approach had been indicated; (2) premature ending of treatment; (3) failed treatments, broken off early after failure to show improvement. In addition 7 negative signs for psychotherapeutic outcome are defined and illustrated.—(E. W. Eng)

2500. CONRAD, DOROTHY CLIFTON. The duration of the therapeutic relationship and therapists' successive judgments of patients' mental health. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 229-233.—The duration of therapy for 100 consecutive admissions to a VA mental hygiene clinic was studied in relation to the clients' scores on 45 mental health items checked by the therapists. 27 therapists, of varying kinds and levels of training, were involved. In general it appears that clients regarded more favorably by therapists on in-

ital interview are those who remain longest in treatment. Mean scores only on the parts and total of the checklist are given for four groups of patients classed according to duration of therapy, for original and successive ratings on the checklist.—(L. B. Heathers)

2501. CORSINI, RAYMOND J. Group psychotherapy with a hostile group. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 168-173.—Responses of an actively hostile-to-therapy group in group therapy are reported, using elderly pedophiles of above average intelligence serving prison terms. "This experience is evidence that people who are apparently hostile to therapy are really frightened by the possibilities of an unknown threatening situation, but that once their anxieties are allayed they will cooperate and gain considerable benefit from group discussions. The therapist who faces a hostile group must, at all costs, not lose his temper, must not overpower them, but must be ready to take a flexible but persistent point of view." Refs.—(V. Johnson)

2502. DAIM, WILFRIED. Depth-psychology and grace. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 31-40.—A translation. (See 27: 7724.)

2503. De CHARMS, RICHARD; LEVY, JEROME, & WERTHEIMER, MICHAEL. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) A note on attempted evaluations of psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 233-235.—The authors criticize the premises and conclusions of Eysenck regarding the value of psychotherapy. (See 27: 5745.)—(L. B. Heathers)

2504. DEMAREST, ELMOR W., & TEICHER, ARTHUR. Transference in group therapy. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 187-202.—During 1.5 years of therapy with a group of 5 hospitalized schizophrenics the authors deducted certain hypotheses about transference. The transference phenomenon differs from individual therapy in the production of a variety of levels of transference relationships. Group therapy offers a more complete and realistic setting in which to learn new life patterns.—(C. T. Bever)

2505. De SAUSSURE, RAYMOND. Mechanisms of defence and their place in psycho-analytic therapy. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 199-201.—Reviews the contributions of others in a 1953 symposium on defences held by the International Psycho-analytical Association.—(G. Elias)

2506. DITTBORN, JULIO. Dehypnotization and associated words. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 136-138.—"On a good subject of hypnosis, dehypnotization was used as a new method to investigate the conflict-provoking quality of certain stimulus-words in an association word test. . . . The results and the possibilities of this method in psychopathology and hypnotherapy are discussed."—(E. G. Aiken)

2507. DODD, ALECK. Relationship therapy as religious. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 41-51.—There are two conceptions of the relationship between psychotherapist and patient, of which the author chooses the subjective and spontaneous rather than the objective and scientific, i.e. for the therapist to keep himself in rather than out of the emotional experience. The therapist's aim is to help the person regain faith in himself, and thereby to release his capacity for growth. In religious perspective this growth is the activity of God, and in the search for truth one is approaching God. Learning to give up

one's defenses is to surrender his self-sufficiency and to sense his oneness with another person. As he experiences this oneness in the forgiving-trusting relationship he comes to himself in a larger wholeness which is akin to a religious experience.—(P. E. Johnson)

2508. ERICKSON, MILTON H. Special techniques of brief hypnotherapy. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 109-129.—A series of special clinical techniques evolved by the author for use in cases in which the reality situation and duration of neurotic symptomatology make complete analysis impractical are described and illustrated with case histories. The goal of the therapist in these cases becomes one of utilizing neurotic symptomatology, via special hypnotherapeutic techniques, as constructively as possible within the limitations and handicaps of the case. Therapeutic processes illustrated included symptom substitution, transformation, amelioration, and the induction of corrective emotional response.—(E. G. Aiken)

2509. EYSENCK, H. J. (U. London, Eng.) A reply to Luborsky's note. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 132-133.—"In summary, it appears that Luborsky [see 29: 2540] has misunderstood the logic of my analysis, and that he does not, in fact, disagree with my conclusions. His disagreement with deductions made from these conclusions may be based on genuine differences of opinion, or on the fact that the major premise of my argument was not explicitly stated."—(L. E. Thune)

2510. FEY, WILLIAM F. (U. Hosp., Madison, Wis.) Acceptance of self and others, and its relation to therapy-readiness. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 269-271.—"Scales were devised to measure expressed attitudes of self-acceptance, of acceptance of others, and of the readiness for therapy. Data from sixty freshman medical students were obtained and analyzed. A significant positive relationship exists between scores for self-acceptance and acceptance of others. Neither self-acceptance nor acceptance of others scores are related significantly to the expressed readiness for therapy; this readiness is, however, firmly correlated to the discrepancy between self-acceptance and acceptance of others scores. The clinical validity of these relationships and their implications were briefly discussed."—(L. B. Heathers)

2511. FIERZ-MONNIER, H. K. Methodik und Technik in der Praxis der analytischen Psychologie. (Methodology and technique in the practice of analytic psychology.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 37-50.—Summary of concepts, principles, and rules useful for the Jungian analyst. Particular attention is given to the practical points and uses of dream interpretation. Analysis of transference and the problems of countertransference are briefly considered.—(E. W. Eng)

2512. FLOWERMAN, SAMUEL H. (Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, New York.) Myths in psychotherapy. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 260-277.—A myth is a legendary story concerning some superhuman being, person, event, or demigod. Psychotherapists share many myths about themselves, their patients, theories of psychotherapy, the psychotherapeutic process, and nature of change or cure in psychotherapy. The paper is devoted to an exposition of the most prominent myths in psychotherapy and an elaboration of how such ideas obfuscate therapeutic

progress and limit the growth of therapist and patient alike.—(H. A. Goolishian)

2513. FOULKES, S. H. Group analytic observation as indicator for psycho-analytic treatment. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 263-266.—Transference neuroses respond better to psychoanalytic than group therapy. Character neuroses, on the other hand, are better benefited by group than individual analysis.—(G. Elias)

2514. FREEMAN, WALTER. Late results of prefrontal lobotomy. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1953, 28, 287-302.—200 patients were studied for 10-17 yrs. after lobotomy or until death. Prefrontal lobotomy yields stable results although a quarter of the patients relapse. The death rate is not excessive. Superior results are obtained in patients who have not been hospitalized for a long time.—(D. Prager)

2515. FREYHAN, F. A. Prefrontal lobotomy and transorbital leucotomy: a comparative study of 175 patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 22-32.—Results with transorbital leucotomy compare favorably with those from lobotomy. In contrast with lobotomy, death, undesirable personality changes and postoperative convulsions were minimal with transorbital leucotomy. Other comparisons are made.—(N. H. Pronko)

2516. GAY, ELEANOR. (Mental Hygiene Clinic, VA, Boston, Mass.) Transference elements in casework relationship: Casework with husband and wife by two separate caseworkers. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 223-226.—A case is described to illustrate transference elements in the casework relationship when parallel work is done both with husband and wife by different caseworkers. "...transference feelings are carried over according to the surrogate roles into which the therapists are placed, first toward the therapist of the immediate relationship and, in a peripheral sense, toward the second therapist." Shifting roles must be identified in terms of original sources if patient is to be helped towards maturity.—(L. B. Costin)

2517. GIBBY, ROBERT G. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Detroit, Mich.), STOTSKY, BERNARD A., HILER, E. WESLEY, & MILLER, DANIEL R. Validation of Rorschach criteria for predicting duration of therapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 185-191.—A formula derived on the basis of a discriminant analysis of Rorschach scores was used to predict whether patients will continue in psychotherapy. On a validation sample of 185 subjects, 67% were correctly classified. Individual items within the formula also had some predictive value (such as R, the total number of Rorschach responses.) Implications of these findings were discussed, including the relative importance of type of therapy, warmth, and competence of therapist as factors in predicting continuation of treatment.—(F. Costin)

2518. GIWJORRA, D. MARIA. Über die psychotherapeutische Aktivierung gestalterischer Fähigkeiten als Ausdrucksweg für unbewusste Erlebnis-inhalte. (The psychotherapeutic activation of plastic capacities for the expression of unconscious content.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 51-77.—Account of a 150-hour psychoanalysis of a 25 year old chronic asthmatic woman. During an asthmatic attack in the analytic session, plasticine was given the patient as a means for expressing her feeling. Subsequently she

used plasticine in and out of the analytic hour for articulating difficult feelings. From this and other cases, it appears that plasticine is of special value for expressing aggression and associated defenses and conflicts. Considering the difficulty of the case, the therapy was remarkably successful in such a short time. The author ascribes this in great measure to the usefulness of the plasticine as an expressive medium.—(E. W. Eng)

2519. GLOVER, EDWARD. The indications for psycho-analysis. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 393-401.—What psychoanalysis is, how it works and the types of symptoms and of personalities it can be recommended for are reviewed.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2520. GLOVER, EDWARD. Therapeutic criteria of psychoanalysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 95-101.—"Without some reliable form of standardization of technique there can be no science of psychoanalysis. . . . In view of the great number of unchecked variables, . . . findings . . . must be based on theoretical rather than practical considerations. In the old days . . . whoever based his therapy on . . . the unconscious, infantile sexuality, repression, conflict and transference could call himself a psychoanalyst. . . . This standard is still not far of the mark. How far we can extend these criteria will depend . . . on the degree to which we can eliminate . . . the influence of defensive and esoteric verbiage from our thinking. . . . There is little evidence that this important aim has been achieved."—(G. Elias)

2521. GOLDFARB, ALVIN I., & SHEPS, JACK. Psychotherapy of the aged. Brief therapy of inter-related psychological and somatic disorders. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 209-219.—10 case reports are presented as illustrations of the author's brief approach (5 to 15 minute sessions widely spaced consequent to which the patient leaves with a "sense of triumph, of victory derived from having won an ally or from having dominated the therapist."—(L. A. Pennington)

2522. GOMBERG, M. ROBERT. (Jewish Family Service, New York.) Trends toward family-oriented treatment in social casework. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 255-263.—Emphasis is on the current trend toward family-centered treatment programs. This affects diagnoses as well as treatment. Gomberg pays heed to the gap existing between causality and treatment theories. The lessening of this gap is occurring, however, as is seen in our increased recognition of the father as an important member of the family constellation and the need to bring him into the treatment sphere: similarly the importance of the social interactions of each member of the family upon the other is finding its place in the treatment as well as the diagnostic phase of casework.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2523. GRALNICK, ALEXANDER; SCHACHT, MERVYN, & KEMPSTER, STEPHEN W. Psychotherapy in a private mental hospital. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 312-325.—The organization of a hospital devoted to psychotherapy, the problems encountered, the kinds of cases handled and how they handle them are discussed. Also, how such a hospital may help the patient and how it functions to help the practicing therapist are analyzed.—(L. N. Solomon)

2524. GROTHJAHN, MARTIN. About the relation between psycho-analytic training and psychoanalytical

therapy. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 254-261.—The three separate phases of psycho-analytical training are: (1) the preparatory analysis (which should approximate a therapeutic analysis), (2) the period of working through the impact of his academic training in psychoanalysis, and (3) the period of living through (i.e. the weaning from analytical dependency).—(G. Elias)

2525. HILL, DENIS. (King's Coll. Hosp., London, Eng.) Psychotherapy and the physical methods of treatment in psychiatry. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 360-374.—Cerebral surgery and ECT and probably insulin therapy are different from other physical treatments which are mainly adjunctive to psychotherapy. They narrow the range of awareness. The psychiatrist's counter-transference may be important in choice of physical treatments and sometimes such counter-transference may be noxious. 17 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2526. HILL, GERALD, & ARMITAGE, STEWART G. An analysis of combined therapy—individual and group—in patients with schizoid, obsessive compulsive, or aggressive defenses. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 113-134.—"Several aspects of combined therapy were studied: (a) the economy of group therapy when coupled with individual therapy, (b) the effects on a group of having its members in various stages of individual therapy, (c) the question of whether the group leader should also be the individual therapist. The problem of conducting such a group is stressed."—(J. A. Stern)

2527. HOFFER, W. Defensive process and defensive organization: their place in psycho-analytic technique. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 194-198.—The patient must become acquainted with the defence mechanisms he employed in childhood. To reach these defences, the hierarchical structure of the personality should be studied. The analyst should recognize that defences are a necessary part of development and not necessarily an indication of pathology. 19 references.—(G. Elias)

2528. JAEDICKE, HANS-GEORG. Über Musikarbeit im psychotherapeutischen Heilplan. (Music work in the psychotherapeutic program.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 93-98.—The use of music in a many-sided institutional program of psychotherapy is described. Music, like the dance, affects the organism through the autonomic nervous system, probably to the level of the collective unconscious beyond the reach of visual images, words, or meditation. Music is used to stir up deep latent conflicts, and lead them in the direction of resolution. For this, the symphony form has been found most valuable. Greatest success has occurred with vegetative dysregulations, anxiety syndrome, general inhibitions, neurotic attitudes, and climacteric depressions.—(E. W. Eng)

2529. JONAS, A. D. The adjunctive use of an intravenous amphetamine derivative in psychotherapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 135-147.—Methedrine (an amphetamine derivative) produced cathartic effects and promoted better understanding of their difficulties in appropriately selected patients undergoing psychotherapy. Best responses were found in the more severely inhibited patients.—(J. A. Stern)

2530. KAPLAN, LILLIAN P. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif.) The use of the parental



role of adult patients in their own therapy. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 201-206.—"The purpose of this paper is to stimulate further thinking around the effective therapeutic utilization of the adult patient as a parent in his own therapy." The patient needs to be seen as an individual with his own psychodynamic structure, and also as a person with many roles to play in his adult life. A patient's discussion of his children may lead to a fuller understanding of his psychodynamics, as well as a broader picture of the reality situation and the patient's relationship with his own parents. Becoming a more capable parent is a part of the aim of therapy—to help the patient develop a more adequate personal existence.—(L. B. Costin)

2531. KLEMPERER, EDITH. Changes of the body image in hypnoanalysis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 157-162.—The various styles and forms that body image changes can take in the patient undergoing regression during hypnoanalysis are described. Examples come from recorded and transcribed case histories. It is concluded that the form of body change found in any particular patient is clearly tied to childhood fantasies, dreams, misconceptions, and overwhelming real events of that patient.—(E. G. Aiken)

2532. KORZENIOWSKI, LUCJAN. (U. Warsaw, Poland.) Leukotomia przedczołowa i jej znaczenie dla leczenia chorób psychicznych. (Prefrontal leucotomy and its value in the treatment of mental disease.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1948, 3(1-2), 44-91.—The author discusses in detail theoretical foundations of leucotomy and reviews the results, which indicate that schizophrenia is not an organic and irreversible disease, but in many cases consists of disturbances functionally endogenous to the nervous system, probably of the vegetative system. He also discusses mental and somatic changes in operated patients which permit to think that leucotomy influences the function of nervous centres which govern the shaping of personality from somatic and mental points of view. 37 references. English summary.—(M. Choynowski)

2533. KRETSCHMER, WOLFGANG. Psychotherapie und Seelsorge. (Psychotherapy and ministry.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 175-183.—Historically, psychotherapist and clergyman have common roots. In modern life however, both medicine and organized religion have become remote from the concerns of living. Freud reestablished medicine's link with life; now religion must achieve the same relevance for persons in difficulty. Psychotherapist and clergyman have complementary and overlapping tasks, the former in the natural realm, the latter in the realm of transcendent meanings.—(E. W. Eng)

2534. KUNKEL, FRITZ. The integration of religion and psychology. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 3-11.—To natural scientists the human being is an object of research, to explore causes and effects leading to amoral conclusions. Religious psychology views man as a subject, free and responsible to choose means to attain ends. This thought form is teleology rather than causality. Neurotic difficulties are seen as one big problem, the client is separated from his real life, or in religious language cut off from God. No dogmatic answer will suffice, but the "dynamic or living answer" is growing within the client as he seeks to discover the meaning of his distress and through this new perspective find awakening to a higher degree of consciousness. The goal of religious psychotherapy is not healing alone, but the de-

velopment of the religious consciousness.—(P. E. Johnson)

2535. LEGAULT, OSCAR. Denial as a complex process in post lobotomy. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 153-161.—Superficial observation of 100, and attempted intensive psychotherapy of 3, post-lobotomy patients revealed that practically all patients denied the operation in varying degrees. This denial is considered a psychologic defense rather than a result of the neurologic injury or of an attempted compensation because (1) the prevalence and fixity of the symptom, (2) its abandonment in psychotherapy, (3) the similar denial in the neurologically intact mother of a lobotomized patient. The behavior after brain injury results from the meaning of the injury to the patient and the reaction of his personality.—(C. T. Bever)

2536. LINDEN, MAURICE E. (Norristown (Pa.) State Hosp.) The significance of dual leadership in gerontologic group psychotherapy: Studies in gerontologic human relations III. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 262-273.—Dual leadership adapts itself well to the treatment of the aged. Therapy is a resocialization process, in which faint transferences are stimulated by the wholesome competitiveness and rivalry of both therapists. Dual leadership is an affect activator, a social reality exemplifying the roles of the sexes, a structured opportunity for appropriate object choice; and synthesized forms of cultural authority.—(N. M. Locke)

2537. LIPKIN, STANLEY. Clients' feelings and attitudes in relation to the outcome of client-centered therapy. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 66(1), (No. 372), 30 p.—The hypothesis that "the patterns of feelings which the client holds toward himself, the patterns of attitudes which he exhibits toward the therapist, and his perception of the treatment process bear a relationship to eventual outcome of therapy" was subjected to test on 9 Ss, all of whom were treated by means of client-centered therapy. The TAT administered before and after therapy was the outside criterion used to measure the extent of change noted. The results obtained "suggest that the client who is positively oriented to the counselor and the counseling experience and who anticipates that his experience will be a successful and gratifying one, undergoes more change in personality structure than does the client who has reservations about the counseling experience." 27 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2538. LOEFFLER, FRANK J., & WEINSTEIN, HERBERT M. (Chicago (Ill.) State Hosp.) The co-therapist method: special problems and advantages. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 189-192.—The co-therapist method has advantages which include the presence of a "less-threatening" therapist, better observations of group members and more extensive evaluation, more reassurance, a closely supervised therapy experience, development of self-insight on the part of the therapist, and a resolution of differing points of view.—(V. Johnson)

2539. LOEWENSTEIN, RUDOLPH M. Some remarks on defences, autonomous ego and psychoanalytic technique. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 188-193.—Discusses the knowledge psychoanalysts have gained regarding defence processes and suggests problems for future study. 42 references.—(G. Elias)

2540. LUBORSKY, LESTER. (Menninger Found., Topeka, Kans.) A note on Eysenck's article "The ef-

fects of psychotherapy: an evaluation." *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 129-131.—The author raises "...two major criticisms and several minor ones..." against Eysenck's article (see 27: 5921). "I do not believe Eysenck has an adequate control group nor that comparisons of groups can be made within the experimental group. Secondly judgments of 'improvement' after treatment in these studies are very ambiguous."—(L. E. Thune)

2541. McCUE, MIRIAM CROWLEY. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Lowell, Mass.) Patient cancellations following a sudden cancellation by the therapist. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 176-178.—"The purpose of this study was to investigate the hypothesis that patients will cancel the appointment which follows an appointment suddenly canceled by their therapists." This hypothesis was not verified.—(F. Costin)

2542. MASSERMAN, JULES H. (Northwestern U., Chicago, Ill.) Psychotherapy—a review and an integration. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 162-170.—Psychotherapy has, in part, passed through the mystical and taxonomic stages and is entering a dynamic phase. But much of mysticism and unscientific empiricism remains. Some more objective contributions from animal studies in psychotherapy are mentioned with special reference to methods of "curing" experimental neuroses. Men differ psychologically from animals chiefly in the complexity with which human beings elaborate both normal and neurotic behavior, and in their possession of several transcendent articles of faith (or delusion) which psychotherapists may have to help put in proper working order.—(W. A. Varvel)

2543. MILLER, JAMES G. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Criteria and measurement of change during psychiatric treatment. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 130-137.—Techniques for measuring change during psychotherapy include matched control, "wait" control, analysis of variance, and, possibly, Markov processes. Diagnostic instruments include ratings, Q-sorts, Osgood's semantic differential, projective and physiological techniques. Seven evidences of success in psychiatric treatment, derived from Freudian theory, are listed which might be tested objectively.—(W. A. Varvel)

2544. MODE, DORIS. The meaning of religious psychotherapy. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 52-63.—By "religious" the author does not mean a cramping system of "do's" and "don'ts", but contact with an ever-present source of love and strength that releases creative expression of the whole personality. Psychology as well as social work and education are misled in the dogma that knowing is the answer to all problems, while in reality the decisive factor is the relationship to oneself, to others and to basic values. The central healing force in therapy is caring rather than knowing, the dynamic relationship of love and acceptance reduces the neurotic structure and reintegrates the self to grow from within outward.—(P. E. Johnson)

2545. MOORE, WILLIAM E. Introduction of new patients into individual-centered psychodrama within a group-setting. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 174-182.—Entrance into a group early in treatment may be valuable as this becomes part of the expected treatment process, and group members aid in orientation. Various ways of introducing the patient to group work are outlined, and a sample protocol is

presented. Main technique employed was that of "continuous psychodrama within a group setting centering the group's attention on one individual consecutively for the period of his interview." Biblio.—(V. Johnson)

2546. MORAN, MARION LOUISE. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Some emotional responses of patient's husbands to the psychotherapeutic course as indicated in interviews with the psychiatric caseworker. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 317-325.—The various stages of psychotherapy of a wife have different emotional impacts on the husband who may employ a variety of psychological adaptive devices to cope with the problem. The author discusses the ways in which the marital partners of patients have responded to the diagnostic period, the initial stages of therapy, the development of transference, response to treatment and termination. Discussion by Marion J. Barnes.—(R. E. Perl)

2547. MORENO, J. L. Psychodramatic frustration test. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 137-167.—Protocol of a psychodrama session in which the leader is unfamiliar with the group but uses a "frustration test" technique. Review of the recording includes hypotheses and comments upon the method.—(V. Johnson)

2548. MUELLER, EDWARD E. A psychiatric social worker's experience in group psychotherapy with discharged patients. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 276-292.—Describes a recent attempt at a psychiatric treatment center to develop a program of group therapy with former mental patients. The individuals who attended the meetings are described and their reactions are detailed.—(L. N. Solomon)

2549. MUNRO, LOIS. Steps in ego-integration observed in a play-analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 202-205.—Report of 8 months play-analysis of a 3 year old boy. Progress was achieved by following the principles found in Melanie Klein's *Psychoanalysis of Children*.—(G. Elias)

2550. NACHT, S. The difficulties of didactic psycho-analysis in relation to therapeutic psycho-analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 250-253.—Didactic and therapeutic analyses are different. In the therapeutic analysis the relation between analyst and patient is limited to professional contact; while, in the didactic analysis the trainee has a good deal of dependent extra-analytical contact with his analyst.—(G. Elias)

2551. NEGRIN, JUAN, JR. (Bellevue Hosp., New York.) Selected direct cerebral intracranial electroshock therapy: a preliminary report. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 121-122.—"A new approach to treat mental illness and intractable pain by way of a direct electric shock therapy over specific cortical or parenchymal brain areas is discussed."—(N. H. Pronko)

2552. PARMIGIANI, PIETRO. (Provincial Psychiat. Hosp., Cremona, Italy.) Particolari aspetti della cura del sonno nella letteratura psichiatrica russa. (Particular aspects of sleep cure in Russian psychiatric literature.) *Neurone*, 1953, 2, 49-56.—Various opinions about narcotization as stated by different Russian psychiatrists (Kobez, Petrova, Tatarenko, Ivanov-Smolensky, Droujinin, Galenko) are presented. The main problem concerns the comparison between physiological sleep and pharmacological

sleep which show characteristic differences. The majority of the authors recognize the usefulness of sleep therapy in reactive psychoses; the most resistant forms are the delirious cases (schizophrenics and presentiles). English summary.—(A. Manoil)

2553. PECK, HARRIS B. (Chm), KAISER, CLARA A., ZLATICHIN, PHILIP, & SCHEIDLINGER, SAUL. The group in education, group work and psychotherapy. Round Table, 1953. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 126-152.—Social group work aims at developing healthier personalities and more productive functioning in the achieving of desirable social goals through group interaction and program activities. The classroom group helps guide the child into productive areas for new learning. Group psychotherapy uses psychological means with appropriate clinical controls to repair personality damage in individuals in and through specially planned group setting. In the Comment, Edward D. Greenwood says these three disciplines can be looked upon as three corners of a triangle. Other discussants pointed out the common elements in all three fields.—(R. E. Perl)

2554. RICKEL, WILLIAM. (Institute for Rankian Psychoanalysis, Dayton, O.) Psychotherapy as moral growth. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 67-84.—Psychotherapy involves moral and evaluational experiences, and is at heart a religious rebirth. This occurs through expressing his feelings to the therapist. Though blocked by neuroses, expression is a means of growth. And it develops in the reality setting of psychotherapy which dramatically portrays the person to himself. Here he seeks to re-establish relationships broken in childhood because parents permitted him to express only his positive feelings, resulting in separation and false hypocrisy. As he learns to express his feelings honestly in the reality situation and take full responsibility for his behavior he enters upon moral growth.—(P. E. Johnson)

2555. ROBINSON, H. A., REDLICH, F. C., & MYERS, J. K. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Social structure and psychiatric treatment. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 307-316.—When a complete population of treated psychiatric patients is stratified on a social scale, it is found that the social status position of the patient within the community is itself a highly significant and independent determinant of the kind of treatment he will receive. Even when economic factors are controlled by dealing with treatment agencies separately, distinctive class differences arise. The study of the total population of cases treated in December, 1950 by psychiatrists in New Haven, Conn., indicates that psychotherapy is largely limited to patients in the upper social positions.—(R. E. Perl)

2556. ROBLIN, MILDRED. (Boston U. School of Social Work, Boston, Mass.) Casework with a patient concurrently receiving psychiatric treatment. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 230-233.—This paper illustrates the role of the social worker when the "psychiatrist treats the basic underlying causes of the patient's neurotic symptoms while the social worker helps the patient with various social and/or environmental problems affecting his adjustment." A case is presented as a basis for the discussion.—(L. B. Costin)

2557. ROTTHAUS, E. Über Sinn und Praxis der Übertragung in der analytischen Psychotherapie. (Concerning the meaning and handling of transference

in analytic psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 114-122.—In the author's experience, transference in psychotherapy (defined as Freud's "transference neurosis") generally neither facilitates nor shortens analytic therapy. The affects of the analysand that become involved with the therapist represent his feelings in the struggle to once again experience and live out his inner resources. The intellectual of today, alienated from his own psychic depths, is only too ready to relate his newly liberated feelings in psychotherapy to the therapist. The transference neurosis then usually constitutes a time-consuming detour or blind alley in the task of restoring to analysand his own inner feelings.—(E. W. Eng)

2558. SCHOTTLAENDER, FELIX. Biographie und Technik; Zur Frage der Lehrbarkeit der Psychotherapie. (Biography and technique; can psychotherapy be taught?) *Psyche. Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 206-219.—Psychotherapy requires the understanding of a unique person's life and history. A basic qualification for the aspiring psychotherapist is a strong "biographical interest." Since psychotherapy is not medical treatment, there is a place for humanistically-oriented non-medical psychotherapists. As an example of non-medical background of value for the psychotherapist, Zen Buddhism is mentioned. "Polarization," or representation in the person of the psychotherapist of the neglected features of the patient's life, is basic for psychotherapy. Psychotherapy cannot be taught as a technique; one learns it as a person from one's own analysis and one's patients.—(E. W. Eng)

2559. SHEA, JAMES E. Differentials in resistance reactions in individual and group psychotherapy. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 253-261.—Analytic group psychotherapy makes an intense treatment available to persons otherwise unable to pay. It constitutes a treatment setting which makes possible the dissolution of resistances which are intractable in individual therapy, and speeds up the process in others. It is contraindicated in patients with too limited a capacity to function with other human beings; in those with problems too specialized for group identifications; and those with characters which would not permit them to stand up under group activity.—(N. M. Locke)

2560. STONE, ANTHONY R., PARLOFF, MORRIS B., & FRANK, JEROME D. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) The use of "diagnostic" groups in a group therapy program. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 274-284.—Placing patients in large diagnostic groups with minimal individual preparation and then assigning them to smaller therapy groups on the basis of their behavior in the diagnostic group has useful potentialities. Such groups may afford a partial answer to waiting lists. From the standpoint of research, they permit relatively efficient screening and grouping of patients in accordance with their group behavior.—(N. M. Locke)

2561. STRECKER, E. A. General principles of psychotherapy. *Vet. Admin. Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 10-99, 12 p.—Principles of psychotherapy touching upon the following are discussed: (1) formal analysis vs brief therapy; (2) the patient-therapist relationship; (3) support; (4) the physical examination; (5) reassurance; (6) occupational therapy; (7) prescribing a daily schedule; (8) authoritative firmness and/or



ignoring of symptoms; (9) suggestion; (10) internal and external pressures; (11) counseling and advising; (12) hostility; (13) personality of the psychiatrist; (14) basic psychological needs of childhood; (15) replacement therapy; (16) chief aim of psychotherapy; (17) confession and ventilation; (18) the psychiatric interview; (19) transference; (20) desensitization; (21) re-education; (22) emotional reaction; (23) bibliotherapy; (24) group therapy.—(M. N. Brown)

2562. STROTZKA, HANS. Die "Einstellung" von Arzt und Patienten in der psychotherapeutischen Begegnung. (The "attitude" of doctor and patients in the psychotherapeutic encounter.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 74-79.—In brief psychotherapy it is important for the therapist to understand the patient's "attitude" just as it is important to consider the transference in classical analysis. For, though a patient's attitude may be related to features of transference, it may also be rather unrelated. The author makes it a practice to determine the views of each new patient about his complaints and about psychotherapy. He is usually able to do this, and finds this information valuable for a correct interpretation of the patient's communications. On the psychotherapist's side, great flexibility of attitude, depending on the kind of case, is desirable. This can probably be achieved only through a therapeutic team.—(E. W. Eng)

2563. TARACHOW, SIDNEY. (Hillside Hosp, New York.) Psychoanalytic therapy. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 370-437.—The literature on psychoanalytic therapy for 1951 reveals a trend toward theory and technique becoming more under the influence of ego psychology. The trend is away from the biological "one-body" and toward an object-directed, "two-body", and "multibody" psychology. Cultural factors influencing therapy play an important role in the literature. Transference and countertransference continue to be emphasized. "Continuing efforts are being made to systematize and rationalize the technique of treatment of schizophrenia. Technique of conventional analyses also received attention, particularly the impact of ego psychology, the imposing of limitations and the uses of activity and education in analysis."—(F. Costin)

2564. TOURNIER PAUL. The frontier between psychotherapy and soul-healing. *J. Psychother. rel. Proc.*, 1954, 1, 12-21.—The first function of the psychotherapist is catharsis, moving from shame and resentment to remorse and repentance, crossing the frontier to soul-healing as soon as a feeling of responsibility arises. The second function of transference is most effective in going beyond sentimental to spiritual communion in which both rely upon God in larger trust. The third function, the bringing into consciousness, is a staggering shock to learn the hidden motives of one's behavior until one can also discover his authentic value by the grace of God. The fourth need in psychotherapy is the philosophic function, as we seek the meaning of disease and evil, life and death, we step over the line from psychology to philosophy, religion and soul-healing.—(P. E. Johnson)

2565. ULETT, GEORGE A., GLEESER, GOLDINE C., CALDWELL, BETTYE M., & SMITH, KATHLEEN. (Washington U. Med. Sch., St. Louis, Mo.) The use of matched groups in the evaluation of convulsive and subconvulsive photoshock. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*,

1954, 18, 138-146.—A small dose of a convulsant drug is followed by a light flashing intermittently on the patient's closed eyelids, which triggers the reaction. The design of an experimental study of the photoshock therapies is presented which uses four groups of matched patients assigned to convulsive photoshock, convulsive electro-shock, subconvulsive photoshock, and control respectively. Problems of the equivalence of groups, equivalence of procedures, and the necessity for a control group are discussed.—(W. A. Varvel)

2566. WALTHER-BÜEL, H. (U. Zürich, Switzerland.) Zur klinischen Therapie der endogenen Psychosen. (Clinical therapy of the endogenous psychoses.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 191-194.—Depth psychotherapy and psychosurgery, are two extreme forms of treatment which can be applied only in a limited number of cases. The vast majority of psychotics is treated with shock therapy, drug therapy, hospitalization, and various "short forms" of psychotherapy. The modern clinical psychotherapy is characterized by activity and optimism. A detailed description of various forms of shock therapies, drug therapies, and lobotomies is offered.—(J. M. Kraus)

2567. WEIGERT, EDITH. Counter-transference and self-analysis of the psychoanalyst. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 242-246.—The ideal positive counter-transference, the maintenance of benevolent neutrality, depends on the analyst's awareness of the swings of his counter-transference. If he loses awareness of these swings, he is apt to lose himself in his own anxieties and prove useless to the analysand. 18 references.—(G. Elias)

2568. WILLNER, GERDA. Report on further developments in group psychotherapy on a chronic service of a mental hospital. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 54-67.—It is preferable to restrict the group to not more than 10. Grouping is made according to intellectual level and degree of preservation of personality. Each meeting lasts 1½ to 2 hrs. The doctor-patient relationship and the advantages and limitations of group psychotherapy are discussed. Bibliotherapy, especially Horney, is considered helpful and comforting.—(D. Prager)

2569. ZAVALLONI, ROBERTO. (Catholic U. Milan, Italy.) Il processo della scelta volontaria in casi di "psicoterapia contratta-sui-cliente." (The process of voluntary choice in cases of "client centered psychotherapy.") *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 99-126.—The study concerns the therapeutic process, and especially the voluntary choice in nondirective therapy. An index of therapeutic progress based on expressions of auto-affirmation (SA) and auto-negation (SN) is used. The process of voluntary choice is analyzed in terms of motivation, deliberation, decision, and realization. The study is based on a detailed analysis of 10 cases of therapeutic interviews completely recorded. The results show the possibility of an objective analysis of the therapeutic process in terms of auto-affirmation and auto-negation factors; the voluntary choice is analyzed as a ratio between decisions to be made and decisions actually made, which is a function of personality adjustment.—(A. Manoli)

(See also abstracts 1842, 1858, 1892, 2733, 2784, 2796, 2802, 2854, 2896, 3073)

## Child Guidance

2570. ANTMAN, JOSEPH. (Westchester Jewish Community Services, White Plains, N. Y.) The father in parent-child counseling. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 301-306. —The problems encountered in establishing the father as a fundamental element in child and parental counseling programs are discussed. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2571. BAUER, —. Psychothérapie: mère et enfant. (Psychotherapy of mother and child.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1953, 17, 387-397. —The psychotherapy of his mother and of a small child's reactional neurosis are outlined. Affective blocking results from mother-child hostility and the ineffectuality of the father. Neurosis develops on the birth of a sibling. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2572. BERNSTEIN, LOTTE; KIRK, MARGARET; MONK, MARY; NOBLE, HELEN, & WESLEY, ELIZA-BETH L. (Child Guidance Clinic, Louisville, Ky.) The use of a therapeutic nursery school in cooperation with clinical treatment of an acute separation problem. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 291-306. —A 3.5 year old boy with a serious separation problem was prepared by individual treatment for entrance in a nursery school connected with the clinic. This article includes reports by the Clinical Director, the child's therapist, the mother's therapist, the School Director and the psychologist. In the discussion Don P. Morris remarked on the skillful blending of tolerance and acceptance with discipline. —(R. E. Perl)

2573. BODWIN, RAYMOND F. (Child Guidance Clinic, Flint, Mich.) The use of psychodrama in the psychiatric clinic. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 222-226. —Using the case history review of an 11-year-old girl, the uses of psychodrama in the psychiatric clinic are illustrated. This technique appeared to assist in permitting the patient to talk in relatively ego alien terms of her feelings in the family situation, anxiety feelings in the transference situation were eased, and insight into the mother's feelings were obtained by having the child assume her role and increase her female identification. —(V. Johnson)

2574. BRUCK, MAX. (Child Guidance Clinic, Flint, Mich.) An example of the use of psychodrama in the relieving of an acute symptom in a psychiatric children's clinic. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 216-221. —A case history of an 8-year-old boy suffering from tics as an example of the use of psychodrama in a clinical setting to relieve the symptom. —(V. Johnson)

2575. BUCHMUELLER, A. D., PORTER, FRANCES, & GILDEA, MARGARET C.-L. A group therapy project with parents of behavior problem children in public schools. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 415-424. —A group therapy project, which has treated the 50 mothers of 58 children, is described. It is concluded that 80 per cent of the children whose mothers participated showed clear-cut improvement in behavior. A method is described which can be used to educate parents to understand their effect on their children's future. —(G. S. Speer)

2576. BUXBAUM, EDITH (Seattle (Wash.) Training Center.), & ROSS, NATHANIEL. Psychoanalytic child psychiatry. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 262-314. —Contributions to the 1951 literature in the field of psychoanalytic child psychiatry are grouped as follows: history; general considerations; specific

theoretical considerations; syndromes and symptomatology; therapy. Emphasis continues on the early period of development in the child, particularly with respect to "mother-child symbiosis," development of primitive ego, and the formation of object relations. Theoretical and therapeutic implications based on these concepts occupy an important place in the literature. Sharpening of techniques of therapy is reflected in some of the studies. There also appears to be an increasing tendency toward flexibility in handling children with specific difficult problems, such as childhood schizophrenia and delinquency. —(F. Costin)

2577. CHLOPINSKI, KATHERINE, & PARCELL, RUTH. A sociological study of behavior deviations in the private schools of the United States of America. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 425-446. —A questionnaire study of behavior deviations in 364 private schools indicates that behavior deviations occur in the higher socio-economic class, and that the range of behavior deviations is approximately the same as might be expected to be found in any group of children. The majority of the schools appear to be aware of their responsibility, and are making some effort to meet the needs of the growing child. —(G. S. Speer)

2578. DOLL, EDGAR A. (Devereux Schs, Devon, Pa.) New hope for parents. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 416-420. —Recent educational campaigns to reduce public anxiety have often increased individual fearfulness. In parent education there are indications of a swing toward comforting rather than discouraging parents. To parents' questions of "What is the matter with my child?" "What caused this?" "What can be done, by what means, through whom, at what expense in cash, convenience, self-denial, separation?" our sympathy will help where our advice may have to be unavoidably guarded or pessimistic. —(R. E. Perl)

2579. DOS SANTOS, JOÃO. Profilaxia das perturbações neuro-psíquicas da criança. (Prevention of neuropsychiatric difficulties in childhood.) *J. Médico*, 1953, 22, 397-404. —Concepts underlying and differences between general public health and mental hygiene clinics are scrutinized. General procedures involved in the mental hygiene program at a clinic are described. Intake is begun with comprehensive family history data. The author stresses the clinic's recognition of the familial role in the etiology of emotional difficulties. Diagnostic classification is discussed in relation to (1) cortical and sub-cortical insufficiencies, (2) separation from parents, (3) anorexia, (4) psychomotor disorders, (5) stammering, (6) behavior disorders. The clinic is making statistical study of the index of progress of its patients as compared with a population who do not use the clinic facilities. —(G. S. Wieder)

2580. FABIAN, ABRAHAM A. (Brooklyn (N. Y.) Juvenile Guidance Center.) Group treatment of chronic patients in a child guidance clinic. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 243-252. —4 categories of chronic patients are reviewed: parents suffering from borderline mental states; dependent parents; parents of psychotic children; and children from markedly deprived and traumatic backgrounds. Clinical and practical considerations emphasize the advantages derived from the use of group therapy in working toward limited goals with some of these patients. —(N. M. Locke)

2561. FRIEND, MAURICE R. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York), & POLLAK, OTTO. Psycho-social aspects in the preparation for treatment of an allergic child. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 63-72.—A case of an allergic child is presented to illustrate (1) the need for extensive and careful preparation of the family, particularly the mother, (2) need of careful consideration of the family-doctor-social worker-therapist relationship, and (3) the value of the addition of a social scientist to a child guidance clinic from a pedagogical standpoint to secure a balance of values which are in danger of overvaluation or undervaluation by the practicing staff. Discussion by Othilda Krug.—(R. E. Perl)

2562. GEEVER, GERTRUDE. (Douglas A. Thom Clinic for Children, Boston, Mass.) Transference elements in a fathers' group in a child guidance clinic. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 227-230.—This paper focuses on the transference elements which occur in groups of fathers and in the wives who are being seen by social workers in individual casework interviews. The author concludes this method makes for optimal solution of the parent-child relationship problems in many instances; in others such a method may create problems for both mother and father which interfere with treatment. Careful evaluation of this approach in treatment is needed.—(L. B. Costin)

2563. GERARD, MARGARET W. (Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.), & DUKETTE, RITA. Techniques for preventing separation trauma in child placement. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 111-127.—The psychopathology of separation traumata as they occur during child placement are analyzed. Cases are presented to illustrate the harm done by the "functionalist" method and use of a temporary home between natural or previous foster home and adoptive home. On the other hand the "transition method of placement" aims to place a child in a new home only after he has developed some familiarity with it and gives evidence of a beginning affection for and dependence on the new mother.—(R. E. Perl)

2564. GOLDSMITH, JEROME M., & SCHULMAN, RENA. (Cedar Knolls Sch., Hawthorne, N. Y.) Treatment of the disturbed child in placement. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 315-324.—A discussion of "some aspects of individual treatment of the disturbed child in the residential setting."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2565. GOLDSMITH, JEROME M., SCHULMAN, RENA, & GROSSBARD, HYMAN. (Hawthorne (N. Y.) Cedar Knolls Sch.) Integrating clinical processes with planned living experiences. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 280-290.—The awareness of the potential therapeutic value of living experiences in the treatment of disturbed children has contributed to the development of residential treatment as a specialized type of care for emotionally disturbed children. Several examples are given of the translation of the treatment plan into the specific daily program of the child. This extension of the clinical process into the living situation, involving as it does the conscious and planful participation of the nonprofessional staff in treatment, presents many pitfalls and problems to be solved. In the discussion, David Wineman suggests that the whole pattern of residential therapy should be subjected to clinical research of a rigorous nature.—(R. E. Perl)

2566. HULSE, WILFRED C., VERGARA, MARY DECORATO & WHITFIELD, RUTH E. "On-the-spot"

psychotherapy in a children's institution. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 26, 121-130.—In institutional emergencies the children of all ages and both sexes are treated on the spot by an ego supportive method that tries to reach the child at the level of acute anxiety and panic considered the dynamic basis for the antisocial acts.—(D. Prager)

2567. KOLODNEY, ETTA. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York) The lessening of dependency needs through casework therapy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 98-110.—Three cases are presented of clients treated for marked conscious and unconscious dependency needs. An insufficient emotional experience in being accepted as little children characterized the early childhood of all three. The defense against such an insecure background was the development of pseudo self-sufficiency which broke down at crucial periods. In the discussion Helen M. Glauber says this paper indicates the special contribution of casework in a social agency, since only a therapist in a social agency could renourish and develop the rudiments of trust that these hurt children still retained.—(R. E. Perl)

2568. MAIER, HENRY W., & LOOMIS, EARL A., JR. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Effecting impulse control in children through group therapy. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 312-320.—Group members found a common denominator in similar fantasy material and their readiness to reveal it. Through identification they seek new roles in one another. They accepted controls in the group setting, having attained a new orientation to a sibling situation.—(N. M. Locke)

2569. RAWLEY, CALLMAN. (Jewish Family and Children's Service, Minneapolis, Minn.) Treating the disturbed child in the family agency and in child guidance. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 295-300.—The fundamental differences existing between family agencies and child guidance clinics are emphasized with particular stress being placed on the need of the neurotic and disturbed child to secure the benefits of the more pin-pointed psychiatric services offered in the clinic situation.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2590. ROSENFELD, JONA MICHAEL (Lasker Mental Hygiene and Child Guidance Center of Hadasah, Jerusalem, Israel), & CAPLAN, GERALD. Techniques of staff consultation in an immigrant children's organization in Israel. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 42-62.—A consultation service was set up in Israel to help the instructors in the Youth Aliyah villages, homes and schools work through their difficulties with some of the more disturbing unaccompanied immigrant children. One can compare the relationship between the instructor and the consultant to some aspects of that of caseworker and his supervisor. In discussing the technique of the consultation service, Herschel Alt indicates alternatives open in facing the need of helping a large group of children.—(R. E. Perl)

2591. SANDS, ROSALIND M. (Council Child Development Center, New York.) Family treatment in relation to a disturbed preschool child—a case presentation. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 189-200.—The case presented involves parents and a child with severe pathology. It illustrates: (1) a "family" program can lead to help even in cases with extreme pathology; (2) the necessity when working with a family in which there are several emotionally ill persons, to evolve a



"family" diagnosis; (3) the basic tenets underlying the necessity for seeing the preschool child as a member of his family; (4) the simultaneous and correlated use of individual and educational group therapy; (5) the gains possible in short term treatment. —(L. B. Costin)

2592. STERN, ERICH. Über Verhaltens- und Charakterstörungen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen. (Behavioral and personality disorders in children and adolescents.) Zurich: Rascher, 1953. 248 p. SFr. 17.20. —After defining his terms and describing the varied methods of diagnosing behavioral and personality disorders, the author discusses the case histories of 200 disturbed French children and adolescents, from 4 to 19 years old. The major symptoms, degrees of severity, and multiple etiologies are statistically enumerated and described with illustrative examples. The interaction of endogenous and exogenous factors is emphasized with special consideration of heredity, intelligence, early childhood environment, socio-economic milieu, and war and post-war stresses. Major child therapeutic techniques are reviewed. Expansion of preventive child psychiatric services is urged. —(H. P. David)

2593. TRAMER, M. Kinderpsychiater und Ehescheidungskind. (The child psychiatrist and the child of divorced parents.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 76-89. —The child psychiatrist is at the same time therapist and expert and in the latter role must advise judges and lawyers. Procedures and methods of examination must be adapted to the individual case. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2594. van AMERONGEN, SUZANNE TAETS. (Douglas A. Thom Clinic for Children, Boston, Mass.) Initial psychiatric family studies. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 73-83. —Reviewing unsuccessfully treated cases in a child guidance clinic suggested that the conscious wish for treatment expressed by the mother and the theoretical treatability of the child had been insufficient bases upon which to make the decision for clinic treatment. It seemed that some cases might have been treated successfully if the interpersonal relationship between both parents and child had been subjected to a more careful initial psychiatric evaluation. Two cases are presented in which an initial psychiatric family study was carried out and subsequent treatment was adapted to the needs of each family member. Discussion by Erich Lindemann. —(R. E. Perl)

#### Vocational Guidance

2595. ———. Cooperation between vocational guidance and social work. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1(2), 38-40. —A summary of a symposium held in Bombay, India, by several organizations concerned with both social work and vocational guidance. Guidance is not merely a matter of testing and counseling; it is also a collaboration of different community groups. Vocational guidance is only one of the many services to which a social worker would turn. Cooperation between social work and vocational guidance may take place by mutual referrals (which should be "personal and dynamic" rather than merely by a letter of introduction), de-glamorizing certain occupations, use of diagnostic techniques, cooperation in follow-ups, collection and dissemination of occupational information, placement. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2596. BARNETTE, W. LESLIE, JR. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Applications of clinical psychology to voca-

tional counseling. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 103-106. —A vocational counselor inevitably makes decisions that have clinical consequences. He should take these into consideration, and use clinical concepts and understandings while counseling his client. —(H. Wunderlich)

2597. BARNETTE, W. L., JR. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Summary and recommendations of the Vocational Guidance Conference, Delhi, 1953. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1(1), 39-43. —Summary from a conference held in Delhi, March, 1953, of persons interested in vocational guidance. The recommendations for India concern three areas: occupational and educational information, problems concerning the development and standardization of psychological tests, general suggestions (such as for teacher training institutions). —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2598. BARNETTE, W. L., JR. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Vocational counseling in India. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1(1), 9-12. —Comments on the vocational guidance movement in India during 1952-53. Emphasis is felt to be too directive; effective vocational counseling must operate where there is free choice and little prejudice concerning types of work. The paucity of occupational information is noted and the suggestion made that India's Employment Exchanges might be organized to fill this gap. Vocational guidance may be done in secondary schools without extensive batteries of aptitude tests. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2599. BAUMGARTEN-TRAMER, FRANZ. (Bern U., Switzerland.) Des goûts et penchants professionnels. (Vocational tastes and inclinations.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 127-133. —The basic reasons for vocational choices as expressed by 4500 apprentices of the Occupational Training office of the Canton of Bern, are analyzed. The results show that the likes and dislikes concerning various types of work do not refer to the work as a whole, but only to certain parts of it. The attraction toward a vocation results from certain particular tasks required by this vocation. These particular tasks satisfy a basic "instinctive desire for creation." The foundation of all vocational interests is to be understood in terms of two principles: (1) The "Pars pro toto" rule, and the creative need. —(A. Manoil)

2600. BÉNASSY-CHAUFFARD, COLETTE. Formación psicológica del consejero de orientación profesional. (Psychological formation of the vocational adviser.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl.*, Valencia, 1953, 4(7-8), 103-108. —The psychological requirements for vocational advisers, according to the plan followed in the "Instituto Nacional de Orientación Profesional," founded by Pieron and others in 1928, are succinctly described. —(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

2601. CHOTHIA, S. S. (Voc. Guidance Bureau, Bombay, India.) Vocational guidance in secondary schools. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1(1), 13-14. —A description of the work of the Bombay Vocational Guidance Bureau in assisting teachers to disseminate occupational information to Indian students. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2602. EDGERTON, HAROLD A., & BLUM, MILTON L. (Richardson, Bellows, Henry, & Co., New York.) A technique to determine illiteracy-literacy requirements of jobs. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 524-527. —Based upon an analysis of job duties requiring

various degrees of skill in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the authors developed a seven point scale of occupations that can be performed by persons of various degrees of subliteracy skills.—(G. S. Speer)

2603. GELLMAN, WILLIAM. (Jewish Vocational Service, Chicago, Ill.) Vocational adjustment and personality. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 381-386.—A discussion of (1) "the nature of vocational adjustment;" (2) "the relationship of vocational adjustment and personality;" and (3) "the prediction of vocational adjustment." "The relationship between vocational adjustment and personality is described as an asymmetrical relationship dependent upon the functioning of five factors (inter-personal relations; mobilization and use of energy in a work situation; derivation of work satisfaction; adjustment to work pressures; and the concept of self as a worker) in a work environment."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2604. GOKRAL, B. S. (Ministry of Labour, Bombay, India.) Employment exchanges, labour market and job opportunities. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1(1), 15-20.—Statistical data for Bombay State for registrants at Employment Exchanges, 1951-53, broken down for occupational classification, vacancies available both for government and private industry openings, number of job placements made by the Exchanges. The discrepancies between the labor force and employment opportunities are mainly due to the fact that people preparing themselves for jobs have no plan and no definite occupational objective in life. The need for vocational guidance agencies in India is stressed.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2605. HERZBERG, FREDERICK, & BOUTON, ARTHUR. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) A further study of the stability of the Kuder Preference Record. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 326-331.—A group of 130 college students were given the Kuder four years after first taking it. They had also been retested after two years. Scores were generally fairly stable over the four years with some decline in mechanical and scientific interests and a rise in social service preferences. Artistic was the most stable scale and social service the least. "The only significant change in the stability coefficient from the two to four year study occurred for the male sample, with a decline for the Persuasive scale from .73 to .61."—(W. Coleman)

2606. KAESS, WALTER. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) & LONG, LOUIS. An investigation of the effectiveness of vocational guidance. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 423-433.—In a matched group investigation, the effectiveness of vocational guidance was evaluated on the basis of scholastic average, job satisfaction, and client's opinion of the counseling service. For the first two criteria no significant differences were found between the counseled and control group. About one-third of the clients indicated that they felt the service had little value, but 87% said they would recommend it. Limitations in the study are discussed with suggestions for further studies. "The effectiveness of counseling has neither been proven nor disproven;... the very negativity of these results clearly underlines the need for multiple-criteria studies and controlled experiments if investigations of counseling effectiveness are to yield dependable results."—(W. Coleman)

2607. LIPSETT, LAWRENCE, & WILSON, JAMES W. (Rochester Institute Technology, N. Y.) Do suitable interests and mental ability lead to job satisfaction? *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 373-380.—

From questionnaires sent out to 701 clients, replies from 108 were used in a study comparing interests and job satisfaction and mental ability and job satisfaction. Respondents reporting high job satisfaction tended to have "suitable" occupational interests on the Kuder Preference Record. Using the Minnesota Occupational Rating Scale, only a slight positive relationship was found between suitability of mental ability and job satisfaction.—(W. Coleman)

2608. LURIE, WALTER A. (Natl. Community Relations Council, New York.) Character formation and vocational needs. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 368-372.—Reacting against the more superficial approaches in vocational counseling, Lurie points out many of the more important elements of the personality that need serious consideration if the counselor's contribution to his client is going to be truly effective. He points out that "vocational adjustment must be regarded as an aspect of life adjustment generally;" the importance of the "meaning of work in the life of the individual in terms of dependency-independence conflict;" and "...the individual's conception of himself or herself as a masculine or feminine individual." All these aspects of character formation and others are discussed as elements often overlooked in vocational counseling practice to the detriment of the counselee.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2609. McKENZIE, R. M. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) An occupational classification for use in vocational guidance. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1954, 28, 108-117.—A scheme is presented for grouping jobs in terms of certain important characteristics of people actually in jobs. Seven dimensions of characteristics are presented and discussed in some detail as useful in classifying jobs: intelligence, educational attainments, aptitudes, interests, personality, circumstances, and physique. 26 references.—(G. S. Speer)

2610. MEHTA, H. P. (Parsi Panchayet Guidance Bureau, Bombay, India.) Diagnosis in problems of vocational guidance. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1954, 1(2), 19-27.—A survey of various diagnostic features and categories encountered in vocational counseling. Diagnosis involves understanding the client's perceptions, personality needs, interests, physical conditions, educational achievement and social environment. Non-directive techniques do not work so well in India as in USA because of the authoritarian culture pattern in India. Ten diagnostic categories are briefly discussed (examples include family conflict, immaturity, neurosis, health).—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2611. PALMA, LUIGI. Les centres de psychologie du travail de l'Ente Nazionale Prevenzione Infortuni (ENPI) fonctionnement et but. (Centers for psychology of work of the "Ente Nazionale Prevenzione Infortuni (ENPI): their procedures and goals.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 53-59.—Work centers have been established in ten cities, for occupational guidance and selection, especially for ascertaining the aptitudes of candidates for courses of occupational training. Nearly 3000 unemployed were studied to establish occupational profiles.—(R. W. Husband)

2612. PORCASI, G. L'orientation et la sélection professionnelles des travailleurs en Italie. (Vocational guidance and selection of workers in Italy.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 75-80.—This describes the value of vocational guidance, how it is carried on in Italy by public and private organizations, and proposed lines of development.—(R. W. Husband)

2613. ROSEN, E. J. A vocabulary test for the measurement of vocational interests. *J. nat. Inst. pers. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1953, 5, 122-132.—The development of a vocabulary test designed to measure vocational interest is described. The fields measured are: artistic, biological, commercial, domestic, educational, literary, mechanical, medical, physical, science, and social science. 13 references.—(J. L. Walker)

2614. RUSALEM, HERBERT. (Long Island U., N. Y.) New insights on the role of occupational information in counseling. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 84-88.—"In both its exploratory and its verification roles, occupational information must be perceived in terms of its meaning to a given individual. When this information is related to feelings, it becomes most effective in achieving the aims of counseling. It is suggested that the closer the proximity of the individual to the actual job of his choice the greater will be the helpfulness of the occupational information gained in aiding clients to select occupations, to confirm realistic choices, and to negate unrealistic vocational decisions."—(L. N. Solomon)

2615. SANDERSON, HERBERT. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Basic concepts in vocational guidance. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. ix, 338 p. \$4.50.—Vocational guidance as a distinct profession is investigated. The core of the vocational counseling relationship, defined as "help-centered" therapy, is explored. The influence of Rogers and others is acknowledged, although the basically permissive atmosphere of the non-directive school is considered unsuited to the vocational guidance setting. The role of diagnosis through psychological testing and the case history is evaluated from the "help-centered" viewpoint. The counselor's personality, his human needs, and his subjective contribution to the guidance process are emphasized in relation to the professional supervision, training and education of vocational counselors. The last section of the book studies vocational counseling with adolescents. 282-item bibliography.—(S. M. Dominic)

2616. SCOTT, C. WINFIELD. Helping students make wise vocational choices. In Traxler, A. E., *Strengthening education at all levels*, (see 29: 2945), 133-142.—Vocational choice is a long, drawn-out process. It involves development of a self-concept and then selection of a vocation as one means of making this concept a reality. The final decision may seem to take place in a relatively short period of time and may actually be greatly facilitated by special guidance services, particularly counseling, during this period. But it represents the fruition of a developmental process rather than an isolated or temporary phenomenon in an individual's life history. Educators who accept these facts emotionally as well as intellectually will use total environments, and not just special guidance services, as they help students to make wise vocational choices.—(G. C. Carter)

2617. SINGER, STANLEY L., & STEFFLE, BUFORD. (Los Angeles (Calif.) Bd. Educ.) Age differences in job values and desires. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 89-91.—It was found that adult males are not particularly concerned with an "interesting" job, with "fame" nor with "profit" in comparison with the group of high school seniors. On the other hand, urban adults overselected a job where you could "work more or less on your own," while the adolescents did not attach much importance to "independence." It is apparent from these findings that job values and desires do vary with age.—(L. N. Solomon)

2618. STRONG, EDWARD K., JR. (Stanford U., Palo Alto, Calif.) Validity versus reliability. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 103-104.—After reviewing recent studies involving the selection of items for interest scales, in which scales with higher validity (and fewer items) generally had lower reliability, the author presents the original odd-even reliabilities and recently-collected test-retest reliabilities (over an average 18-year interval) for 15 scales of the Strong VIB. The test-retest reliabilities were all lower than the odd-even reliabilities, and the shrinkage was greatest for those scales with the lowest original reliabilities. It is concluded that, for prediction in the distant future, scale reliability is important.—(P. Ash)

2619. THOMPSON, ALBERT S. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) A rationale for vocational guidance. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 533-535.—"As a necessary service in a democratic society based on individual freedom of choice, vocational guidance has the function of helping individuals make more effective decisions and plans throughout the long-term process of their vocational development by facilitating a clearer understanding of themselves and their roles in the world of work."—(G. S. Speer)

2620. THORNDIKE, ROBERT L. Tests and long-time prediction of vocational choice. In Traxler, A. E., *Strengthening education at all levels*, (see 29: 2945), 114-132.—A small sample of men who had taken the Army Air Force battery of aptitude tests were selected for a follow-up study to see what had become of them and to explore the extent to which their test records were related to their subsequent educational and occupational histories. The men were tested late in 1943. Nearly ten years have elapsed. Some of this was a period of military service for almost all the men. Some, it should be noted, gave their lives for our country. Some have remained in the Air Force, or been called back for a further tour of active duty. Many have spent periods of various lengths in school. Most have been making a living for varied lengths of time. The results are presented in chart form.—(G. C. Carter)

2621. UCHA, SELVA E. Participación del maestro en la orientación profesional escolar. (The teacher's participation in professional guidance in the school.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1953, 4 (7-8), 15-25.—The teacher is an extraordinarily important collaborator of the professional counselor in the school situation. She can provide the latter with valuable data, essential to understand the pupil's personality and conduct. English summary.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

(See also abstracts 3004, 3038)

#### BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

2622. ALEXANDER, LEO. (Tufts Coll., Boston, Mass.) The commitment and suicide of King Ludwig II of Bavaria. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 100-107.—Apart from the critical error in not sufficiently indoctrinating all the attendants who were to cooperate in a very considerate treatment of the mad King, the major cause of the disaster was the basic attitude of making special concessions to a highly placed figure.—(N. H. Pronko)

2623. APPEL, KENNETH E. Presidential address: the present challenge of psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psy-*



chiat., 1954, 111, 1-12.—Delivered at the 110th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at St. Louis, Mo., May 3-7, 1954, this paper begins with a brief consideration of changing concepts of nature and their implications for psychiatry and goes on to psychiatric problems of society, to factors contributing to their neglect, and to efforts of the American Psychiatric Association to combat these difficulties. Current concepts and practices in psychiatry and their relation to new and untried methods for psychotherapy are also considered and examined critically. 47 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

2624. CÉDIK, V., FISCHER, J., KNOBLOCH, F., PROKOP, J., & SKALICKOVA, O. *Psychiatrie a psychologie. (Psychiatry and psychology.)* Praha: Státní zdravotnické nakladatelství, 1953. 267 p. Kčs. 15.60.—First, general part, of this short textbook for higher medical schools deals with consciousness, attention, imagination, memory, emotions, instincts, thinking, conduct, personality, and their disturbances, as well as with the general etiology, fundamental principles of the care of mentally ill, general psychiatric therapy, and some special functions such as suggestion, hypnosis or artificial feeding. 2nd part is devoted to the short but detailed discussions of nosological entities. 3rd part is concerned with the child psychiatry. The book is written from the Pavlovian standpoint and is provided with the detailed glossary of more than 500 foreign psychiatric and psychological terms.—(M. Chojnowski)

2625. CLANCY, JOHN; HOFFER, ABRAM; LUCY, JOHN; OSMOND, HUMPHREY; SMYTHIES, JOHN, & STEFANIUK, BEN. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Can.) Design and planning in psychiatric research as illustrated by the Weyburn chronic nucleotide project. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 147-153.—40 chronic schizophrenic male patients living on one ward were divided into experimental and control groups in order to test the value of a preparation of nucleotides given by injection. The discussion emphasizes problems in experimental design and in the evaluation of improvement. Few changes attributable to the nucleotide were observed.—(W. A. Varvel)

2626. CONRAD, K. (U. Nervenkl. des Saarlandes, Homburg, Saar, Germany.) Über moderne Strömungen der französischen Psychiatrie. (Trends in modern French psychiatry.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 114-118.—Trends in complex and diversified patterns in French psychiatry are discussed.—(J. M. Kraus)

2627. DOBBELSTEIN, HERMAN. *Psychiatry for priests.* (American edition.) New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons, 1954. 148 p. \$3.00.—As a guide to priests without training in psychology or medicine, this book, the American edition from the German "Psychiatrie und Seelsorge," covers the psychoses, epilepsy, addiction, and mental deficiency, but not the neuroses. A genuine mental illness is not the result of environmental influences.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2628. DRAKE, RALEIGH M. *Abnormal psychology.* Ames, Iowa: Littlefield, Adams & Co., 1954. 190 p. \$1.50.—This volume is one of the new Student's Outline Series. The following topics are included in outline and definition form: sensory and perceptual disorders; motor disorders; speech disorders; association mechanism; memory abnormalities; dreams; hypnosis and suggestibility; therapy and spiritistic phe-

nomena. A set of examination questions and answers is appended.—(N. H. Pronko)

2629. FELDMAN, S. S. Motives of 'minor offense' in two dreams. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 240-242.—"The dreams of two adult male patients contained the expression, 'minor offense'. (1) The offense was 'minor' to the child, but to his parents it was a major offense. (2) The offense took place when the dreamer was a minor. (3) The phrase refers to sexual relations with minors. (4) The 'minor' is a disguise for the mother. (5) The offense was felt in childhood to be a major one, but there was a wish to minimize the offense and deny the guilt."—(L. N. Solomon)

2630. FROSCHE, JOHN. (New York U.) Clinical studies. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 2, 166-231.—Papers reviewed in this chapter are grouped as follows: psychoses, neuroses, characterological studies, and psychoanalytic aspects of criminology. The literature of 1951 in these areas is quite heterogeneous and shows no discernible uniform trend. Interest in the psychoses continues. The role of the ego is becoming more of a focus of interest. Classical neuroses are not represented significantly. Characterology is discussed primarily in terms of certain character types met in practice.—(F. Costin)

2631. FRUMKIN, ROBERT M. Childhood supervision and mental disorders. *Alpha Kappa Delta*, 1953, 24, 6-10.—"In order to ascertain some of the facts concerning the relationship of early childhood supervision to mental illness, all first admissions to Ohio St. mental hospitals for the 1952 fiscal year were analyzed in terms of mental disorder and type of early supervision. The following persons or agents were considered as representing particular types of early supervision during the formative years in the personality development of the individual: parents, mother alone, father alone, mother remarried, father remarried, relatives, foster parents, and institution. Besides parents (together), only mother alone, mother remarried, and relatives were found to be types of early supervision statistically significant with reference to rates of mental illness and particular kinds of mental illness. Such findings seem to be of special significance with reference to schizophrenia."—(R. M. Frumkin)

2632. FRUMKIN, ROBERT M. Education and mental illness: a preliminary report. *Educ. Res. Bull., Ohio St. Univ.*, 1953, 22, 212-214.—"In general there seems to be an inverse relationship between education and rates of admission to mental hospitals... Of the commonest mental illnesses, syphilitic psychosis seems to provide the greatest confirmation of our stipulated hypothesis for both males and females.... This inverse relationship also holds true for male alcoholics and schizophrenics... If we accept the assumption that the extent of one's formal education is directly related to the extent of one's income, prestige, and socio-economic status as they are manifested in one's occupation, and that there is an inverse relationship between rates of mental illness and income, prestige, and socio-economic status as manifested in occupation, then, ... our findings support the previous findings concerning occupation and mental illness."—(R. M. Frumkin)

2633. GLASS, ALBERT J. (Walter Reed Army Med. Center, Washington, D. C.) Psychiatry in the Korean campaign: a historical review. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1387-1401.—Aspects of the

role of army psychiatry in the Korean campaign are presented in a survey of the period of June 25, 1950 to November 26, 1950. Consideration is given to number and type of casualties, personnel and facilities available, administrative problems and certain treatment methods.—(G. H. Crampton)

2634. GOODRICH, ANNE T., HENRY, JULES, & GOODRICH, D. WELLS. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Laughter in psychiatric staff conferences: a sociopsychiatric analysis. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 175-184.—A psychiatrist, an anthropologist and an observer attempted to discover what caused laughter of psychiatric personnel in 23 group conferences. Most group laughter was determined by both content and form of remarks. Disparagement and incongruity were the major forms, while physicians and patients were the commonest content. Laughter followed situations requiring group tension release, expressions of uncertainty over controversial issues, in response to a violation of mores or objective reality, or as an expression of one individual's need to receive emotional support or status in the group. The apparently inappropriate responses of psychiatric personnel to their patients was shown by the number of laughs at patients, often in their presence. 20 references.—(R. E. Perl)

2635. GURVITZ, MILTON S. (Hillside Hospital, New York.) Personality dynamics in the vocational adjustment of psychiatric patients. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 373-380.—Utilizing many thumbnail sketches as supporting evidence, Gurvitz points up the importance of proper placement to the psychiatric patient. He discusses the relationship of vocational goals and objectives to the psychiatric diagnosis pointing out that vocational change should not be considered except where clear-cut evidence of vocational maladaptation is present.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2636. HALL, K. R. L., & STRIDE, E. (Barrow Hosp., Bristol, Eng.) Some factors affecting reaction times to auditory stimuli in mental patients. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 462-477.—Depression, as such, may not lengthen response time, as depressives under age 40 do not differ, except in variability, from normals. Acute schizophrenics show high degree of response time deficit. 22 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2637. HENRY, JULES. The formal social structure of a psychiatric hospital. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 139-151.—The organizational structure of a psychiatric unit in a private general hospital was studied for 1 1/2 years. The propensity towards multiple subordination results in complications of communication and task performance. Some overt and covert consequences of the stress for the employees are described. Poorly functioning personnel may be a symptom of defective organization.—(C. T. Bever)

2638. HORA, THOMAS. Intrasystemic conflict: a metapsychological criterion of ego strength. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 245-250.—"A metapsychological concept of an intrasystemic conflict has been presented as a possibly useful criterion in evaluating ego strength, motivation for change and growth, prognostication of possible response to treatment. The nature of the intrasystemic conflict in mental health, psychoneurosis and psychosis has been discussed, and an example of a conflict between identification and ego ideal has been presented. In conclusion, some considerations concerning psychotherapy of psychotic patients have been discussed in connection with the

concept of the intrasystemic conflict."—(L. N. Solomon)

2639. JOWITT, EARL. Medicine and the law. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 351-359.—Proposals to modify the M'Naghten Rules to ask a jury to distinguish between persons who cannot and those who do not resist an impulse are unworkable. Difficulties between psychiatrists and lawyers are the result of a workable but awkward system and of the present unsatisfactory state of psychiatric knowledge. Much useful work can be done in prisons by psychiatrists.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2640. LARSSON, TAGE, & SJÖGREN, TORSTEN. A methodological, psychiatric, and statistical study of a large Swedish rural population. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, Suppl. 89, 250 p.—The material comprises 1312 registered cases of psychosis, severe psychopathy, lowgrade oligophrenia, and suicide. Results are presented in terms of age at onset, hospitalization and mortality, and morbidity risks in the general population. Frequency of consanguineous marriages in the general population of the investigation area is compared with that of parents of psychotics and oligophrenics. Although prognostic figures are uncertain, they clearly indicate the extensive problems in this field confronting the public health authorities. 111 references.—(D. Prager)

2641. Le GUILLANT, L. Introduction à une psychopathologie sociale. (Introduction to a social psychopathology.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 1, 1-52.—Whenever mental ailment is thoroughly studied, it allows the practitioner to formulate that in many cases, even if the patient were internally predisposed, the social, cultural and occupational factors are the main source of an abnormal situation. Some techniques of psychotherapy, such as psychoanalysis, do not consider that external factor and facilitate the acquisition of fixation attitudes by the patient. A fair consideration of some social pathogenic factors must be done. It would be possible to prove that environmental components contribute to the existence of abnormalities. Mental patients could be cured where it would be possible to improve a social psychopathological situation.—(G. Fournier)

2642. LIGGETT, J. The conditionability of psychiatric patients. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 24, 22.—Abstract.

2643. MAILER, AUDREY B. (Traverse City (Mich.) State Hosp.) Effects on mephenesin and prederol on intellectual functions of mental patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 283-285.—The effects of mephenesin and prederol on mental efficiency were tested by giving 15 newly admitted mental hospital patients two forms of the WB. When studying mephenesin effects, WB I was followed one day later by WB II which was given a half hour after the drug was ingested. WB II scores did not differ significantly from WB I scores; the Performance IQ increased more than did the Verbal IQ. A week later the S's were retested on WB I, then retested on WB II half an hour after ingesting prederol. There was a very significant practice effect on WB I, particularly on the Performance Scale. WB II scores on retest after prederol showed a non-significant drop in relation to original WB II scores and a very significant drop in relation to the retest WB I scores; Verbal and Performance IQ's both decreased.—(L. B. Heathers)

2644. MENNINGER, KARL. The contribution of psychoanalysis to American psychiatry. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 85-91.—Psychoanalysis, "by its optimistic attitude, its therapeutic devotion, and its revision of personality concepts, has vastly changed our psychiatric orientation, theory, and practice in America." Most American psychiatrists today think in terms which express the combined ideology of Freud, Southard, and Meyer. Certain resultant political and practical changes in American psychiatry are pointed out.—(W. A. Varvel)
2645. MENNINGER, KARL A. The dilemma of psychiatry and the law. *Menninger Quart.*, 1953, 8 (2), 16-19.—The article abridges a portion of a dual review on psychiatry and the law which appeared in the *Iowa Law Review*.—(W. A. Varvel)
2646. MÜLLER-ECKHARD, HANS. Die Krankheit nicht krank sein zu können. (The illness not to be able to be sick.) Stuttgart: Klett, 1954, 360 p. DM 14.80.—The author criticizes modern medicine and protests that humanitarian elements have been displaced by a mechanistic, pharmaceutical approach which fails to recognize important psychotherapeutic implications of physical disease. Individuals have been deprived of "the right to be sick" and the privileges associated with bodily incapacity. Psychosis affords the only available retreat from daily pressures to conform and to adjust to social mores. Religious, philosophic, and medical aspects are discussed.—(H. P. David)
2647. MURPHY, GARDNER, & BACHRACH, ARTHUR J. (Eds.) An outline of abnormal psychology. (Rev. ed.) New York: Modern Library, 1954. xxxiii, 597 p. \$1.45.—"The entire task of selecting appropriate material for the present edition [see 3: 2694] lay in the hands of [the junior author]." The senior author has provided an introduction to this collection "making available to the thoughtful reading public a glimpse of some typical contributions to modern abnormal psychology." The 24 selections are organized as follows: childhood (7), adolescence (3), adult (11), and mental hygiene (3). Glossary—(A. J. Sprow)
2648. OVERHOLSER, WINFRED. (St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.) Psychiatry and the law. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 243-251.—A discussion of some of the specific applications of psychiatry to the law, including the admission and commitment of patients to mental institutions and the legal aspects of "testimony relative to the mental state of persons who are the subject of litigation."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
2649. ROBERTSON, J. P. S. (Netherne Hosp., Couladon, Eng.) Disorders of neuro-psychiatric patients in perceiving pictures. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 213-216.—"Samples from eight categories of neuro-psychiatric patients were shown twelve colored magazine photographs and asked to describe all that they saw in each. Twenty-three variables in their descriptions were defined and counted and the categories were statistically compared in regard to each variable. It was concluded that there are two chief classes of perceptual disorders in this situation, those dependent on general intellectual impairment or inefficiency and those not so dependent but related to bizarre thinking." There were eight S's in each category.—(L. B. Heathers)
2650. SACKLER, M. D., et al. Psychiatric research perspectives at the Creedmoor Institute for Psychobiologic Studies, 1953. *J. clin. exp. Psychopathol.*, 1954, 15, 119-129.—The authors review an integrated program citing psychiatric, physiologic-biochemical, psychological, and experimental physiologic studies all from a clinical viewpoint. The program attempts to elucidate etiologic and pathogenetic mechanisms in certain psychiatric disorders. 46 references. French and Spanish summaries.—(S. Kavruck)
2651. SELYE, HANS. (U. Montréal, Can.) On the nature of disease. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 390-422.—A theoretical attempt to develop a unifying concept for health and disease in the light of the General Adaption Syndrome.—(H. A. Goolishian)
2652. SHANDES, HARLEY C. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Anxiety, anacritic object, and the sign function: comments on early developments in the use of symbols. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 84-97.—There is a relationship between states of emotional illness and the degree of skill attained by the individual in his use of signs and symbols. Anxiety is relieved by the availability of patterns of behavior and patterns of relationship (dependency upon some other person.) Reports of psychotherapy are presented to illustrate problems of the sequential method by which the individual continues to apprehend the relationship pattern while being further separated from the supporting human object.—(R. E. Perl)
2653. WYRSCH, JACOB. Über die Psychiatrie in der Schweiz in den letzten Jahrzehnten. (Swiss psychiatry during the last decades.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 111-114.—About 20 years ago, Swiss psychiatry started to detach itself from the overpowering influence of German psychiatry. As contrareaction to the orientation of Bleuler, or Jung, the stress shifted to studies of the organic origin of psychoses and heredity. The treatment methods of IST and EST were introduced as early as 1935 by Max Mueller. A new attempt to combine the biological and psychological aspect in schizophrenic reactions was made by Manfred Bleuler. The whole arsenal of somatic treatment did not fulfill the expectations. There are definite trends towards a revival and further development of psychotherapeutic methods.—(J. M. Kraus)
2654. ZILBOORG, GREGORY. Scientific psychopathology and religious issues. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 402-410.—The issue in the apparent conflict between religion and science is man's attitude toward his own mind, which is charged with the utmost narcissistic cathexes. The true religious attitude and the true scientific attitude are free of the narcissism which is typical of scientism. 19 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)
2655. ZUBIN, JOSEPH. (Columbia U., New York.) Presidential address—biometric methods in psychopathology. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., Depression, (see 29: 2792), 123-143.—Biometric studies beginning with Kraepelin are reviewed, including the chief features of epidemiological, genetic and environmental, therapy outcome, personality and body-type studies and of experimental psychopathology. Advances are needed in criteria of improvement of patients, in technics for studying individual similarities in patients, and in methods for obtaining homogeneous groups for long-range study. 41 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

(See also abstracts 1739, 1886, 1938)



## Mental Deficiency

2656. DE MARTINO, MANFRED F. (Southbury Training School, Conn.) Human figure drawings by mentally retarded males. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 241-244.—A slightly modified DAP test was given to 100 non-homosexual institutionalized defectives varying in age from 11 to 36 years. About half the drawings were done in a classroom situation; about half were administered individually. The frequency of occurrence of 28 drawing characteristics of the male figure only is given. Male drawings of 37 known homosexual defective males were compared with those of 37 from the non-homosexuals matched for age and IQ. All of the homosexuals were tested individually. Eyelashes and high heels occurred significantly more frequently in the drawings of the homosexual group but occurred in less than 25% of the drawings. There was no difference between groups for the sex of the first figure drawn; all S's tended to draw male figures first.—(L. B. Heathers)

2657. HACKEL, EMANUEL. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Blood factor incompatibility in the etiology of mental deficiency. *Amer. J. Hum. Genet.*, 1954, 8, 224-240.—Blood samples from 276 mentally defective patients in 3 Mich. state institutions were typed for ABO and Rh antigens and were compared with samples from the mothers of these patients. Results indicate that mother-child incompatibility with reference to any of the antigens examined in this study does not play a significant role in causing mental deficiency. Multiple incompatibilities were likewise found not to be statistically significant as causative agents.—(S. M. Schoonover)

2658. JANOCHA, FRANCISZEK. Wyniki badań porównawczych prze prowadzonych skala Bineta-Termana i metodą Vermeylena na dzieciach szkoły specjalnej w Katowicach. (Results of comparative studies with Binet-Terman and Vermeyle tests on children of a special school in Katowice.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1946, 2(1), 28-40.—Having compared the results of testing 100 retarded children from 7-4 to 14-10 years, the author states that mental deficiency is characterized not only by the general defectiveness, but also by the disproportion in the development in separate mental functions.—(M. Choynowski)

2659. KIRSCHEN, MORRIS. A study of visual performance of mentally retarded children. *Amer. J. Otol.*, 1954, 31, 282-288.—Incidence of visual anomalies, particularly strabismus, is apparently greater in mentally retarded children.—(D. Shaad)

2660. LOKAY, JOHANNES. Krampfbehandlung bei Ausnahmeständen Oligophrener. (Electro-convulsive therapy in behavior disturbances of oligophrenic patients.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol. Leipzig*, 1954, 6, 121-122.—Difficult behavior of mental defectives, due to mood disturbances, can be relieved or improved with electro-convulsive therapy. Three cases illustrate the effectiveness of this treatment which the author emphasizes is not punishment. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

2661. NEW ZEALAND. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Intellectually handicapped children. Wellington: Author, 1953. iv, 43 p.—This report of a committee appointed by the Minister of Education reviews the problem of the education of feeble-minded and the facilities available in New Zealand. It is estimated that there are approximately 4000 idiots and imbeciles in

New Zealand or a rate of about 2 per thousand of the population. The committee recommends the provision of more residential institutions, and it questions that New Zealand should undertake research of a fundamental sort although studies on care and training could be supported.—(C. M. Louttit)

2662. SATTER, GEORGE, & MCGEE, EUGENE. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) Retarded adults who have developed beyond expectation. Part I: Intellectual functions. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 43-55.—From the Training School population 24 individuals who were shown to be superior in vocational success and in mental growth after age 15 were matched with controls. Analysis of 1916 Stanford-Binet results revealed items which discriminated the two groups, and on current testing the late developers scored higher on Binet, Wechsler, Porteus, and Progressive Matrices, with greater individuation of skill and greater gains on communication and self-direction areas on the Vineland Social Maturity Scale being typical.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2663. SATTER, GEORGE, & MCGEE, EUGENE. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) Retarded adults who have developed beyond expectation. Part II: Non-intellectual functions. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 67-81.—Subjects whose mental development continued longer than mentally deficient controls showed higher level of maturity on functions tested by a sorting test, a level of aspiration test, the Bender-gestalt, and the H-T-P.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2664. SIMON, ALEXANDER; LUDWIG, CHARLES; GOFMAN, JOHN W., & CROOK, G. HAMILTON. Metabolic studies in mongolism: serum protein-bound iodine, cholesterol, and lipoprotein. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 139-145.—The levels of serum protein-bound iodine, cholesterol and lipoprotein were studied in a group of mongoloid patients and in normals as well as a group of 18 cases diagnosed as "undifferentiated mental deficiency." Resemblances and differences in this respect are indicated.—(N. H. Pronko)

2665. TRAMER, M. Über einen therapeutischen Versuch mit "Nesmida" bei oligophrenen Kindern. (A therapeutic investigation of "Nesmida" in mentally defective children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 33-44.—Nesmida, a mixture of aminoacids, was administered during five months to 20 mentally defective children. Before and after psychological tests showed significant changes over those of 29 controls. Affective improvement persisted in 7 at time of writing, or 11 months. Nesmida may act as a biological catalyst. Comparison with glutamic acid is not possible yet.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

(See also abstracts 2130, 2750)

## Behavior Problems

2666. ALLEN, CLIFFORD. The meaning of homosexuality. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 207-212.—It is possible that as much as a third of the population of America and England have had homosexual contacts by the time adult age is reached. "Homosexuality is not the opposite of heterosexuality... but a phase in development which some people find it difficult to pass." The best prevention is to give the child a normal home and normal parents, and to encourage early marriage. As regards treatment, the con-

firmed homosexual does not wish for cure, but innumerable young people do seek normality, will go to some trouble to attain it, and should be provided with adequate treatment facilities.—(H. D. Arbitman)

2667. BATCHELOR, I. R. C. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Alcoholism and attempted suicide. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 451-461.—Analysis of all factors in 200 consecutive cases suggests that while rarely the main cause alcoholism is a significant factor in 30% of the cases and in men twice as often as in women. Alcoholism may facilitate a suicidal attempt by releasing inhibitions. The chronic alcoholic does not typically commit suicide, but psychopaths or depressives who abuse alcohol may expose themselves to more intolerable conflicts.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2668. BATCHELOR, I. R. C. Repeated suicidal attempts. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 156-163.—Of 200 consecutive general hospital attempted suicide cases, 46 admitted previous attempts. Of these repeat cases, 14% were depressive states, and 45% were psychopathic states. Among repeat cases "...frequent reactivity and impulsiveness is emphasized, and it is suggested that the concept of acute frustration reactions may be relevant to the repeated suicidal attempts...by individuals."—(C. L. Winder)

2669. BENJAMIN, HARRY. Transsexualism and transvestism as psychosomatic and somato-psychic syndromes. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 219-230.—The definition and symptomatology of these disorders is presented. Their relation to homosexuality, etiology, legal aspects, frequency, and treatment are discussed. Three types of transvestites are distinguished: (1) the principally psychogenic transvestite; (2) the intermediate type; and (3) the somatopsychic transsexualist. The author feels that in these cases a constitutional predisposition is essential; then comes adverse psychological conditioning followed by the respective syndromes.—(L. N. Solomon)

2670. BERGLER, EDMUND. The infantile and adult forms of reducing to absurdity. *Samkies*, 1954, 8, 69-73.—The differential diagnosis of infantile and adult forms of reducing to absurdity consists of: compulsive application, spice or main dish, indiscriminate use, disregard for whether the occasion justifies or does not justify the attack, automaticity of reaction, and purpose.—(D. Prager)

2671. BERGLER, EDMUND. Spurious homosexuality. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 66-77.—Spurious forms of homosexuality are: transitory adolescent phase, passive-feminine hysterical milquetoast regressed to negative Oedipus, one-timers, temporary regression in stress situation, allurements of the forbidden, shifted guilt, lack of heterosexual objects, inner admission of lesser crime, magic gestures, masochistic attachment, pseudosuperiority, and voyeuristic masochism. The only true male homosexual is escaping his repressed homosexual attachment to the pre-oedipal mother and shows the mechanism of injustice collector based on oral-masochistic regression.—(D. Prager)

2672. BLUMBERG, ARNOLD G., COHEN, LES-TER, & MILLER, JOSEPH. The effect of Rauwolfia Serpentina on anxiety states. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 140-146.—Raudixin (the Squibb preparation of the root of the Rauwolfia shrub from the foothills of the

Himalayas) was administered with placebos as control to 8 patients demonstrating overt anxiety as one symptom of a variety of clinical conditions. No definite improvement could be attributed to the drug.—(C. T. Bever)

2673. BONAPARTE, MARIE. The fault of Orpheus in reverse. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 109-112.—"Our patient lost her mother because her oedipal aggression was not sufficiently neutralized by love; daughterly, permitted, and required by love. Thus we lose what we love because we love it ill. ... which amounts to saying that it is hard to love and that, however we do, we never completely succeed in loving."—(G. Elias)

2674. BRUNNER-ORNE, MARTHA, & ORNE, MARTIN T. (Westwood Lodge, Mass.) Directive group therapy in the treatment of alcoholics: technique and rationale. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 293-302.—The immediate therapeutic goal in working with alcoholics is to prevent the patient from drinking, a prerequisite for personality growth. If alcohol is eliminated and adequate support provided, most patients will mature emotionally. Deep psychotherapy is possible only after sobriety has been achieved and is necessary only in selected cases.—(N. M. Locke)

2675. CABA, PEDRO. Teoría del suicidio. (Theory of suicide.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl. Valencia*, 1953, 4(7-8), 75-102.—The following subtopics are briefly considered: Suicide and science, the wish for death, Freud's concept of suicide, Eros and the death instinct; the unconscious, inferiority and guilt; the ethics of suicide, and suicide in the history of mankind.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

2676. CARRIÈRE, R. Schockbehandlung bei zentralen Schmerzen. (Electro convulsive therapy in central pain.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1954, 6, 120.—Paralleling prefrontal lobotomy in cases of intractable pain, electroconvulsive therapy relieved a demented, depressed hemiparetic woman, severely suicidal because of central nervous system pain. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

2677. CARVALHAL RIBAS, J. Distúrbios psíquicos desencadeados por atentados sexuais. (Mental disturbance with relation to sexual perversion.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 269-282.—A case of a 20 year old girl exposed to sexual attack is studied with reference to general implications for prevention of crimes of this type.—(G. S. Wieder)

2678. CHESSE, EUSTACE. Society and the homosexual. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 213-216.—We must distinguish between the "genuine homosexual" and the heterosexual who adopts and practices homosexuality. The dislike of the unlike, which explains society's attitude toward the homosexual, is very deep-rooted, but unless the homosexual degrades himself or others, he should be allowed to express himself in any way he likes.—(H. D. Arbitman)

2679. DANIEL, SUZAN. The homosexual woman in present day society. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 223-224.—Abstract.

2680. DEUTSCH, DANICA. A case of transvestism. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 239-242.—The case (from the files of the Alfred Adler Consultation

Center, New York City) of a male transvestite in his early thirties is presented and the dynamics are analyzed. Essential factors discussed are: a life-pattern of dependency, a domineering mother from whom acceptance could be gained only through playing a feminine role, and a revolt against the father role. — (L. N. Solomon)

2681. DRESZEROWA, H. & HANDELSMAN, J. Alkoholizm u młodzieży szkolnej. (Alcoholism among school children.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1947, 2 (2-4), 112-118. — The authors present the results of the questionnaire investigations of 1541 children, concerning the frequency of alcohol drinking among school children, the influence of the nearest environment, and the mental changes in drinkers. — (M. Choynowski)

2682. FACTOR, MORRIS. A woman's psychological reaction to attempted rape. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 243-244. — "A young woman while in analysis was the object of an unsuccessful attempt at rape by an intruder in her home." Shortly thereafter she reported a dream to her analyst. The dream is presented and analyzed. It appears thinly disguised and clearly expresses her feeling of guilt because of her unconscious complicity. — (L. N. Solomon)

2683. FISCH, MAYER. The suicidal gesture; a study of 114 military patients hospitalized because of abortive suicide attempts. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 33-38. — Abortive suicide attempts in 114 cases treated in one year at a Naval Hospital were studied. The majority were found to be histrionic, aggressive demonstrations. It was also found that such episodes occurred in many psychotic, neurotic and personality disorders. Examination of suicidal methods employed and motives cited by patients were the best indicators of true suicidal intent. A hypothesis of insincere suicide gestures is offered. — (N. H. Pronko)

2684. FROSCHE, JOHN, & WORTIS, S. BERNARD. A contribution to the nosology of the impulse disorders. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 132-138. — Clinical pictures typified by a disorder of impulse are presented. Their relationship to organic and to the genetic and dynamic factors are discussed. — (N. H. Pronko)

2685. GIESE, HANS. Differences in the homosexual relations of man and woman. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 225-227. — Abstract.

2686. GRANT, VERNON W. (Hawthornden (O.) State Hosp.) Anger reactions in paranoids. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 275-279. — "A recent proposal of the need of a new psychiatric classification for pathological states characterized by anger and aggressive reactions is discussed. Case descriptions are presented illustrating pathological behavior in which anger and hostility appear to be the outstanding and chronic feature. The dynamics of these illustrative cases are suggested. Some comments on Thorne's observations concerning the relation of anger reactions to paranoid behavior are offered." — (L. B. Heathers)

2687. GUTHEIL, EMIL A. The psychologic background of transsexualism and transvestism. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 231-239. — Six psychopathological factors are held responsible for transvestism: (1) latent (or manifest) homosexuality with an unresolved castration complex; (2) the sadomasochistic

component; (3) the narcissistic component; (4) the scopophilic; (5) the exhibitionistic, and (6) the fetishistic component. In every case all six tributaries are represented in varying degrees. — (L. N. Solomon)

2688. HANSEN, HANS ALOIS, & TEILMANN, KARL. (Asylum for Psychopathic Prisoners, Herstedvester, Denmark.) A treatment of criminal alcoholics in Denmark. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 246-287. — Recidivism percentage of a treated group was 13 and for a control group was 35. Psychiatric and social management of the patient's overall situation and personality is the theme of the treatment. — (W. L. Wilkins)

2689. HENGSTMAN, H. Hypnotische Leukotomie. (Hypnotic leucotomy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 140. — Hypnosis was used to free a 74 year old patient from intractable pain arising from a malignant bladder condition after morphine injections had yielded only temporary relief. Currently 2-3 hypnotic sessions every 2½ months are sufficient to give complete freedom from distress despite a slowly developing tumor. — (E. W. Eng)

2690. HETZEL, HEINRICH. (U. Innsbruck, Austria.) Zur Frage der Verwendbarkeit des Rorschach-Testes bei der Aufdeckung von Simulationen. (The use of the Rorschach Test in exposing malingerers.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 235-237. — The Rorschach Test seems especially helpful in revealing attempts at malingering of symptoms in the genital sphere. Pretending the loss of libido and impotence was disclosed in one case. The findings were in accordance with M. Orne, prolonged reaction time, reduced numbers of responses, confabulatory F-minus-responses, strong tendencies to complete failures and high percentage of whole responses. If there is no possibility to use a controlling test series, the Rorschach should be administered in two parts. Beginning with Card VI, the examiner should try to break the stupor or stereotypy by suggestive prompting. — (J. M. Kraus)

2691. HOHMAN, LESLIE B., & WILKINSON, WILLIAM E. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Pain equivalents treated with electroshock. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1025-1029. — "Fifty patients with severe pain... were treated with electroshock. In 32, recovery was predicted as probable because they were regarded as having circumscribed affective disorders from which they should recover if they were not converted into drug addicts or iatrogenic neurotics.... The 18 patients who were not benefited by electroshock therapy had psychoneurotic illnesses or psychopathic personality disorders." The implications of electroshock as a diagnostic procedure in such cases is discussed. — (G. H. Crampton)

2692. JAROSZYŃSKI, J. Układ hierarchiczny tendencji w psychopatii. (The hierarchy of tendencies in psychopathy.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1948, 1 (2), 80-104. — The author discusses the problem of the hierarchy of tendencies in human personality and the scope of the notion of psychopathy, describes and analyses six cases of psychopathic personalities, devotes a chapter to antisocial and asocial psychopaths, and ends with the definition of psychopathy, stressing its dynamic structure, and its analysis as a mental health problem. 18 references. — (M. Choynowski)

2693. JOHNSTON, McCLAIN. (U. California Med. Sch., San Francisco.) The treatment of alcoholics in



an outpatient clinic with adrenal cortex hormones and vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 238-245. —No significant difference was shown in comparison of treatment with the hormone, with thiamin hydrochloride, or a placebo, when treatment is started three days after cessation of the drinking. Nausea and headaches are the symptoms most easily overcome, followed by shakiness and weakness, and tension and sleeping difficulties take the longest. —(W. L. Wilkins)

2694. JONES, MAXWELL. The treatment of character disorder in a therapeutic community. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth*, 1954, 6(2), 66-71. —The purpose of "the social rehabilitation unit at Belmont Hospital, London," is "to subject the antisocial individual to a socializing experience which may lead to some modifications in his behavior and lessening of his social tensions and also help him to get greater satisfactions from his social relationships." The work described is based on the conviction "that the psychopath more than any other type of psychiatric casualty needs an opportunity to learn to establish good social relations," hence the author's pleading question—"Why is it that in all parts of the world 'psychopaths' continue to be treated in mental hospitals alongside psychotic patients, when we know perfectly well that the restrictive and relatively authoritarian regime which may be justified for psychotic patients, is the worst possible environment for the treatment of psychopaths?" —(J. C. Franklin)

2695. KAUFMAN, IRVING; PECK, ALICE L., & TAGIURI, CONSUELO K. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) The family constellation and overt incestuous relations between father and daughter. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 266-279. —Incest occurs in families of similar psychopathology peculiarly conducive to the acting out of this oedipal wish. This is a preliminary report of a study of family relations and character formation in 11 cases where girls have been involved in incestuous relationships with either father, stepfather, grandfather, foster father, or brother. Incest usually began when the father and daughter felt the mother had deserted them either by giving birth to a new sibling, turning to the maternal grandmother, or developing some new interest outside the home. Often the girls felt that the mother had given them permission not only by being absent but more actively by setting up a situation where incest could occur. —(R. E. Perl)

2696. KEMPE, G. TH. The homophiles in society. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 217-219. —Homophile (homosexual) man has created a problem in our society with which psychology, psychopathology, biology and sociology are dealing, but with "alarmingly small" results. New vistas are in sight and will be realized when people will reveal themselves to each other in mutual human comprehension. —(H. D. Arbitman)

2697. LABOUCARIE, J., & BARRES, P. Les aspects cliniques, pathogéniques et thérapeutiques de l'anorexie mentale. (Clinical, pathogenic and therapeutic aspects of anorexia nervosa.) *Evolut. psychiatrie*, 1954, No. 1, 119-146. —It is important to draw a clear distinction between avowed anorexia and endocrine syndromes such as Simmond's disease. The point of vital necessity consists in ascertaining whether cachexia precedes or follows digestive symptoms and lack of appetite. Many reported cases have been submitted to endocrinotherapy for a long period

of time without success. The psychiatric cure has produced spectacular effects because personality traits and emotional conflicts had been seriously considered. Psychotherapy aims first of all at elucidating old conflicts. Following the expose, details from 50 individual cases are presented. 16-item bibliography. —(G. Fournier)

2698. LERNER, ARTHUR. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Interaction among male alcoholic inmates. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 313-319. —The article presents in a general manner the aspects of interaction among male alcoholic inmates who attended a series of four teaching-counseling group sessions at the Los Angeles city jail. A decrease of hostility appeared on the part of members as expressed verbally when the discussion of the fourth session is compared with those of the other three meetings. However, no clear cut line of demarcation in each session is evident. The interacting process occurring during the sessions seems to indicate a trend from the "testing" and orientation period through a less tense experience to an attitude of "What do we do now?" Inmates experience a form of release and the arousal of feelings of personal worth without fear of reprisal. —(S. M. Amatora)

2699. MCGEE, SHANNA. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) Measurement of hostility: a pilot study. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 280-282. —"This experiment was a pilot study to determine the feasibility of measuring hostility by objective tests. Three different measures of hostility, a word association test, a picture sorting test, and the Cook hostility scale of the MMPI were administered and low but significant correlations found between them. However, much future research is needed on hostility and the degree of its compartmentalization before we can hope to have highly valid, reliable instruments for its measurement." —(L. B. Heathers)

2700. MURPHY, ROBERT C., JR. The defense mechanisms of a six-year-old. Workshop, 1953. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 185-199. —This case presentation shows the strong defense mechanisms used by a six-year-old gifted boy against anxiety which had as its focal point the oedipal constellation. Inasmuch as he used a severe speech defect as a means of avoiding too close contact with people, it also is a study in nonverbal communication. In the discussion, William H. Young agrees with the author that one should not make the mistake of assuming that a child's ego is weak, fluid and poorly crystallized. —(R. E. Perl)

2701. ODIER, CH. Essai sur la sublimation. (Essay on sublimation.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 97-113. —On the basis of Marie Bonaparte's memories of her childhood the processes of sublimation are examined by which certain pathological forms of sublimation are transformed into normal ones. Three main types of factors are considered, instinctive mechanisms, environmental pressures, and the stage at which the ego becomes effective. Success of sublimation cannot be understood properly without regard to the concept of value. Sublimation is achieved by harmonizing evaluated goals and personal abilities. English and German summaries. —(K. F. Muenzinger)

2702. PALM, ROSE, & ABRAHAMSEN, DAVID. A Rorschach study of the wives of sex offenders. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 167-172. —The wives

of sex offenders (rapists) are described as superficially relating to men in a submissive and masochistic way. At a deeper level they negate femininity and exhibit aggressive masculine orientations. The relationship these wives establish with their husbands mirrors the type of relationship he had with his mother in that they both stimulate them sexually and reject them. The rape is "tentatively described as a displaced attempt to force a seductive but rejecting mother into submission."—(J. A. Stern)

2703. PERESTRELLO, DANILO. Headache and primal scene. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 219-223.—Draws on analyses of 3 patients, each exhibiting a different type of headache (migraine, common headache, and intermediary form) to argue that the basic conflict in all is the same. The difference is only in intensity. The headache represents the conflict (hate, envy, etc.) experienced by the child while witnessing coitus between his parents.—(G. Elias)

2704. RENNERT, HELMUT. (Friedrich-Schiller U., Jena, Germany.) Das Fortlaufen der Kinder und die Portomanie. Eine diagnostische Betrachtung. (The running away of children and portomania; a diagnostic consideration.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 139-151.—With clinical examples, the "psychologically understandable forms" of running away in children and adolescents are differentiated. These syndromes are separated from portomania on psychopathic or neuropathic basis. The relationship to the epileptoid forms and various aspects of the differential diagnosis are considered. 32 references. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

2705. RICHMOND, JULIUS B., EDDY, EVELYN J., & GARRARD, STERLING D. (U. Illinois, Coll. Med., Chicago.) The syndrome of fecal soiling and megacolon. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 391-401.—Ten cases are described in whom megacolon was of psychogenic origin. Fecal soiling is the major complaint in this disease. Treatment in a pediatric setting has been relatively ineffective. Specific and deeper psychotherapy would seem to be the only effective approach. 30 references.—(R. E. Perl)

2706. RICHTER, HORST-EBERHARD. Über die Grundlagen des Masochismus. (The roots of masochism.) *Nervenzart.*, 1954, 25, 201-205.—The successful psychoanalytic treatment of a masochistic man in 169 sessions is reported. On the basis of the analytical material a dynamic theory of masochism is offered. The masochistic perversion is likely to be based on biological constitutional mechanisms. Psychogenic factors mobilize these pathological mechanisms and bring about the masochistic character.—(J. M. Kraus)

2707. SANTAGATI, FRANCESCO, & FERRAZZI, DACEN. (Provincial Psychiatric Hosp., Milano, Italy.) L'indagine encefalografica nell'alcolismo cronico. (Encephalographic research in chronic alcoholism.) *Neurone*, 1954, 2, 3-29.—The results of a pneumoencephalographic study of chronic alcoholism in 19 patients (14 M., and 5 F.) aged between 40 and 63, is presented. All 19 cases are described in detail. The results show 17 abnormal encephalographs (ventricular and periencephalic dilations), and 2 normal. Although a certain correlation between radiologic characteristics and clinical manifestations is present, "the radiologic aspects cannot be considered as characteristic of chronic alcohol-

ism;" thus, the diagnosis should consider besides pneumoencephalographic aspects all other clinical data. 28-item bibliography. English summary.—(A. Manoli)

2708. SCHACHTER, M. Etude sur les rythmes du jour ou du sommeil chez l'enfant (spasmus nutans, tic de salaam, jactatio capitis nocturna). (Study of diurnal and nocturnal rhythms in the child: spasmus nutans, salaam tics, jactatio capitis nocturna.) *Encephale*, 1954, 43, 173-191.—34 cases of head-shaking with nystagmus, salutation spasms and nocturnal head-rolling in children are reported. It is concluded that head-shaking with nystagmus often implies a serious neuro-psychologic condition and salutation spasms practically always are expressions of central nervous system injury. In contrast, head-rolling in sleep is seen in children whose physical and psychological development is normal or nearly so and it is often determined by environmental factors.—(A. L. Benton)

2709. SCHAEFER, EARL S. (National Inst. Ment. Health, Bethesda, Md.) Personality structure of alcoholics in outpatient psychotherapy. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 304-319.—Rated by therapists on objective scales were 36 patients in an urban outpatient clinic. Factor analysis revealed five personality types: schizoid, normal, uncontrolled with anxiety reaction to stress and frustration, emotionally unstable, and psychoneurotic with sexual conflict and feelings of inadequacy. Social and job adjustment are related to these types, but drinking behavior and age of onset of drinking are not. 29 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2710. SCHNEYER, SOLOMON. (U. Buffalo, N.Y.) The marital status of alcoholics. A note on an analysis of the marital status of 2,008 patients of nine clinics. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 325-329.—Statistical reanalysis of the data of Straus and Bacon (See 23: 409) suggests that the hypothesis of homogeneity cannot be sustained in the data from different clinics, although the main conclusions stand.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2711. SHERWIN, ROBERT VEIT. The legal problem in transvestism. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 243-244.—There are no laws against transvestism or castration, but usually disorderly conduct is charged against the former and the Mayhem act is cited to prevent the latter. The Mayhem act, however, has no connection, even in its origin, with anything remotely related to this topic. We need appropriate laws which are in keeping with scientific findings.—(L. N. Solomon)

2712. STEWART, DAVID A. (Dept. Health and Social Services, Fredericton, N. B.) Ethical aspects of the group therapy of alcoholics. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 288-303.—Jellinek's phases of drinking are discussed from the ethical aspects involved in the choice of action for the patient. The recovery process in chronic alcoholics can be promoted by emphasis on the need to choose, to value, and to act deliberately.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2713. STOKVIS, BERTHOLD. Group-psychotherapy of enuretic children by psychodrama and sociodrama. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 265-275.—A description of the treatment, with the aid of psychodrama, of a group of children, between 12 and 15, suffering from enuresis. All had been subjected to

the same psychotrauma, all having lost their parents when quite young.—(L. N. Solomon)

2714. TEIRICH, HILDEBRAND. Group psychotherapy in sexual problems. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 199-201.—Group treatment gives encouraging results, and every therapist can find a form which is convenient for him. Group therapy offers the possibility of convincing isolated persons who are not responsive to analytic "single" therapy. 36 references.—(H. D. Arbitman)

2715. TEMMES, YRJÖ, & TOIVAKKA, ERKKI. Über die EEG-Befunde bei Enuresis. (EEG findings in enuresis.) *Acta paediatr. Stockh.*, 1954, 43, 259-263.—13 of the 54 children had had convulsions. In about 70% there were epileptic potentials. Only 11 cases had no changes in EEG. It would seem that disturbances of cerebral origin in the control and communication of the bladder must be assigned a more important etiologic significance in enuresis than personality disorder or conflict. English, French, and Spanish summaries.—(D. Prager)

2716. TOSQUELLES, F. Introduction à la sémiologie de l'agitation. (Introduction to the semiology of agitation.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 1, 75-97.—Agitation is a concept which until now has not undergone a clear semiology. Many psychiatric texts offer simple formulas only, that confound agitation with mania, pathological excitation or catatonia (Régis, Chaslin, Bleuler). From the author's point of view, agitation is not a syndrome proper but a state. Here the clinician must not confine himself in mere accumulating facts; he has to study agitation by using categories such as endogenous spontaneous, occasional conflictual, etc.—(G. Fournier)

2717. VEXLIARD, ALEXANDRE. L'enfance du clochard. (Vagabond's childhood.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 61-74.

2718. WARSON, SAMUEL R., CALDWELL, MARYLYN R., WARDNER, ALICE; KIRK, A'LELIA (Indiana U., Med. Center, Indianapolis.), & JENSEN, REYNOLD A. The dynamics of encopresis. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 402-415.—The findings and treatment are reported in detail of a case of a six year old girl diagnosed as psychogenic megacolon or encopresis. "Psychogenetically the problems of M.J. could be traced to the mutually enjoyable somatic relationship with the mother in infancy, the traumatic separation experiences during the transitional stage between oral and anal ego organizations, the neurotic use of the child by the mother to express resentments and receive gratifications, the lack of recognition of the patient's need for help in mastering separation anxiety because of the pseudomature character development, and the subsequent furthering of this defense by pressures against expressing infantile wishes."—(R. E. Perl)

2719. WHEELER, WILLIAM M., LITTLE, KENNETH; DORCUS, ROY M., CLEMENS, THEODORE L., STERNBERG, THOMAS H., & ZIMMERMAN, MURRAY C. The effects of psychological stress as measured by a decrease in the number of circulating eosinophiles. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 130-135.—A group of normal subjects are compared with a group of patients with atopic dermatitis with regard to their reactions to various stress situations, as measured by changes in their eosinophile counts before and after the stress experiences. Stress con-

ditions ran from direct physical stress, through conscious psychological stress, to hypnotically suggested stress. Results are complex, but the general indication is that both groups respond to stress with eosinophile drops; more in the normals than in the dermatitis patients.—(E. G. Aiken)

2720. WIESENHÜTTER, ECKART. Bettnässen. (Bed-wetting.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 205-213.—Conclusions from experiences with over 200 child bed-wetters. Despite the wide variety of factors conducive to bed-wetting, including a family constitutional susceptibility, the most significant factors appeared to be a problem in the child's handling of his own or others' aggressiveness. Success in treatment was achieved in the largest number of cases by encouraging and developing the child's readiness and capacity for the expression of his aggressiveness. Because bed-wetting so often represents a problem with aggressiveness, and thus a problem in "becoming a person," a fine sensitivity to the child's needs and fears is necessary to help him with it.—(E. W. Eng)

2721. YANEKIAN, ADRIENNE; SALTPETER, MIRIAM M., TOBACH, ETHEL, & WELCH, LIVINGSTON. The effect of a distractor on the rate of conditioning of normal subjects and patients suffering anxiety. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 159-166.—The effect of adding a distractor in form of a wire recording giving either instructions to concentrate or a continuous "E" sound on conditioning of the PGR to nonsense syllables paired with buzzer was investigated. Previous work (see 21: 3067) differentiated between normals and patients with pathologic anxiety. Under the above conditions both normals and patients evidenced a significant decrease in rate of conditioning. Neurotics and schizophrenics seem to be less affected by the distractor than are depressed patients.—(J. A. Stern)

(See also abstracts 1892, 1902, 1946, 2213)

#### Speech Disorders

2722. BOBON, JEAN. Une curieuse modalité de discordance verbale: la "schizoparalexie" et la "schizoparagraphie". Les composantes pseudo-ludiques du langage. (A curious modality of verbal discordance: schizoparalexia and schizoparagraphia. Pseudo-ludic components of language.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1952, 52, 296-301.

2723. BOBON, JEAN. Nouvelle observation de schizoparalexie et schizoparagraphie. (New observation of schizoparalexia and schizoparagraphia.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1952, 52, 286-295.

2724. BOEHLER, RICHARD McDOWELL. A quantitative study of the extensional definition of stuttering with special reference to the audible designata. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 305.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1953.

2725. BROWN, IRVIN. Abstract and concrete behavior of dysphasic patients and normal subjects on the Goldstein-Scheerer tests. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 205-206.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Michigan, 1953.

2726. GLAUBER, PETER. Projective tests in a private service for the treatment of functional speech



disorders. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 147-153.—The use of projective tests is described in a clinic for the treatment of speech disorder. The coordination of the psychologist's work with that of the psychiatrist is discussed.—(C. T. Bever)

2727. KING, PAUL T. Perseverative factors in a stuttering and non-stuttering population. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 211-212.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis Pennsylvania State U., 1953.

2728. LEONHARD, KARL. (Hirnverletztenheim Bad Homberg, Germany.) Innervatorische und ideokinetische Form motorischer Aphasie. (Innervatory and ideokinetic form of motoric aphasia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 177-186.—A differentiation is made between aphasic dysarthria which is understood as an innervatory apraxia of speech, or innervatory aphasia, and an ideokinetic apraxia of speech, which is described as ideokinetic aphasia. Several cases are discussed. 21 references.—(J. M. Kraus)

2729. LEUTENEGGER, RALPH RAYMOND. A study of adaptation and recovery in the oral reading of stutterers. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 214-215.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1953.

2730. LINKE, CHARLES EUGENE. A study of pitch characteristics of female voices and their relationship to vocal effectiveness. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 149.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1953.

2731. MADISON, LeROL. The use of hypnosis in the differential diagnosis of a speech disorder. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 140-144.—"The case of an eight-and-a-half-year-old boy has been presented to illustrate how hypnosis was used as an aid in the differential diagnosis of a speech defect which presented symptoms of both stuttering and an articulation disorder." It is suggested that in general the hypnotic technique can be of a good deal of assistance in the differential diagnosis of speech defects providing one of the presenting symptoms is stuttering.—(E. G. Aiken)

2732. PECKARSKY, ADELINE. Maternal attitudes towards children with psychogenically delayed speech. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 216-217.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, New York U., 1953.

2733. POLLACZEK, PENELOPE PEARL & HOME-FIELD, HAROLD D. (Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Public Schs.) The use of masks as an adjunct to role playing. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 299-304.—The use of masks in directed role-playing provides the Ss with increased opportunity to identify with the role he is assuming. This was studied in specific application to a speech correction situation. Stuttering seemed to disappear when children were asked to don masks and play the role suggested but on removal of the mask speech blockage re-occurred. When certain roles were established that threatened the child's ego, stuttering was actually increased. Bodily movements were likewise found to undergo considerable change under the masked role-play situation. During 10 sessions of such treatment, definite improvement in speech and self-expression was observed.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2734. REIFENBERG, ERNST. Beitrag zur Therapie der Sprachfehler. (Contribution to the therapy of speech impairment.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psy-*

*chol., Leipzig*, 1954, 6, 109-112.—According to Pavlov's concept of the dynamic stereotype, stuttering reflects a profound disturbance of the second signal system due to intrauterine of infantile traumata. Treatment according to the laws of the conditioned reflex cured one case which is reported. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

2735. SCHREIBER, WERNER. Die Medizin im Dienst der Sprachheilverfahren. (Medicine and social care for speech disorders.) *N. Bl. Taubst. Bildg.*, 1953, 7, 68-74.—In Westfalia there are 18,000 children with speech disorders, which is nearly 2%. About 50% of them are stutterers. A rational therapy has to consider the neurotic component and the somatopsychical constitution as well. The author states that this treatment was begun in hospitals for speech disorders of Westfalia and in outside courses, too. Of course the success would be greater, if the treatment would be connected with follow-up care.—(P. L. Krieger)

2736. SILVERSTEIN, BERNARD. Auditorily induced changes in the vocal attributes of voice defectives. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 218.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Purdue U., 1953.

2737. TROTTER, WILLIAM DAVID. A study of the severity of the individual moments of stuttering under the conditions of successive readings of the same material. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 218-219.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1953.

(See also abstracts 1851, 1894, 2904, 2932)

#### Crime & Delinquency

2738. BONNARD, AUGUSTA. The metapsychology of the Russian trials confessions. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 208-213.—The Soviet confessions were obtained by treating the prisoners in such a way as to make the victim construe his past behavior as id-ridden and, therefore, vile. His super ego now rides down on his former ego ideal. Finally, "through the accompanying process of introjective identification, his inquisitors are reacted to as if they were extensions or projections of the victim's increasingly harsh regressed superego."—(G. Elias)

2739. DONZÉ, YVONNE. (Murtengasse 2, Basel, Switzerland.) Das Milieu bei jugendlichen Delinquentinnen. (The milieu of delinquent girls.) *Hellpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 64-69.—200 cases of delinquent girls were studied and in each case a harmful home environment found. Most frequent were parents who were alcoholics (14.5%), inadequate (11%), divorced (10%) or foster parents (6.5%). 4% of the girls were seduced by their own relatives. The offenses of the 200 included 58.5% sex delinquencies, 20% stealing, 10.5% both sex delinquency and stealing and 11% neglect. Emphasis is put on flight of the girl into delinquent behavior from an unhappy home lacking in love, without harmony and often physically ugly. The author concludes that a family needs to give the child protection and freedom, an atmosphere of closeness, trust and living for each other in order to develop children who will turn into responsible, adequate adults.—(D. F. Mindlin)

2740. FLEW, ANTONY G. N. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) Crime or disease. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 49-62.—A philosopher examines the currently pop-

ular conception that "crime is a symptom of disease" to discover the logical and philosophical basis for its use and to make explicit its implications. Involved in the conception are such issues as determinism and free will, the application of scientific abstractions to concrete cases, conflicting interests of retribution, deterrence, and reform.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

2741. GLICK, SELMA J. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) Spotting potential delinquents in the school. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 20, 342-346; 359.—The Glueck Social Prediction Table is described and its critical use by teachers and school administrators is encouraged as an adjunct to clinical judgment.—(T. E. Newland)

2742. HARRIS, RICHARD E. Delinquency in our democracy; a study of teen-age behavior among Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and American Indians in Los Angeles - San Antonio - Gary, Indiana - Cleveland - Memphis - New York - Chester, Pennsylvania. Los Angeles: Wetzel Publ. Co., 1954, 120 p. \$3.50.—A newspaper reporter's account of his findings relative to the problem of antisocial behavior exhibited by minority groups in selected cities. Observations are related to 5 areas: recreational facilities, school facilities, juvenile court systems, minority group backgrounds, and economic background.—(L. A. Pennington)

2743. INDIA. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH WING. Response patterns of delinquents and normals to personality tests—a comparative study. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 21-27.—In order to avoid the unreliability that hitherto has prevailed in the use of projective techniques, a standardized method of eliciting and classifying responses to a word association test and to a thematic apperception test was devised. This technique was applied to the comparison of a criminal group with a control group, each 35 in number. The two groups differed significantly both in number and quality of responses. An examination of the responses suggests that there is probably more mental pathology in the criminal group.—(H. Wunderlich)

2744. McINTOSH, W. Some aspects of juvenile recidivism in the city of Aberdeen in 1950. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 123.—Abstract.

2745. MEYER, AGNES E. Schoolboy racketeers. *Atlantic Mon.*, 1954, 193 (3), 38-39.—The problems arising out of one type of delinquency, in adolescence, are considered. The case history of a gang, and gang leader, is presented which leads into a discussion of the social, legal, and educational limitations in dealing effectively with this form of delinquency. In addition to an outlined, six point, correctional program to combat the problem, the author recommends a plan for control and prevention.—(R. Colgin)

2746. MICHAELS, JOSEPH J. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston.) Delinquency and control. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 258-265.—The concept of control as applied to delinquency has many ramifications and offers wide opportunity for understanding if the approach of the social scientist is supplemented by that of the clinician. For instance, the hypothesis of deficient control pervading the bio-psycho-social levels of the persistently enuretic delinquent might make possible further refinements of Reiss's predictors of recidivism or show why their use results in efficient prediction. Joint endeavors of anthropolo-

gists, psychiatrists and sociologists should spring from a basic conceptual framework of a psychology of human behavior. 27 references.—(H. E. Perl)

2747. PERLMAN, I. RICHARD. Juvenile court statistics: 1950-52. *U. S. Child Bur., Statist. Ser.*, 1954, No. 18, 20 p.—Statistics on delinquency, dependency, and special pleading cases reported by 586 courts in 29 states are presented in tables and graphs. Juvenile delinquency reports increased 65% in 1952 over 1940, while the population aged 10 to 17 decreased by 5%.—(C. M. Louttit)

2748. PITTS, R., & SIMON, A. (U. Coll., Cardiff, Wales.) A psychological and educational study of a group of male prisoners. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 106-121.—Data concerning intellectual level, educational background, and scholastic attainment for 130 men are analyzed. A wide range of intelligence is represented. Educational background varies widely, and the majority profess a definite liking for school, although there is evidence of frequent absence in many cases. While the occupational status of the prisoners is generally low grade, they are for the most part satisfied with their occupation. In the basic subjects educational tests show poor reading comprehension, a low standard of spelling ability, and very low basic arithmetic skill.—(R. C. Strassburger)

2749. REIFEN, DAVID. (Juvenile Court Magistrate, Tel-Aviv.) Hearot letafkido shel bet hamishpat lanoar. (Remarks about the functions of the juvenile court.) *Dapim*, 1954, 4 (A), 5-10.—The probation officer, the social worker, the teacher, the psychologist, etc., have an important ally: the juvenile court magistrate. This official should not only search for facts and apply the law; he should try to understand the mechanisms of the delinquent's behavior and devise treatment instead of punishment. 2 court cases are described to corroborate this statement.—(U. Akavya)

2750. ROBINSON, JESSIE R. (Lennox Castle Inst., Lennoxtown, Scotland.) An experiment in socialization of adult criminal mental defectives. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 516-526.—A countryside cycling trip with the defectives suggests that it is difficult for the individual to adjust to normal environment, because he misses the sympathy he gets in the institution as well as because he cannot compete. The institution may be oversteering factors of living, such as bathing, which are unrealistic for the patient who is to return to a home life without such features.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2751. SCHULTE, WALTER. Depressive Verstimmungen mit Erschütterung des Selbstwertlebens an der Schwelle ethischer Entgleisungen und krimineller Handlungen. (Depressive mood disturbances with loss of self-esteem preceding unethical and criminal acts.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 122-132.—A forensic psychiatric discussion of the ways in which depressive mood disturbances with loss of self-esteem and sense of personal adequacy can precipitate unlawful actions in a predisposed personality. Therefore such mood disturbances should be considered in determining legal responsibility. In the treatment of such depressed persons, it is of course important to bring about an early increase of their self-esteem.—(E. W. Eng)

2752. URIBE CUALLA, GUILLERMO. La personalidad del delincuente. (The delinquent's personality.)

*Rev. Med. legal Columbia*, 1953, 13, 151-186.—Discusses the personality and problems of the delinquent, the values of scientific study of the situation, and proposed approaches for meeting the grave problem. Constitutional and biological typologies, endocrinology, use of narcosis in diagnosis, effect of associations, and the general situation of delinquency in Columbia, are discussed. A mental hygiene program without the interference of inane critics or political pressures is advocated for Columbia.—(R. C. Browning)

2753. VANE, JULIA R., & EISEN, VIRGINIA W. Wechsler-Bellevue performance of delinquent and non-delinquent girls. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 221-225.—A group of delinquent girls was compared with a nondelinquent group with respect to subtest deviations from standardized norms on the Wechsler-Bellevue. The two groups were matched for age, intelligence, and socioeconomic background. The only subtests which significantly differentiated the two groups were Information and Digit Symbols. On the whole, the groups were more alike than different, showing similar deviations from Wechsler's norms. A possible hypothesis derived from these results is that "age, socio-economic, educational, and cultural factors play a large part in determining qualities of test performance on the Wechsler-Bellevue than do deviant personality factors...."—(F. Costin)

2754. WEIHOFEN, HENRY. (U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.) Mental disorder as a criminal defense. Buffalo, N. Y.: Dennis & Co., 1954. vii, 530 p. \$20.00.—In the first chapter of this legal textbook the author examines the limitations of the legal concept of insanity in the light of modern psychiatry. A second chapter describes types of mental disorder. The essence of an insanity defense is whether the accused passes a legal test of responsibility. Successive chapters discuss the legal problem, with comment concerning psychiatric concepts, and with citation of statutes and cases as follows: Legal test of irresponsibility, disorders not within the tests, burden of proof, witnesses (expert and non-expert) and their testimony, impartial expert diagnosis, pleading and procedure, mental incompetency at time of criminal proceedings, and punishment and therapy.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 1862, 1888, 2262)

#### Psychoses

2755. ANTON-STEPHENS, D. (Warley Hosp., Brentwood, Essex, Eng.) Preliminary observations on the psychiatric uses of chlorpromazine (largactil). *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 543-557.—The drug, a central depressant, exerts a hypothermic effect and reduces metabolic activity and so affects shock. It may obliterate conditioned reflex patterns. Eighteen cases are detailed to show effects on psychiatric patients.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2756. APTER, NATHANIEL S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Research approaches to chronic schizophrenic reactions: methodological problems. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 154-161.—Examples are surveyed in which changes in behavioral pattern arise as a consequence of alterations in the internal milieu. The implications of this research approach are discussed, and an initial attempt at describing the dimensions for a conceptual model of schizophrenic reactions is outlined.—(W. A. Varvel)

2757. BAK, ROBERT C. The schizophrenic defence against aggression. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 129-133.—In schizophrenia the ego's inability to neutralize the aggressive drives constitutes the core of the disorder. Neurosis is an unsuccessful defense against libido, whereas psychosis is predominantly an unsuccessful defense against aggression. 35 references.—(G. Elias)

2758. BANEN, DAVID M. (VA Hosp., Bedford, Mass.) Improvement three years after lobotomy. *Milit. Surg.*, 1953, 113, 31-34.—Personality changes in a 34 year old schizophrenic male are traced over a 3 year period following lobotomy. Results of psychometric testing are briefly summarized. Manifest improvement did not begin until the third year but then proceeded quite rapidly, and without setback, culminating in patient's release from hospitalization. The improvement noted is considered by author to be primarily attributable to the psychosurgery.—(S. L. Freud)

2759. BAYARD, JEAN (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.), & PASCAL, GERALD R. Studies of prognostic criteria in the case records of hospitalized mental patients: affective expression. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 122-126.—"A scale of affective expression was constructed and used in rating 486 hospitalized patients through study of their case histories." A "highly significant" relationship was discovered between affective expression and status after discharge ("tendency to improve"). Comparison of improved and unimproved groups of patients on 6 other variables showed no significant relationship. When a single variable, diagnosis, was controlled, the relationship between affective expression and status after discharge was lowered, and nonsignificant.—(F. Costin)

2760. BECK, SAMUEL J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The six schizophrenias. *Res. Monogr. Amer. Orthopsychiat. Ass.*, 1954, No. 6, 238 p.—Inter-disciplinary researches on the prediction of psychosis in children and the level of schizophrenic involvement in adults were the original objectives reported in this monograph. The second main interest was the testing out of the Rorschach as a tool to detect schizophrenia. The patient population boiled down to 50 adults and 60 children. An idiographic rather than a nomothetic approach was used. By the Q technique 6 schizophrenias were identified. Two were specifically children's. Three of the other four were found among children as well as adults. Each is a different kind of solution or maladjustment adopted by some humans under certain conditions. The distinction is made between the schizophrenias as reaction forms and psychosis as the overt disorder. Contains a clinical introduction by Roy R. Grinker and a chapter on Q technique and the Rorschach test by William Stephenson. 130-item bibliography.—(R. E. Perl)

2761. BENEDETTI, G. (U. Zürich, Switzerland.) Psychotherapie der Schizophrenie. (Psychotherapy of schizophrenia) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 197-210.—The author, a Swiss psychiatrist, worked with John N. Rosen in New York City for several months. He discusses Rosen's treatment method, the direct analysis. Three cases of schizophrenia which he has successfully treated psychotherapeutically in Rosen's manner, are described.—(J. M. Kraus)

2762. BENEDETTI, GAETANO. Psychotherapie einer Schizophrenen. (Psychotherapy of a schizophrenic.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 1-16.—Account



of a 6-months successful analytic treatment of a 54 year old schizophrenic woman, using Rosen's method. The psychosis was precipitated when she realized that she was never going to have children, and that her emotional needs had never been given a sufficient place in her life. During the first two weeks the patient was seen 2-3 hours daily and 1-2 hours daily thereafter. As she was gradually able to accept her feelings as a woman, there was an abatement of her psychotic symptoms. Six months following her discharge from the clinic as cured, the patient enjoys good mental health with no evidence of schizophrenic defect. —(E. W. Eng)

2763. BENNETT, CHESTER C., & ARSENIAN, JOHN. The mental patient looks at "The Snake Pit." *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 111-120. —The picture scarcely disturbed the autistic preoccupations of some patients at all. To most patients the picture was authentic, satisfying, and even therapeutic. The patients knew how they felt and reported it. —(D. Prager)

2764. BION, W. R. Notes on theory of schizophrenia. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 113-118. —Discusses the schizophrenic's use of language and the bearing it has to his psychoanalytical treatment, schizophrenic language, and the development of the capacity for verbal thinking in the schizophrenic as a result of psychoanalysis. —(G. Elias)

2765. BOGOCH, SAMUEL. (Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine, Escondido, B. C., Can.) A preliminary study of postshock amnesia by amylal interview. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 108-111. —"A preliminary study of 21 patients suffering postshock amnesia is reported. In 17 patients, much of the amnesia was relieved during interview with sodium amylal. The four patients showing no improvement in recall were still acutely psychotic at the time of interview. A reappraisal of the postshock amnesic syndrome is suggested, and a simple technique is described for its study. Possibilities for the therapeutic use of the improvement in recall are discussed." —(N. H. Pronko)

2766. BOND, EARL D. Results of treatment in psychoses—with a control series. II. Involutional psychotic reaction. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 881-883. —A series of 206 consecutive admissions of involutional psychotic reactions in 1940-46, when electric and other shock treatments were used was compared to a control series of 141 consecutive admissions in 1925-34, when shock therapy was not used. The shock treated series had twice the percentage of recoveries both at discharge and 5 years after admission and an average stay of 2 months in hospital as compared with 12 months for the control series. —(N. H. Pronko)

2767. BOND, EARL D. Results of treatment in psychoses—with a control series. IV. General data and summary. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 885-887. —A library of cards giving information about all patients admitted in 10 years before the adoption of shock therapies, sulpha drugs and antibiotics was built up. A similar set covers patients admitted for 6 years since the new drugs were used with EST. There is an encouraging increase in recoveries of patients without acute or chronic brain disease. Infectious cases show a decrease in the admission rate of such cases and much relief is observed in psycho-neurotic cases admitted for such treatment. With

many exceptions, recoveries in the control group appear to be more stable than those in the shock-treated group. —(N. H. Pronko)

2768. BOND, EARL D., & MORRIS, HAROLD H. Results of treatment in psychoses—with a control series. III. Manic-depressive reactions. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 883-885. —A "control" series of 567 consecutive manic-depressive cases under hospital treatment before advent of shock methods (1925-34) was compared with 563 consecutive cases under the same treatment with EST available. Recovery rates were higher in the latter group while average stay was shorter. "The usefulness of electric shock therapy in shortening attacks is clear." —(N. H. Pronko)

2769. BRODY, CELIA. (Jewish Family Service, New York.) Counseling help to a borderline schizophrenic adolescent. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 264-277. —A report on "a casework experience with a 16-year-old girl whose emotional and social situation were extremely precarious and whose needs in the counseling relationship were proportionately compelling." —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2770. BURSTIN, J. Le Rorschach des schizophrènes à la lumière de l'analyse structurale. (The Rorschach of schizophrenics in the light of structural analysis.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 201-230. —There is distinctive Rorschach responsiveness in the initial, intermediate and terminal stages of schizophrenia. It is possible to follow the evolutionary course of a schizophrenic psychosis by means of the Rorschach test. —(A. L. Benton)

2771. BYCHOWSKI, GUSTAV. On the handling of some schizophrenic defense mechanisms and reaction patterns. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 147-153. —The persistence of primitive forms of ego organization make it necessary that the analysts work through these archaic patterns. Ultimately the patient is tempted away from these inadequate patterns to more adequate ones. This procedure replaces true analytic work, but it is indispensable. —(G. Elias)

2772. CAMERON, JOHN L., FREEMAN, THOMAS, & STEWART, RONALD A. Y. (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) Prognosis in involutional depression. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 478-490. —Study of patients who do not respond to electroshock therapy suggests the importance of a socio-psychiatric factor, involving poor previous personality adjustment plus some precipitating incident like death of a relative or marriage of a son, and of an internal or psychological factor, in which hostility is the most important aspect. —(W. L. Wilkins)

2773. CHAPMAN, A. H. Paranoid psychoses associated with amphetamine usage: a clinical note. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 43-45. —Earlier workers attributed the mode of action of amphetamine (bezedrine) to (1) toxic effects on cerebral functions and to (2) the psychologic effects of a drug which produces an increased alertness to environmental stimuli. Two cases in which chronic paranoid psychoses occurred in association with prolonged or excessive use of amphetamine compounds are presented in which it was felt that the drug involved played a causative role. It is suggested that the precipitation of the psychoses in these patients was due to both of the above cited drug effects. —(N. H. Pronko)

2774. CHATTERJI, N. N. Oedipus conflict and the defence of the ego. *Samiksha*, 1954, 8, 125-132. —A

borderline psychotic regressed to anal eroticism as a defense against oedipal impulses.—(D. Prager)

2775. CHATTERJI, N. N. Psychology of manic depressive psychosis. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1953, 28, 47-53.—The oedipus phantasy does not result in gratification because the phantasy of having devoured the father leaves the patient subject to the persecution of the introjected father image. To defend himself the patient tries to derive energy by means of the phantasy of containing or being contained by the mother. If enough energy is gained to support the ego in its struggle against the father image, then manic symptoms result. If not, suicidal tendencies appear as a manifestation of the wish to be free of the mother's womb.—(H. Wunderlich)

2776. CLARK, BEATRICE FARRALL. Adventures in salvage. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 1-9.—A group of 30 elderly women in a state mental hospital developed pride in usefulness and social well-being, as well as group consciousness, social coordination, and a feeling of belonging, by means of their occupational therapy activities.—(D. Prager)

2777. COHEN, MABEL; BAKER, GRACE; COHEN, ROBERT A.; FROMM-REICHMANN, FRIEDA, & WEIGERT, EDITH V. An intensive study of twelve cases of manic-depressive psychosis. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 103-137.—The psychoanalytic study of 12 manic-depressive patients is presented condensed and revised from a report to the Office of Naval Research. The literature is comprehensively surveyed. The manic-depressive character was investigated from the point of view of (1) parent-child and family-community interaction patterns, (2) influence of these patterns on later relationships with other people, (3) repetition and modification of these patterns in therapy. Diagnosis and problems of therapy are discussed. Confirmations of the conclusions through more extensive investigation is recommended.—(C. T. Bever)

2778. COLE, MARY E. (Psychological Service, Pittsburgh, Pa.), SWENSON, C. H., & PASCAL, G. R. Prognostic significance of precipitating stress in mental illness. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 171-175.—486 case records of mental patients were examined to determine variables which were of prognostic significance. 11 were determined at the .01 level of significance. One of these was precipitating stress, which was then studied when all the other significant variables were controlled. "The result was that no statistically significant differences were found between the improved and unimproved groups with respect to the amounts of precipitating stress involved in their illness."—(F. Costin)

2779. DAVIDOFF, EUGENE, & RUSS, ZACK, JR. (Ellis Hosp., Schenectady, N. Y.) The treatment of various types of depression in a general hospital. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 225-236.—Long-time hospitalization being impossible, more direct treatment is recommended in the general hospital, with good results reported for regressive-depressive types of patients who sometimes present a surface picture of anxiety neurosis, obsessive-compulsive states and even socially maladjusted, using ECT.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2780. EISSLER, K. R. Notes upon defects of ego structure in schizophrenia. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 141-146.—The easy traumatization of the

schizophrenic stems from the certainty with which he anticipates the future in his disturbed realms. Only in intact realms of his functioning does he use categories of probability and improbability. As a result, disappointments are intense, since their possibility was not anticipated. The patient deals with his emotions as if they are drives. So uncontrolled are the schizophrenic's emotions that they threaten the very existence of his ego. An ego firmly rooted in its identity would withstand the challenges of such emotionalism—hence the importance for the personality that it develop, in the process of growth, a firm feeling of its own identity.—(G. Elias)

2781. FAURE, H. Réalisation concrète d'une imagerie de rêve chez un malade présentant un délire mystique. (Concrete realization of a dream imagery in a patient presenting a mystic delirium.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 1, 101-117.—An interned patient has been allowed to build in the garden of a psychiatric hospital a series of architectural elements that correspond to his internal world; these fantasies are thought to be a part of the symbolic universe of the dream. The mechanisms used in such a process are: panoramic and motor visualization, condensation (or Freud's overdetermination), displacement, dramatization, symbolization. The patient spends a period of time meditating and afterward he acts in order to make concrete the content of his meditation. Such processes are assumed to have an auto-curative value, and are compared with drawing or play-therapy.—(G. Fournier)

2782. FELDMAN, DOROTHY A. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.), PASCAL, G. R., & SWENSON, C. H. Direction of aggression as a prognostic variable in mental illness. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 167-170.—A group of patients was studied with respect to the relationship of their post-discharge status ("improved" or "unimproved") to 21 variables extracted from their case histories. 9 of these variables were significantly related to post-discharge status. Among these, "direction of aggression" proved to be a reliable prognostic variable. "The patients who tended to direct blame or hostility exclusively onto the environment appeared to have a poorer prognosis for status one year after discharge from a mental hospital."—(F. Costin)

2783. FINKELSTEIN, B. A. Substanz, Umwelt und Psychose. (Substance, environment and psychosis.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 146-153.—On the basis of three case reports a pathogenetic personality factor, called "substance," is pointed out whose significance is that it makes it possible to explain the individual reaction of the psychotic patient to his specific environment. A person with much substance remains normal in a difficult milieu in which another one with little substance succumbs to a psychosis. The future may reveal this weakness in substance as a biochemical process. French and English summaries.—(K. F. Muesinger)

2784. FREEMAN, RICHARD V. (Vet. Adm. Center, Los Angeles, Calif.) Contaminants of permissiveness in hospital care. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 52-54.—The thesis is developed that permissiveness is a basically sound therapeutic principle in the treatment of patients in a mental hospital and that most of the errors in its application are due to contaminants of the principle. Four major contaminants of a permissiveness attitude are sanction, seduction, submissiveness, and indifference. These are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

2785. FRANK, RICHARD L. (State U. New York, Coll. Med., New York.) The organized adaptive aspect of the depression-elation response. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 51-65. —Study of hibernation, diurnation, aestivation and other dormescent states can throw light on cyclic and on physiological aspects of lessened or heightened activity and on the importance, even for survival, of depression-elation responses. 31 references. — (W. L. Wilkins)

2786. FREUDENBERG, R. K. Observations on the effects of sympathomimetics, sympatholytics and ACTH on some urinary and blood constituents in certain mental disorders. *Acta psychiat. Scand.*, 1953, 28, 303-337. —Differences in responses were seen in recent versus chronic schizophrenics and in depressives versus chronic schizophrenics. Differences in responsiveness of the pituitary-adreno-cortical-peripheral tissue system exist between depressives and recent schizophrenics and also between recent and chronic schizophrenics. — (D. Prager)

2787. GÖPPERT, HANS. (Psychiatric Clinic, Freiburg i. Br., Germany.) Über Methoden und Grenzen der Tiefenanalyse der Schizophrenie. (Methods and limitations of depth analysis of schizophrenia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 205-206. —Psychotherapeutic treatment methods of schizophrenia are based upon the analysis of the unconscious. This necessitates the understanding of the use of symbolic language. The schizophrenic ambivalence, however, the oscillation between feelings of impotence and omnipotence cannot be explained on the basis of a differentiation between the conscious and unconscious. Illustrative cases are inserted. — (J. M. Kraus)

2788. GRUENBERG, ERNEST M. Community conditions and psychoses of the elderly. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 888-895. —A study of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., showed an area in the center of the city characterized by high first mental hospital admission rates for cerebral arteriosclerotic and senile psychosis as well as for all the other psychoses taken as a group, by high concentrations of multiple family dwellings and by high percentages of people living alone. — (N. H. Pronko)

2789. GUERTIN, WILSON H. (VA Hosp., Knoxville, Iowa.) A transposed factor analysis of schizophrenic performance on the Bender-Gestalt. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 225-236. —"In an attempt better to understand the classification of the schizophrenias and diagnostic features of the Bender-Gestalt Test, the performance of thirty-two male schizophrenics on the Bender-Gestalt was subjected to a transposed factor analysis. Ratings of psychiatric characteristics provided information about individuals with particular types of Bender performance. . . Four types of schizophrenics were suggested. They were as follows: (A) Chronic Undifferentiated Schizophrenic, (B) Disorganized Schizophrenic, (C) Conforming and Non-defensive Schizophrenic, and (D) Actively Defensive Schizophrenic. No general factor of 'schizophrenia' appeared." — (L. B. Heathers)

2790. GUREVITZ, SAUL. The parents of the schizophrenic child. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2(3), 36-40. —The entire family life tends to become engulfed in the problems of the psychotically ill child. The author has not confirmed from his experience with group therapy of parents with schizophrenic children that the latter are rejected by their parents

or that the parents of such children through overt behavior cause the psychotic disturbances in their children. — (L. E. Abt)

2791. HAMILTON, DONALD M., & MANN, WARREN A. (New York Hosp., West Plains, N. Y.) The hospital treatment of involutional psychoses. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 199-209. —Prepsychotic personality, precipitating factors and treatment outcome are compared for 200 patients treated before EST and 119 after its adoption, the latter group having better outcomes. These patients have strong passive dependent needs, created in part by lack of identification with strong masculine figures. They compensate for these needs with a rigid life pattern, which is vulnerable to change in the involutional period. — (W. L. Wilkins)

2792. HOCH, PAUL E., & ZUBIN, JOSEPH. (Eds.) (New York State Psychiatric Inst.) *Depression*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. x, 277 p. \$5.50. —The papers read at the 42d annual meeting of the American Psychopathological Association in June 1952 are included in these proceedings and separately abstracted in this issue. — (W. L. Wilkins)

2793. HOLZBERG, JULES D., ALESSI, SALVATORE L., & TALKOFF, ALVIN. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) Judgments of premorbid intellectual functioning in severely impaired psychiatric patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 219-224. —"In order to study psychologists' estimates of premorbid intelligence based on the Wechsler-Bellevue and the case history, seven psychologists were asked to rate the Wechsler-Bellevue protocols and the case histories of ten severely impaired patients for their premorbid intelligence. The results indicate that, while there is some agreement among judges in the estimates made, there is sufficient disagreement to indicate that this is an area that needs further research if the psychologist is to more adequately fulfill his responsibility in evaluating premorbid intelligence." Judges had to estimate the premorbid IQ score. Eight of the patients were schizophrenics. — (L. B. Heathers)

2794. JACOBSON, EDITH. On psychotic identification. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 102-107. —"In manic-depressives the regressive processes do not go so far (as in schizophrenics)." There is severe pathological conflict between ego and superego, but no total misidentifications as in the schizophrenic. In the latter the deterioration is so extreme and the ego-superego conflict so intense that the conflict is transformed into a struggle between magic self and object images; and these self-images and object images alternately dissolve and absorb each other. 36 references. — (G. Elias)

2795. JENKINS, RICHARD L., HOLSOPPLE, JAMES Q., & LORR, MAURICE. Effects of prefrontal lobotomy on patients with severe chronic schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 84-90. —Since patients with severe schizophrenic symptoms tend to improve whether lobotomized or not, a rigorously matched series of patients was studied. It was found that lobotomized patients showed symptomatic improvement with a frequency reliably greater than that of controls. A neurological mechanism involving cortex and diencephalon is assumed to be related to schizophrenic symptoms. — (N. H. Pronko)

2796. KAHN, SHIRLEY W., & PRESTWOOD, A. RODNEY. Group therapy of parents as an adjunct to



the treatment of schizophrenic patients. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 177-158.—Group therapy with parents of young adult schizophrenics was frequently found preferable to individual therapy at the Langley Porter Clinic. The groups are described, their attitudes towards the illness discussed, and the therapy is evaluated in reference to the patient's program.—(C. T. Bever)

2797. KALINOWSKY, LOTHAR B. (New York State Psychiatric Inst., New York.) Some problems in electric convulsive therapy of depressions. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., Depression, (see 29: 2792), 190-198.—Clinical experience and remission rates show that EST, even without any psychotherapy, is a superior method of treatment.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2798. KALLMANN, FRANZ J. (New York State Psychiatric Inst., New York.) Genetic principles in manic-depressive psychosis. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., Depression, (see 29: 2792), 1-24.—The recurring ability to exceed normal range of emotional responses with extreme but self-limiting mood alterations seems to depend on a specific neurohormonal disturbance which depends on the mutative effect of a single dominant gene with incomplete penetrance. Use of study of the range of manifest symptoms shown in twin partners and in siblings can help establish an essential criterion for the psychosis. 79 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2799. KARLINER, WILLIAM, & SAVITSKY, NATHAN. Pseudo-neurotic manic-depressive psychosis. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 131-139.—Many cases diagnosed as physical disease or psychoneurosis are actually manic-depressive states. Fifty cases of this pseudo-neurotic type were studied and classified into (1) neurotic prodrome, (2) neurotic facade, (3) neurotic equivalent, and (4) neurotic tailend. Case histories and references to the literature indicate that psychotherapy does not reach these maladies whereas electroshock is effective. The danger of suicide is emphasized.—(C. T. Bever)

2800. KATAN, M. The importance of the non-psychotic part of the personality in schizophrenia. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 119-128.—"In the psychotic part of the personality contact with reality is lost, and one cannot establish contact with the psychotic layer through psychotherapy. Yet the psychotherapists are correct in their assertion that they are able to effect improvement in the schizophrenic patient. By securing a foothold on non-psychotic territory, the therapist attempts to increase the strength of the ego. . . Because of this fact, energy which otherwise would reach the psychotic part may now remain within the more healthy part of the personality."—(G. Elias)

2801. KEHRER, H. E. (Nervenklinik Universität, Münster, Germany.) Zur Behandlung manischer Zustände. (The treatment of manic reactions.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 160-162.—Manic and manic-like reactions have been treated successfully with a treatment method consisting of 6-8 lumbar punctures combined with simultaneously given intravenous injections of 20-40 cc glucose and 1 cc imipol. Improvement was observed especially in older manic patients (with cyclothymic pattern) and in excitement states in psychosis which were associated with degenerative cerebral processes. The effect of the treatment might be due to changes in the vegetative nervous system causing changes in the fluid-dynamic of the

brain as well as of the vascular system. 19 references.—(J. M. Kraus)

2802. KLUGE, E., & GYR, H. Kurznaekose und gestaltetes Erwachen. (Brief narcosis and "modelled awakening.") *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 132-139.—Description of a useful therapeutic adjunct in the treatment of psychotics. After the psychotic process has been interrupted by a brief narcotic sleep, the patient's latent capacities for normal experience and behavior are mobilized by the presentation of pleasant stimuli during the period of increased accessibility while the patient is awakening. Colored pictures, music, and scents have been used to "model" the patient's waking experience into euphoric, integrated forms. The scents, in particular, have had a very beneficial effect. There are no known disadvantages, and the procedure is recommended as an aid in therapy with psychotics. 33 references.—(E. W. Eng)

2803. KRETSCHMERJUN, WOLFGANG, & HARDER-MENZEL, RENATE. Über archaische Erlebnisweisen bei Schizophrenen. (Concerning archaic experience modes in schizophrenics.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 55-64.—"Two cases of schizophrenia are described in which the following archaic motifs occur: descent to the netherworld, magic mirror, animal sacrifice, fire-making, reverse metamorphosis, metempsychosis, animism, pluralism of souls, and self-mutilation. These motifs are related to analogous conceptions in primitive and advanced religions as well as in modern dream psychology."—(E. W. Eng)

2804. LANDIS, CARNEY, & HAMWI, VIOLET. Some prognostic criteria for recovery from psychosis following psychosurgery. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 78-83.—Pseudo-neurotic schizophrenics who preoperatively complained of nightmares, suicidal thoughts, inferiority feelings, obsessional fears, compulsions, breathing difficulties, and tense muscles tended to benefit from psychosurgery. Those who showed confused, rambling, paranoid delusions and hallucinations may either show brief remissions or be unchanged by psychosurgery.—(D. Prager)

2805. LARA, JORGE Y. (U. Texas, Med. Sch., Galveston.) Therapeutic considerations in steroid therapy complicated by emotional disorders. *Tex. Rpt. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 300-304.—Two cases of psychosis occurring during treatment of lupus erythematosus with ACTH and Cortisone are reported. It is concluded that the so-called toxic effect of these drugs is only a precipitating factor for the psychotic behavior and that the psychosis is not toxic in nature but rather an emotional disorder. ACTH and Cortisone, after prolonged usage, may break down an "organic condition" which acts as a defense mechanism against underlying anxiety-laden conflicts.—(H. A. Goolishian)

2806. LEWIS, NOLAN D. C., & PIOTROWSKI, ZYGMUNT A. (New York State Psychiatric Inst., New York.) Clinical diagnosis of manic-depressive psychosis. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., Depression, (see 29: 2792), 25-38.—Ten signs which enable clear diagnostic differentiation between schizophrenia, psychoneurosis, and manic-depressive psychosis are listed, the chief distinguishing characteristic of schizophrenia being defect in criteria of reality. Manic-depressives do not deteriorate intellectually.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2807. LHERMITTE, JEAN. L'anatomie pathologique des états schizophréniques. (The pathologic anatomy of schizophrenic states.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 97-120.—An historical review of the problem of the neuropathology of schizophrenia is offered and the reports at the recent Congress of Histopathologists of the Nervous System (Rome, 1952) are analyzed. All parts of the central nervous system—cortical, subcortical, cerebellar, spinal—have been implicated as the neuropathological basis of schizophrenia. At the present time, it is not possible to classify mental disorders on an histological basis. There is general agreement concerning the necessity for distinguishing between lesions which antedate the disease, lesions which are ascribable to other factors such as cachexia or inter-current disease, and lesions which can be considered to be immediately related to the psychopathic state.—(A. L. Benton)

2808. LUCY, JOHN D. (General Hosp., Regina, Sask., Can.) Histamine tolerance in schizophrenia. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 71, 629-639.—40 male schizophrenics, ranging in duration of illness from 10 to 25 years, were given subcutaneous injections of histamine phosphate in increasing amounts until blood pressure was reduced to 60 mm. Hg. Results clearly indicated that chronic schizophrenic patients, as contrasted with a psychotic control group, "frequently tolerate very large doses of histamine." This tolerance varies from case to case and appears unrelated to age, body size, and clinical type. Hypotheses to account for this datum are discussed and a review of the pertinent literature is appended.—(L. A. Pennington)

2809. MCINTYRE, HOWARD D., MAYFIELD, FRANK H., & MCINTYRE, AURELIA P. Ventromedial quadrant coagulation in the treatment of the psychoses and neuroses. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 112-120.—The technique employed, patients operated upon, advantages of the procedure, selection of patients, and appraisal of results are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

2810. MEYER, A.; LEIGH, DENIS, & BAGG, C. E. (Institute of Psychiatry, London, Eng.) A rare presenile dementia associated with cortical blindness (Heidenhain's syndrome). *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 129-133.—"A case is described which was characterized clinically by a rapid course, cortical blindness, and dementia. Pathologically there was a diffuse cortical degeneration with particular emphasis on the occipital cortex, in which there was a spongiform state. The condition closely resembles that previously described by Heidenhain, which has been classified as belonging to the Creutzfeld-Jakob syndrome. In order to distinguish Heidenhain's and our cases from other varieties of the Creutzfeld-Jakob group the name 'Heidenhain's syndrome' is suggested."—(M. L. Simmel)

2811. MITIS, Z. K., HARRIS, TITUS, & NOWINSKI, W. W. (U. Texas, Galveston.) The levels of peripheral blood lactic acid in psychiatric patients treated by EST, with or without the use of a muscle paralyzant. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 305-312.—Levels of lactic acid in peripheral blood were estimated in 19 patients before and after EST. In approximately one-half the group a pre-medication with a muscle paralyzant (succinylcholine) was used. When succinylcholine is given before EST there is a marked lessening in the rise of blood lactic acid following treatment. The levels of blood lactic acid correspond

closely to the degree of muscular contractions resulting from an electrical shock. There is no relationship with therapeutic results of EST and level of lactic acid following treatment.—(H. A. Goolishian)

2812. MODLIN, HERBERT C. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Schizophrenia. *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8(2), 25-31.—The author summarizes for the layman various theories (Bleuler, Freud, Sullivan) of the nature of the schizophrenic process and the causes of schizophrenia.—(W. A. Varvel)

2813. MORAN, LOUIS J. (VA Hosp., Houston, Tex.) Vocabulary knowledge and usage among normal and schizophrenic subjects. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1953, 67(20), (No. 370), 19 p.—40 Ss, all patients in a VA Hospital, diagnosed as chronic paranoid schizophrenics, and a control group of 40 non-psychiatric patients in another VA Hospital, all matched for age, sex, educational level and Wechsler vocabulary raw scores, were given a battery of verbal tests built around a core of 25 familiar words. Comparison of the schizophrenic group with their controls reveals that (1) "the schizophrenic is significantly less precise in his understanding of word meanings;" (2) "the schizophrenic is less able to use his words as conceptual instruments;" and (3) "the schizophrenic's ability to integrate words into meaningful communications appears impaired though he may 'define' the same words in the same way that the control subject does."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2814. MORAN, MAURICE JAMES. (St. Louis U., Mo.) An experimental study of certain aspects of paranoid schizophrenic mosaic field organization and their interrelationships. Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1954. 55 p. 75¢.—3 mosaics from each of 60 hospitalized patients and 60 matched normals were rated by experts on scales designed to test principal theories of schizophrenic behavior. Marked disturbance in "molar organization ability" is found and it is noted that such patients may be classified into rigid and fluid types. Cluster analysis reveals a core cluster of the content and form and the color and form symmetry scales. 60-item bibliography.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2815. MORSELLI, G. E. (Psychiatric Hosp., Novara, Italy.) Arte e schizofrenia nel pensiero di Karl Jaspers. (Art and schizophrenia according to the ideas of Karl Jaspers.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 177-187.—This is a critical analysis of the book of Karl Jaspers, on Strindberg, van Gogh, Hölderlin, and Swendenborg, recently translated in French. The book was published originally in 1922, and reprinted in 1946 in German; it refers to the relationship between artistic production and psychosis. Although there is a certain correlation between artistic production and psychopathology, its understanding cannot be had in terms of a causal relationship; the artistic production seems to result from new forces which are "neither sane nor pathological, but which thrive on a pathological terrain"—(A. Manoli)

2816. NORMAN, ELIZABETH. (Guy's Hospital, London, Eng.) Reality relationships of schizophrenic children. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 126-141.—"Observations were recorded of twenty-five schizophrenic children during play interviews and day-to-day activities. A type of behaviour with objects is described, common to many of the children, in which attention is given to the perceptual properties of the object rather than to its function and use. Failure in

body-image organization is indicated and the attempts made to overcome such failure are described. Failure in the body image is related to the behaviour with objects." 31 references.—(C. L. Winder)

2817. PATZIG, BERNHARD, & SCHMITZ, WILLI P. (Max-Planck-Institute for Brain Research, Marburg a.d. Lahn, Germany.) Besteht bei schizophrenen Psychosen eine besondere Aktivität im Hypophysen-Nebennierenrinden-System im Sinne eines Dauerstress? (Ergebnisse von Uropepain-Untersuchungen.) (Is there in schizophrenic psychoses a special activity in the pituitary-adreno-cortical system in the sense of a permanent stress? (Results of Uropepain Tests.)) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 104-111.—Repeated series of the Uropepain Test with psychotics, particularly with schizophrenics, who did not show any special symptomatology of the stomach or kidneys, did not reveal any specific activity in the pituitary-adreno-cortical system in the sense of a permanent stress. However, the individual variations of reactions were striking. 21 references.—(J. M. Kraus)

2818. PENNES, HARRY H. Clinical effects of a "stimulant" barbiturate. (Sodium 1:3-dimethylbutyl ethyl barbiturate) in schizophrenics. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 251-260.—Sodium 1:3 dimethylbutyl ethyl barbiturate (DMBEB) was administered intravenously to 20 schizophrenic patients. The drug, a central stimulant barbiturate, has a therapeutic effect (symptom neutralization) similar to that of central depressant barbiturates. The drug proved to be a convulsant, 2 of the patients in the series having myoclonic seizures resulting from drug administration. Two explanatory hypotheses of mechanisms of therapeutic action are described and the need for further investigation of other stimulant barbiturates emphasized.—(J. A. Stern)

2819. PENNES, HARRY H. Clinical reactions of schizophrenics to sodium amylal, pervitin hydrochloride, mescaline sulfate, and d-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD25). *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 95-112.—The effects of sodium amylal, pervitin hydrochloride, mescaline and d-lysergic acid diethylamide were studied on a group of schizophrenic patients. Results are analyzed in terms of normalization or intensification of pre-existent clinical symptomatology. Two categories of specific effects to the drugs were observed. These were a direct pharmacological effect and an effect on mental symptomatology which were more or less direct consequences of the pharmacologic action. Some subjects show intensification reaction to all drugs suggesting that secondary or indirect factors play a role in reaction to administration of drugs as well as specific reactions to drugs. 21 references.—(J. A. Stern)

2820. PETERS, HENRY N., & JENKINS, RICHARD L. Improvement of chronic schizophrenic patients with guided problem-solving motivated by hunger. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 84-101.—Guided problem solving motivated by hunger is an effective method of improving the social adjustment of chronic schizophrenics.—(D. Prager)

2821. PETERSON, DONALD R. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The diagnosis of sub-clinical schizophrenia. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 198-199.—The study was concerned with the behavior of a group of veterans who, though not having been diagnosed as such, later turned out to be "subclinical" (i.e. "latent" or "incipient") schizophrenics. A method of "configural

analysis" is described which applies a group of psychotic signs. This method resulted in these veterans being detected as subclinical schizophrenics. The author points out that if the original diagnosis had been made on the basis of these signs, a definite increase in the preciseness of the patient's diagnostic classification would have been obtained.—(F. Costin)

2822. PINELLI, PAOLO. (Pavia U., Italy.) Schizophrenia e persona. (Schizophrenia and personality.) *Neurone*, 1954, 2, 89-116.—The characterological approach to the study of the personality of the schizophrenic follows the general criteria established by Lersch, and considers affectivity, will, and intelligence. The study refers to 60 schizophrenics divided into two groups: (1) 29 cases, schizophrenic symptoms followed by character disturbances; (2) 31 cases, with character disturbances preceding all other symptoms. Various aspects of character disturbances are analyzed before and after the onset of schizophrenia. Prepsychotic character disturbances can be differentiated into temporary and persistent. Characterological disturbances are analyzed with reference to affectivity: coenesthesia, moods and emotional excitement. 60 case histories given. (See 28: 7836.)—(A. Manoil)

2823. POLONIO, PEDRO, & SLATER, ELIOT. A prognostic study of insulin treatment in schizophrenia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 442-450.—Insulin treatment seems only slightly better than control in patients with psychogenic precipitation but promotes marked improvement in patients with physical precipitating factors. Spontaneous remission rates are better with persons of pyknic and athletic than with leptosome or dysplastic builds, but insulin remission rates vary little with physique.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2824. PRESTON, BURMAN H. (Longview State Hosp., Cincinnati, O.) The class method in the treatment of psychotic patients. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 321-330.—A good therapeutic relationship can be established with psychotic patients in a group. This speeds up the therapeutic process when the patient is seen individually. Those patients to whom the therapist seemed threatening in an individual relationship profited more from the group. A plan, which included five phases, produced these results: after two years, 15 of 24 patients are on convalescent status, with thirteen of the fifteen self-supporting.—(N. M. Locke)

2825. RADO, SANDOR. (Columbia U., New York.) Hedonic control, action-self, and the depressive spell. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., Depression, (see 29: 2792), 153-162.—Predisposition to mood-cyclic disorder includes proneness to emergency overreaction and dyscontrol, critical significance of alimentary security for pleasure with high degree of susceptibility to the threat of deprivation, and intolerance of pain, suggesting vulnerability of the "pain-barrier" and therefore of hedonic control. 39 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2826. REISS, MAX. (Bristol Ment. Hosp., Bristol, Eng.) Investigations of hormone equilibria during depression. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., Depression, (see 29: 2792), 69-83.—Under- and over-function of both adrenal cortex and thyroid have been found in depressive states; neither type of functioning is significantly correlated with depression. When there is imbalance treatment through testosterone or anterior pituitary lobe hormones can sometimes



achieve results equivalent to those with electroshock. —(W. L. Wilkins)

2827. RUCKERS-OVSLANKINA, MARIA A. Longitudinal approach to schizophrenia through the Rorschach method. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1954, 15, 107-118. —Upon re-examination with the Rorschach, the great majority of schizophrenics show evidence of personality impoverishment. This occurred most often in the group diagnosed most often as static. Evidence concerning the intra-psychic consistency of individuals on the Rorschach is presented. 23 references. French and Spanish summaries. —(S. Kavruck)

2828. RUEDER, H. (Universitätsklinik, Basel, Switzerland.) Biologische Toxizitätsbestimmung in pathologischen Körperflüssigkeiten. (Biological determination of toxicity in pathological body fluids.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 65-87. —The author investigated the question whether differences between schizophrenic and normal body fluids can be demonstrated with sufficient accuracy by biological tests. Experiments were made on tadpoles and on yeast cells in urine, spinal fluid, and blood serum. The dying time of the tadpoles in the experimental medium was taken as a measure of the toxicity of the fluids studied; for yeast cells the influence (inhibition or stimulation) on the gaseous metabolism was measured. Effects of body fluids of 64 schizophrenic patients were compared with those of 49 normals, and 64 neurological patients. Statistical comparison of yeast cell metabolism demonstrated an inhibitory effect of the fluids from schizophrenics as compared to all other groups. French and English summaries. 33 references. —(M. L. Simmel)

2829. ROSE, DORIAN M., BUTLER, CATHERINE, & EATON, FLORENCE L. (Worcester State Hosp., Mass.) Play group therapy with psychotic adolescent girls. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 303-311. —The use of play provided a vehicle for modifying the inadequate and inappropriate social behavior of a group of very immature adolescent psychotic girls. Patients were much less isolated and less aggressive, more mature socially, and more self-sufficient at the conclusion of group treatment. —(N. M. Locke)

2830. ROSENFELD, HERBERT. Considerations regarding the psycho-analytic approach to acute and chronic schizophrenia. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 135-140. —Psychoanalysis is successful in a small number of cases of schizophrenia. It is apt to be most successful in those schizophrenic patients who have some contact with reality. —(G. Elias)

2831. RUBIN, HAROLD. (VA Hosp., Lebanon, Pa.) Validity of a critical-item scale for schizophrenia on the MMPI. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 219-220. —Describes the development and validation of a critical-item scale as an aid in differentiating psychotics from nonpsychotics. The scale is composed of 11 items from the *Sc* scale of the MMPI and scored in the *Sc*-plus direction. Using a cutting score of 4, it was found that the scale correctly identified 59% of the psychotics, while 31% of the nonpsychotics yielded false positives. Value and limitations of the scale are pointed out. The study also shows "the difficulty of constructing a meaningful scale based on psychiatric diagnoses which are themselves of questionable value." —(F. Costin)

2832. SAWA, MASAICHI; UEKI, YUKIHARU; ARITA, MASAYA; & HARADA, TOSHIO. (Niigata, U.,

Japan.) Preliminary report on the amygdaloidectomy on the psychotic patients, with interpretation of oral-emotional manifestation in schizophrenics. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 7, 309-329. —The authors present in detail the results of bilateral amygdaloidectomy in 5 schizophrenic patients. Within a few days after operation the patients became hyperkinetic, shouted, screamed, and exhibited marked rage reaction. This syndrome lasted at most 2 weeks. While remaining hyperkinetic and polyphasic the patients grew friendly, childish, even hypomanic. They exhibited marked lability of mood and many changes in sexual behavior. —(M. L. Simmel)

2833. SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM; HATHAWAY, STARKE R.; HASTINGS, DONALD W., & BELL, DOROTHY M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Prognostic factors in schizophrenia. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 155-166. —A group of 210 schizophrenics was evaluated with respect to the significant items which seemed related to their "good" or "poor" outcome. 17 of these items proved to differentiate the two groups at the 5% level of significance. The following items were characteristic of patients making a "good" posthospital adjustment, as compared with those making "poor" adjustments: shorter duration of illness prior to hospitalization; more rapid development of symptoms; absence of previous episodes; poor school deportment; steady church attendance; good marital adjustment; stereotypy; tension; depression; tearfulness; disorientation for time; and absence of ideas of reference. —(F. Costin)

2834. SINHA, T. C. Relation between persecution and depression. *Samiksha*, 1954, 8, 191-194. —In certain paranoid patients where persecution intensifies castration anxiety and increases narcissistic devaluation, rather than grandiosity and megalomania there results depression. —(D. Prager)

2835. SIVADON, P., MISÉS, R. & MISÉS, J. Le milieu familial du schizophrène. (The schizophrenic and his familial milieu.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 1, 147-157. —In treating a schizophrenic patient, many important factors must be considered, such as hereditary, congenital, emotional and familial. In the schizophrenic's family, the mother is usually in the foreground: she is endowed with excessive authority, ego-centrism, and is lacking in emotional maturity. A case study illustrates these principles. From the preventive point of view, it would be possible to avoid marriage between men and women who previously disclose some of the already mentioned factors. As for the actual schizophrenic child, his separation from his mother is urgent. Finally, considering mothers' therapy, researches are to be done in the sense of group treatment. Thus the problem will consist in modifying the maternal affective attitudes. —(G. Fournier)

2836. SPERRY, WARREN M. (New York State Psychiatric Inst., New York.) The biochemistry of depressions. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 83-92. —One of the causes of depression is the formation of aldehydes by the oxidative deamination of amines. —(W. L. Wilkins)

2837. SPITZ, RENÉ A. (New York Psychoanalytic Inst., New York.) Infantile depression and the general adaptation syndrome. On the relation between physiologic model and psychoanalytic conceptualization. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 93-108. —As assessed by the Hetzer-Wolf

tests, infants deprived of full or proper material emotional support and warmth show significant developmental arrest or anomalies and if such deprivation lasts as long as five months the changes become irreversible. The sequence of symptoms in the infants studied is related to the sequence of symptoms in Selye's general adaptation syndrome.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2838. STAINBROOK, EDWARD. (State U. New York, Syracuse.) A cross-cultural evaluation of depressive reactions. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 39-50.—Cross-cultural statistics on depression are untrustworthy because of diagnostic difficulties, differences in hospital behavior of different groups, and of the need for study of the interpersonal dynamics through which the learning of behavior occurs. Societies with extended family structure seem to have a lower incidence of depressive reactions. 25 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2839. STANDLEE, LLOYD S. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Validity of Archimedes spiral in discriminating memory ability of psychotics and of normals. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 71, 648-650.—To check upon a predicted correlation between the ability to perceive a negative after-effect following fixation upon a slowly rotating Archimedes spiral and memory scores, 25 psychotic and 16 normal subjects were examined on the visual test and were given the Wechsler Memory Scale. All subjects perceived the effect. No relationship was found between memory and perceptual performances as measured.—(L. A. Pennington)

2840. STERN, KARL. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Reactive depressions in later life. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 144-152.—Bizarre symptoms can be understood in the light of economy of the personality. Old age is a phase of the weakening of the ego, and any threat, such as the loss of love through the loss of friends and relatives, is reacted to and easily somatized. Therapeutic aim is environmental manipulation or directive approach on the basis of objective reality.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2841. SWENSON, CLIFFORD H. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.), & PASCAL, GERALD R. Prognostic significance of type of onset of mental illness. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 127-130.—"The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the type of onset of mental illness when some of the other variables that are significantly related to mental illness have been controlled. The sample consisted of 486 cases of functional mental illness. . . . When the results were analyzed by diagnostic category, it was found that the improved psychotic patients had a significantly more sudden onset than the unimproved psychotic patients, but that there was not a significant difference between the improved and unimproved nonpsychotic patients.—(F. Costin)

2842. TEICHER, MORTON I. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.) Three cases of psychosis among the Eskimos. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 527-535.—Native and hospital explanations of illness in three schizophrenics are given to illustrate that every people showing aberration will manifest a common nucleus of aberration typical of all mankind.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2843. UCHÔA, DARCY M. Alguns aspectos da psicanálise da esquizofrenia. (Some aspects of the

psychoanalysis of schizophrenia.) *J. Brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 113-132.—The image of the bad mother is always met in the analysis of schizophrenia, often the defense against extreme frustration necessitating intense symbiotic need of union and adhesion to the mother. The analyst has to manipulate with great prudence all situations so as not to arouse anxiety greater than the limits of the patient's tolerance. He must be tolerant, objective, without fear, without hate and above all especially sincere both in words and attitudes. English and French summaries. 35 references.—(G. S. Wieder)

2844. VAN DER WAALS, H. G. Therapy of schizophrenia. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 155-156.—This opening of a symposium on therapy of schizophrenia summarizes and introduces the other contributors at a meeting of the International Psychoanalytic Congress in 1953.—(G. Elias)

2845. WEINSTEIN, MORTON R. Histopathological changes in the brain in schizophrenia; a critical review. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 71, 539-553.—Studies focused upon changes in nerve cells and fibers, in glia elements, in lipid accumulations, in vascular and perivascular structures, and the studies by Papez are reviewed with the conclusion reached that the question remains unanswered. The hypothesis of metabolic dysfunction is suggested as fruitful. 39 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

2846. WHITMAN, ROY M. The use of the Rorschach test in schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 26-37.—The Rorschach helps describe the thinking disturbance in schizophrenia. 3 limitations of the test are: (1) difficulties in expression of perceptions in end phases of schizophrenia, (2) perception may be independent of external stimuli, and (3) schizophrenia is vaguely delineated as an entity. 3 advantages are (1) non-threatening situation, (2) aids in detection, goal-setting, and treatment of schizophrenia, and (3) aids in prognosis and progress evaluation. 51 references.—(D. Prager)

2847. WILSON, DAVID C. Group psychotherapy and manic-depressive psychosis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 911-915.—In an attempt to study the ability of persons with depressions to relate themselves to others, a group of 10 patients was formed. This group met for 1.5 hrs. every week for 6 months. It was concluded that persons suffering from depressions or elations can relate to each other. This relationship can help them to form an understanding group. In this group, some were able to give up their symptoms, while others were driven farther along the same road. There was an apparent relationship between their ability to relate closely and their loss of symptoms.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 2242, 2487, 2514)

#### Psychoneuroses

2848. ADAMS, JOHN R. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) What is best for Sam? *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8 (2), 9-15.—A relatively trivial accident at work in the railroad yards precipitated a neurotic solution to inner conflicts that basically had nothing to do with the worker's job or his employer. What would be proper compensation, "best for Sam?"—(W. A. Varvel)

2849. BALLY, G. The attitude of technical man in wartime. *Samikaj*, 1954, 8, 74-92.—The reactive

neuroses of wartime are symptom neuroses rather than neurotic character changes. Enthusiasm for war is proportional to the unbearable of the basic social situation. The doctor must recognize and accept self-seeking individuality in times of crisis.—(D. Prager)

2850. BILIKIEWICZ, TADEUSZ. (Medical Academy, Gdańsk, Poland.) O korzystnym wpływie przeżyć wstrząsających na stany reaktywne nerwicowe. (On the advantageous influence of shock experiences on reactive neurotic states.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1947, 2(1), 24-27.—The author criticizes the common notion concerning the role of shock experiences in the origin of psychoneuroses, arguing that there are no corresponding statistics, and suggests that, contrarily, shock experiences may have quite salutary influence on certain type of psychoneurotics. "Real fear gets the upper hand over the unreal anxiety which finds its expression in the symbolics of symptoms."—(M. Chojnowski)

2851. BRILL, NORMAN Q., BEEBE, GILBERT W., & LOEWENSTEIN, REGINA L. (Geo. Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Age and resistance to military stress. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1247-1266.—A detailed analysis was undertaken of the incidence of psychoneurosis among white enlisted men in 1944 as a function of age and in relation to several military environments. For the unselected army population, personnel in the zone of interior, and unselected personnel overseas, the incidence of psychoneurosis increased with age. For regimental combat personnel alone, however, there was no evidence of variation in the incidence of psychoneurosis with age. "It remains possible that... age variation was obviated by many selective factors operating to determine which men participated in regimental combat."—(G. H. Crampton)

2852. FAIRBAIRN, W. RONALD D. Observations on the nature of hysterical states. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 105-125.—Object-relations are the primary data of psychology and primary concepts are formulated in these terms. Objects, in their exciting, punishing, and ideal aspects are internalized. Psychopathology is to be understood in terms of imbalance of these aspects of internalized objects and derivatives. Classical erotogenic zone theory is rejected as such but is assimilated into the author's viewpoint in terms of hysterical conversion "... when the object-relationships of the child are unsatisfactory, libidinal changes become... damned up in the organic system which provide... available channels..." The viewpoint is illustrated by means of case material.—(C. L. Winder)

2853. FERRARO, A. Nosologic position of anxiety neurosis in psychiatry. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 189-204.—Anxiety neurosis as defined by Freud should be replaced by the term "anxiety state." Anxiety states are divided into vegetative neuroses associated with anxiety and anxiety neuroses proper, with both classes under the label of psychoneuroses. The author discusses the development of the concept of anxiety neurosis.—(J. A. Stern)

2854. GEIST, WERNER. Analytische Situation und zwischenmenschliche Beziehung. (Analytic situation and interpersonal relationship.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1954, 8, 220-233.—The treatment of a young woman with severe compulsions and obsessional hostility. Following an impasse in therapy after 50 hours of

psychoanalysis, the patient revealed that large portions of her previously described life history were portions of her phantasy life. The therapist now assisted her in the free and often dramatic expression of these phantasies. Gradually she relinquished these phantasies for a more realistic acceptance of herself and the conditions of her life. Where analytic exploration of the past and careful interpretation of transference had proved unavailing, a psychotherapy oriented to the present experience of the patient was successful. English summary.—(E. W. Eng)

2855. HOFFMAN, JULIUS. Phantom limb syndrome. A critical review of literature. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 261-270.—The author concludes, from his summary of the literature that, "it would seem that though there is movement in the right direction toward the proper understanding of this enigma of the phantom limb phenomenon, no completely adequate formulation of a theoretical framework or therapeutic approach which is consistently reliable, applicable, and predictable is as yet available and much work remains to be done." 51 references.—(J. A. Stern)

2856. INGHAM, J. G. (Whitchurch Hosp., Cardiff, Wales.) Body-sway suggestibility and neurosis. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 432-441.—The test, given with and without suggestion, to rule out the possible effect of static ataxia, confirms Eysenck's thesis that neurotics sway more than normals and respond more to suggestion.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2857. KARPMAN, BEN. (St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.) A case of fulminating pyromania. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 205-232.—Case presentation "of an adult white male with a relatively negative heredity and a much sheltered early life during which he was subjected to less stress and strain than the average boy, and quite free from the ordinary tensions and frustrations. On meeting later in life with a major frustration, having lost his cherished love object, he developed tremendous hostility toward the whole world at large which he expressed in violent destructive deeds of excessive pyromanic and kleptomantic activities. Psychotherapy neutralized his hostility and aggression and relieved his tension. On being released from the hospital some 20 years ago and after many tortuous and circuitous happenings, he finally married the girl of his first love and, as they say, they are living happily thereafter."—(J. A. Stern)

2858. KAY, D. W. K., & LEIGH, DENIS. (Bethlem Royal Hosp., London, Eng.) The natural history, treatment and prognosis of anorexia nervosa, based on a study of 38 patients. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 411-431.—Parental neurotic tendency is typical, especially a history of parental invalidism, hypochondriasis, and dietary preoccupations. Intelligence is average in these patients but half are obsessional. The greater incidence in women may be related to the fact that bodily contours have a greater significance for maturity in women, especially for sexual maturity—by keeping thin, female patients deny adult sexual and other responsibilities. 56 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2859. KESTENBERG, ÉVELYNE. Problèmes diagnostiques et cliniques posés par les névroses de caractère. (Diagnostic and clinical problems presented by character neuroses.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*,



1953, 17, 496-517.—Indications for and against successful therapy in character neuroses are reviewed: age, suppleness of ego and intelligence, affectional experiences, efforts to leave family, possibility of family restructuration, what the patient will do without his neurosis, authenticity of affect, ease of transference, projection of blame to environment, etc.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2860. KUBIE, LAWRENCE S. The fundamental nature of the distinction between normality and neurosis. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 167-204.— "... Whenever the conscious-preconscious alliance is dominant among the operative forces the resultant patterns of behavior, no matter how varied they may be, will have one basic characteristic in common, namely that any repetitiveness which that behavior may exhibit with respect to impulse, thought, action, or feeling, or any combination of these, will be flexible, modifiable, satiable, and under voluntary control. A dominant unconscious alliance, on the other hand, whatever its detailed composition, produces behavior that in this specific respect will have precisely opposite characteristics.... Herein lies the essential and pathognomonic difference between normality and neurosis." 22 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

2861. LECHAT, F. Jamais deux sans trois. (Never two without a third.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1953, 17, 518-540.—The individual's entire life depends on the manner in which he can adjust to fear. Neuroses occur when a traumatic experience occurs twice, actually or analogously, creating fear of an inevitable third. Fearing a repetition, as though to resolve tension, he is nevertheless forced to create it.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2862. LINDNER, K. A. Neue Kurmethoden zur Behandlung der Neurosen und endogenen Depressionen. (Hyperventilation - und Kohlensäure - Sauerstoffbehandlung.) (New short forms in treatment of neuroses and endogenous depressions. (Treatment with hyperventilation and carbon-dioxide-oxygen.)) *Nervendart.*, 1954, 25, 162-164.—Treatment with hyperventilation and carbon-dioxide-oxygen inhalations is a short form of psychotherapeutic method needed and used in private practice. The techniques used in both methods are described. 172 cases have been treated, 41 endogenous depressions, 125 neuroses, 4 cases of migraine, 2 otosclerosis. 60 cases were treated with hyperventilation and 112 with carbon-dioxide-oxygen. The results were: recovered 65%, improved 16%, not improved 31%. Contraindications against these treatment methods are: tuberculosis and cardiac conditions.—(J. M. Kraus)

2863. MOSES, PAUL J. The voice of neurosis. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. vi, 131 p. \$4.00.—This book is devoted to a systematic attempt at analyzing and interpreting the voice of the normal and the neurotic personality. After explaining the fundamentals of vocal analysis, the author describes vocal ontogenesis ("the blueprint for neurotic patterns"). Two chapters deal with acoustic dimensions (respiration, range, registers, etc.), "other" dimensions (melody, intensity, speed, etc.), and "other significant features" (pathos, mannerism, melism, exactness, and pauses between words). The vocal features of neurosis are illustrated by a number of condensed case histories. 57-item bibliography.—(H. H. Strupp)

2864. MÜLLER-ECKHARD, HANS. Zur Phänomenanalyse des Zwangs. (Contribution to the pheno-

analysis of the obsessive-compulsive neurosis.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 143-160.—Anxiety neurosis and obsessive-compulsive neurosis are both anxiety-reducing because they substitute for a much more anxious guilt tied up with early damage to one's aggressiveness and self-assertion. Assertion of one's self leads to powerful guilt, and thus yields to a fear of the freedom in which man lives. The obsession or compulsion then develops as an abortive, fruitless form of self-assertion, to secure "freedom from freedom." However in experiencing this less perfect kind of freedom the old anxiety in the face of freedom recurs, and the symptom fails. The psychoanalysis of an obsessive-compulsive neurotic is reviewed to show how his symptoms were simultaneously defective attempts at free self-assertion, as well as expressions of guilt and self-punishment connected with his self-assertion.—(E. W. Eng)

2865. ROUMAJON, Y. Note clinique sur un état d'anxiété après blessures de guerre. (Clinical note on an anxiety state after war injuries.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1953, 17, 548-555.—Night fantasies included a reliving of the traumatic situation but armed with a machine gun. Resulting relief suggested several deliberate inductions of the fantasy. Successful aggression supports Nacht's theory of the close bonds between aggression and anxiety and Anna Freud's "identification with the aggressor."—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2866. SACHS, LISBETH J. Clinical conference, a case of "pseudoschizophrenic" psychoneurosis. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 169-187.—On May 24, 1953 the case of a 38 year old, married, Jewish production supervisor was presented. The differential diagnosis of severe psychoneurosis and a schizophrenic process was discussed.—(C. T. Bever)

2867. SANDISON, R. A. (Powick Ment. Hosp., Worcestershire, Eng.) Psychological aspects of the LSD treatment of the neuroses. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 508-515.—Effects of lysergic acid on two patients' fantasies suggest a close relation to analytic, particularly Jungian, therapeutic approaches. Where the repressed material can be understood by the patient it can be utilized in therapy.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2868. SANDISON, R. A., SPENCER, A. M., & WHITELAW, J. D. A. (Powick Ment. Hosp., Worcestershire, Eng.) The therapeutic value of lysergic acid diethylamide in mental illness. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 491-507.—Results with 36 neurotics show the effects of the drug in disturbing the unconscious so that repressed memories are relived with remarkable clarity. A theory is advanced that the drug exerts a selective action on the genes which may be the seat of repressed memories.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2869. SCHWIDDER, WERNER. Symptombild, Grundstruktur und Therapie der Zwangneurose. (Symptom picture, basic structure and therapy of the obsessive-compulsive neurosis.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 126-142.—Description of the lengthy psychoanalysis of a young woman with a severe obsessive-compulsive neurosis. Before a successful conclusion, there was a transitional period in which strong outbursts of hostile and aggressive feelings made confinement of the patient to the clinic necessary. The author asks if the problem of handling this necessary phase has been responsible for the difficulty of psychotherapy with obsessive-compulsive neurotics. From this and numerous other

cases, the author sees stringent and cold parental treatment of children, resulting in damage to the child's aggressiveness and appearance of strong guilt, as basic in the formation of this neurotic condition.—(E. W. Eng)

2870. SEGAL, HANNA. A note on schizoid mechanisms underlying phobia formation. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 238-241.—Discusses a patient whose ego was disintegrated. She felt persecuted by bad objects from within and without. The formation of phobia averts catastrophe. By attaching her fears to specific external situations, she became more capable of coping with her fears.—(G. Elias)

2871. SUTTENFIELD, VIRGINIA. (U. Maryland, Sch. Med., Baltimore.) School phobia: a study of five cases. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 368-380.—School phobia is a true phobia in which the anxiety becomes detached from a specific situation in daily life and is displaced to some symbolic idea or situation in the form of a neurotic fear. In three cases of childhood school phobia, the specific situations in daily life were maternal rejection, preference of the parent for a sibling, and excessive dependency on an overprotecting mother. In two adolescent cases, the specific situations in daily life were dependency on a rejecting mother. The school situation represented relaxation of the control of sexual impulses. In the management of school phobias it is important to get the pupil back to school as soon as possible, but treatment must be aimed at more than symptomatic cure; it must be directed toward strengthening the ego and lessening anxiety.—(R. E. Peri)

2872. van der HORST, L. War psychoses. *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 147-160.—The author describes and interprets mental and emotional disturbances resulting directly from war experiences incurred when Holland was invaded in 1940. A majority of the observed population were military personnel who were under artillery or air attack. Clinical symptomatology is compared with hysterical neuroses studies after World War I. French summary.—(G. S. Wieder)

2873. von STOCKERT, F. G. Hypochondrie, Anosognosie und Transittivismus. (Hypochondria, anosognosia and transittivism.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 103-108.—The attitude towards one's own illness is reviewed. In hypochondriasis, the assumption of illness is maintained despite organic health. In anosognosia contrastingly, sensory or motor defects are disregarded and even denied. Severe illness, particularly head injuries may lead to a disturbance of identification of the injured individual with his own person in the symptom of transittivism. These phenomena can be traced back to their physiologic basis. Russian summary. 18 references.—(C. T. Bever)

2874. WÓJCICKI, HENRYK. Narkoanaliza w leczeniu psychoneurozów. (Narcoanalysis in the treatment of psychoneuroses.) *Zdrowie psych.*, 1948, 3 (5), 3-30.—Having outlined the development of the method, the author describes drugs used in the narcoanalysis, the technique, indications, contraindications and complications, results and 9 illustrative own cases, and discusses some theoretical and practical aspects of the method which, according to him, is better than the hypnoanalysis. 18 references.—(M. Choynowski)

(See also abstracts 2114, 2571)

#### Psychosomatics

2875. BARTEMEIER, LEO H. A psycho-analytic study of pregnancy in an "as if" personality. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 214-218.—Describes the analysis of a woman whose reactions to pregnancy typified the "as if" quality of her personality. She had been unable to establish true identification with either of her parents. She could imitate, but not identify with them.—(G. Elias)

2876. COBB, BEATRIX; CLARK, R. J., JR., HOWE, C. D., & TRUNNELL, J. B. (U. Texas, Houston.) A psychology program in a cancer hospital. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 30-38.—A psychology training program in a cancer hospital is a departure from the usual psychological endeavors in a mental institution. Such a program supplements medical efforts in the fight against cancer, as well as provides medical training and supervised research experience for psychologists interested in the area of medical-psychological research. The medical training for psychologists combines courses in medical education with research and service experience with cancer patients. Special emphasis is being placed in the study of the correlation of physical and biochemical changes with alteration in hormonal and mental states of patients with cancer.—(H. A. Goolishian)

2877. DUGAN, J. BROOKS. (Pinel Foundation, Seattle, Wash.) Psychotic response to attempted psychotherapy in a patient with hyperthyroidism. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 252-258.—Detailed case report of a 30 year old male suffering from thyrotoxicosis. The appearance of a psychotic depression during preoperative psychotherapy is described and questions as to the advisability of therapy with such patients are considered.—(L. A. Pennington)

2878. FOX, HENRY M., RIZZO, NICHOLAS D., & GIFFORD, SANFORD. Psychological observations of patients undergoing mitral surgery; a study of stress. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 186-208.—Pre- and postoperative, tape-recorded, psychiatric interviews of 32 patients with mitral stenosis provided data by which to study reactions to stress. Long term defenses included narcissism, submission and activity. Emergency reactions included immobilization, hysterical amnesia, belligerence, excitement, and denial.—(L. A. Pennington)

2879. GREENE, WILLIAM A., JR. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease. I. Preliminary observations on a group of males with lymphomas and leukemias. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 220-230.—Clinical study by the interview method of 20 men and boys so diagnosed after thorough medical examination indicated that the symptoms developed while the patient was having to adjust to multiple stresses, chief of which in incidence was separation from a significant person. It is concluded that the disease "may occur as part of a reaction to psychological stresses." 20 case reports are summarized.—(L. A. Pennington)

2880. HANNIBAL, OTTO. Reifungskrisis und Appendektomie. (Puberty crisis and appendectomy.) *Psyche. Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 234-240.—During his clinical experience with difficult and nervous children, the author has been impressed by the large number of children with an appendectomy between 12-14 years of age. The case of a 12-year-old boy with strong

castration fears and wishes is described, in which an appendectomy following abdominal pains temporarily relieved the conflict. It is suggested that abdominal pains during puberty may be an expression of an early adolescent conflict between active and passive trends, and a more extensive investigation of this hypothesis is urged.—(E. W. Eng)

2881. KEMPER, WERNER. "Organwahl" und psychosomatische Medizin. ("Organ choice" and psychosomatic medicine.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 101-113.—Systematic treatment, illustrated with case material, of the various factors responsible for the psychosomatic illness of a particular organ. Several varieties are distinguished under each of the following principal factors determining "organ choice": primary somatic weakness or deformity, innate psychophysical correlation between impulse and body organ or organs, and psychic factors ranging from a conditioned reflex connection to symbolic somatic expression.—(E. W. Eng)

2882. LEMERE, FREDERICK. The treatment of psychotic complications of porphyria with electroshock. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 41-42.—Two cases of porphyria that were further complicated by psychoses are presented. It was found that electroshock produced immediate remission of behavioral symptoms when they reoccurred.—(N. H. Pronko)

2883. MULCOCK, DONALD. Circumcision. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 7, 191-198.—A study of 250 non-Jewish boys in preparatory school in England. Conclusions are that the incidence of circumcision among non-Jews is 22% in England, 40% in the United States, and very few in non-English speaking nations. In England, the higher the social grade, the more boys are circumcised. There is no evidence as to whether circumcision causes psychological trauma.—(H. D. Arbitman)

2884. MURPHY, WILLIAM F. (V. A. Hosp., Boston, Mass.) Psychosomatic disorders in the service. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1003-1009.—"Patients with mild psychosomatic disorders do not represent difficult psychiatric problems...Treatment while in the military service should be prompt, symptomatic, and superficial. Minor and moderately severe disorders can and should be treated on a medical service with or without psychiatric help. The only patients who should be referred to a neuropsychiatric service for extended treatment are those whose psychosomatic disorder is severe, chronic, or secondary to a neurotic breakdown or psychosis."—(G. H. Crampton)

2885. ORBACH, CHARLES E., & SUTHERLAND, ARTHUR M. (Memorial Center for Cancer, New York.) Acute depressive reactions to surgical treatment for cancer. In Hoch, P. H., & Zubin, J., *Depression*, (see 29: 2792), 237-252.—Depression can be manifested in preoperative anticipation of the radical surgery or during the immediate postoperative and convalescent period, the anticipatory depression being based on expected disruption of character defenses essential to the individual's sense of personal worth and acceptability to others and the postoperative coming about when such disruption has occurred.—(W. L. Wilkins)

2886. RAYCHAUDHURY, A. K. A case of hypertension; a study in psychosomatic medicine. *Psy-*

*chosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 246-251.—Case report of a Hindu male patient, aged 60, in which the author's analysis highlights the role of culture in the hypertensive state.—(L. A. Pennington)

2887. ROTHENBERG, SIMON. Depressions in psychosomatic disorders. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 231-239.—4 case reports, dynamically viewed, are analyzed to support the conclusion that the association of depression and psychosomatic states "takes place when intolerable situations of hatred and hostility for a love object overbalance the ambivalent love feelings, and death fantasies supervene to solve the conflicts."—(L. A. Pennington)

2888. SANDLER, JOSEPH, & POLLOCK, A. B. Studies of psychopathology using a self-assessment inventory. II. Some neurotic gastro-intestinal symptoms: functional dyspepsia in men. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 146-157.—11 items of the Tavistock Self-Assessment Inventory having to do with gastro-intestinal symptoms were factor analyzed, yielding two factors, Functional Dyspepsia and Defaecatory Difficulty. Items among those in the inventory significantly associated with the Functional Dyspepsia factor were located. These include many describing other physical symptoms and conscious anxieties. It is concluded that the notion of a specific psychopathology being associated with functional dyspeptic symptoms will necessarily be unsuccessful. 24 references.—(C. L. Winder)

2889. TARACHOW, SIDNEY. (Hillside Hosp., New York.) Psychoanalytic studies in psychosomatic medicine. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1951, 3, 349-369.—Of the large amount of psychosomatic literature published in 1951, very little was "truly psychoanalytic." Most of the psychoanalytic contributions centered around establishing principles, theories, and methods. Clinical papers were concerned chiefly with the gastrointestinal system. An integrated psychosomatic approach is being developed, in which psychoanalysis and physiology are correlated.—(F. Costin)

2890. THOMÄ, HELMUT. Über die psychoanalytische Behandlung eines Ulcuskranken. (The psychoanalysis of an ulcer patient.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 92-125.—Detailed account of the psychoanalysis of a 37 year old patient who had been suffering from constant stomach troubles and a recurrent ulcer duodeni for 13 years. In discussion of the dynamics emphasis is placed on the failure of the patient's personality to really develop as the result of an early oral fixation with repressed ambivalent feelings. Once he was able to re-experience this ambivalence fully, and integrate it with the rest of his personality under conditions of understanding acceptance, his life was once more open to the possibilities of development. During 311 sessions there was relaxation of the patient's compulsions, removal of the oral fixation, and disappearance of the stomach difficulties.—(E. W. Eng)

2891. VALLEJO NAGERA, ANTONIO. (U. Madrid, Spain.) Psychiatric aspects of the menstrual cycle. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 15, 1954, 96-106.—The authors propose a study to determine whether the hormonal cycle can effectively produce psychic changes and what the biologic mechanism of such changes might be. 16 references. French and Spanish summaries.—(S. Kavruck)



## Clinical Neurology

2892. ARMSTRONG, R. M. (Mt. Pleasant Community Centers, Cleveland, O.), PYLES, J. B., & CRAWFORD, MARY E. Group work with cerebral palsied adults. *Group*, 1953, 15(5), 11-16.—A group work program for young adult (17-34 years of age) cerebral palsied individuals focused on helping the individuals to use their group experiences to increase skill in social relations. The "program" of the group was essentially a means to an end—a coeducational social experience in an informal setting.—(D. D. Raylesberg)
2893. BARNES, ROBERT H., BUSSE, EWALD W., & DINKEN, HAROLD. The alleviation of emotional problems in multiple sclerosis by group psychotherapy. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 193-201.—This paper reports an attempt to combine the aims of physical therapy and psychotherapy in relieving the emotional and organic problems of patients with multiple sclerosis. The physician became the group leader, and accepted a friendly authoritarian role in terms of which he could answer specific questions or perform some social service. Definitive evaluation is difficult, but results seemed to include a lessening of dependency on physical medicine, a reduction in anxiety and depression, improved insight and ability to accept the importance of emotional difficulties, and more realistic acceptance of the implications and limitations of the illness.—(V. Johnson)
2894. BELEY, —. Significations principales du tremblement chez l'enfant; importance de sa recherche. (Principal meaning of tremor in children; importance of research.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 46-52.
2895. DELAY, JEAN, & BRION, SERGE. Syndrome de Korsakoff et corps mamillaires. (Syndrome of Korsakoff and the mammillary bodies.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 193-200.—Autopsy study of a patient who had presented a typical Korsakoff's syndrome disclosed that the pathology was almost exclusively confined to the mammillary bodies. This finding confirms the indication of previous studies regarding the importance of these structures in the operation of memory mechanisms. 22 references.—(A. L. Benton)
2896. ELITHORN, ALICK; PIERCY, MALCOLM F., & CROSSKEY, MARGARET A. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London.) Autonomic changes after unilateral leucotomy. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 139-144.—Resting skin temperature, resting skin resistance level, psychogalvanic responses to painful shock and to psychological stimuli were studied in 4 patients before and after unilateral leucotomy. "The results provided no evidence of the presence of prefrontal cortical autonomic centres for the focal control of vascular or sweating responses. However, changes in responsiveness, different in sign in different subjects, support the suggestion that the frontal lobes exert both inhibitory and excitatory influence on centres which do have focal autonomic functions. Earlier experimental work and clinical observations suggest that such cortical autonomic control is centred around the sensorimotor areas."—(M. L. Simmel)
2897. FARBROT, ØYSTEIN. Renseignements apportés par la stimulation lumineuse intermittente à l'étude électroencéphalographique des accidents vasculaires cérébraux. (Effects of intermittent photic stimulation on EEG of cerebro-vascular accident patients.) *Acta psychiat. Scand.*, 1953, 28, 275-286.—36 cases of supratentorial vascular lesions were given EEG's and photic stimulation was applied. The importance of photic activation for the EEG delimitation of cerebral foci met with in patients having cerebro-vascular accidents is discussed.—(D. Prager)
2898. FÖSTER, B., CASTELLS, C., & ETCHEVERRY, M. (Neurological Inst., Med. Sch., Montevideo, Uruguay.) Epileptic sleep terrors. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 531-540.—Epileptic sleep terror may be differentiated from ordinary nightmares by electroencephalographic means and by the complete amnesia which the epileptic patient manifests towards his experience. Case experience with both types of disturbance is presented. 14-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)
2899. GANDEL, G. Valeur pronostique du Rorschach dans un cas d'épilepsie. (Prognostic significance of the Rorschach in a case of epilepsy.) *Bull. Group. franç. Rorschach*, 1953, No. 4, 4-8.—Two administrations of the Rorschach test were given to a fifteen-year old girl who exhibited a clinical picture of epilepsy with personality disorder. The tests were separated by an eighteen month interval. The Rorschach did not support the clinical appearance of the patient and offered a favorable prognosis. Both protocols are given together with an account of the amelioration of symptoms during the intertest period. The value of the Rorschach in this case is discussed.—(B. A. Maher)
2900. GILLIATT, R. W., & WILSON, T. GRAHAME. (National Hosp., Queens Square, London.) Ischaemic sensory loss in patients with peripheral nerve lesions. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 104-114.—Circulation to the arm was arrested by pneumatic tourniquet above the elbow in 40 patients with peripheral nerve and dorsal root lesions affecting the hand, and 50 normal control subjects. In the latter the average duration of ischaemia required to produce sensory loss in the skin of the fingers was 14 minutes. In patients with peripheral nerve lesions ischaemic sensory loss occurred rapidly within the distribution of the affected nerve and pre-existing sensory loss became much more marked.—(M. L. Simmel)
2901. GROSSMAN, CHASKIEL. (VA Hospital, Boston, Mass.) Relationship of form and frequency of experimental epileptic discharge to age. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol. N. Y.*, 1954, 86, 43-46.—ECG's were obtained from adult cats and from kittens in the first three postnatal months. Acoustic stimulation was applied and electrocortical responses recorded. The results indicated a progressively more localized and complex wave pattern developing with age. Epileptiform discharges were elicited in the kitten by sensory, pharmacological and electrical stimulation.—(B. A. Maher)
2902. HOOD, PHILIP N. A study of the speech development and related factors in spastic hemiplegia. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 209-210.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern U., 1953.
2903. JAKAB, IRENE. Hellersches Demenzsyndrom mit Gehirnatrophie. (Heiler's infantile dementia syndrome with brain atrophy.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 44-51.—In a four year old boy, normal development ceased; a complete motor and partial se-

mantic aphasia developed. Tests showed progressive cerebral atrophy especially marked in both frontal lobes. Paralleling the ontogenetic dilatation, the speech regressed, from the phylogenetic point of view, to the level of the first signal system in Pavlov's sense. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2904. LENCIONE, RUTH MARY. A study of the speech sound ability and intelligibility status of a group of educable cerebral palsied children. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 213-214. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern U., 1953.

2905. MACRAE, DONALD. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London.) Isolated fear: a temporal lobe aura. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 497-505. —7 cases with symptomatic epilepsy due to lesions in the temporal lobe and with aura of "unaccountable fear" are presented, together with a review of the literature. "It is suggested that localization for the neuronal mechanism which, during epileptic activity, results in the aura of fear is on the medial aspect of the temporal lobe." 19-item bibliography. —(L. I. O'Kelly)

2906. PÉREZ BORJA, C. Consideraciones sobre la epilepsia psicomotora o temporal. (Considerations concerning psychomotor or temporal epilepsy.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1953, 16, 376-406. —Experimental work and systematized clinical observations have thrown much light on the nature of temporal or psychomotor epilepsy. The most important notion is the complexity and propagation of the epileptic discharge recovered from the temporal region. This concept is not compatible with a unique electro-clinical variety of psychomotor epilepsy. The analysis of the data allows classification in three varieties: (1) actual psychomotor or superficial temporal, (2) hypocalcemic, and (3) diencephalic epilepsy. 16 references. —(R. M. Frumkin)

2907. RICHLAND, KENNETH J. Parasitic cyst of the temporal lobe with associated auditory hallucinations; report of case. *Bull. Los Angeles Neurol. Soc.*, 1954, 19, 114-117. —Case of an adult white woman suffering from severe headaches associated with hallucinations of male voices is described. Craniotomy and related surgery were followed by complete clinical recovery. —(L. A. Pennington)

2908. SEMMES, JOSEPHINE; WEINSTEIN, SIDNEY; GHENT, LILA, & TEUBER, HANS-LUKAS. (New York U.) Performance on complex tactual tasks after brain injury in man: analysis by locus of lesion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 220-240. —Patients with lesions in various cortical areas were examined on a series of complex tactual and visual tasks. Performance of brain damaged patients on tactual tasks was significantly inferior to that of controls. Locus of brain injury (with the possible exception of temporal lobe lesions) did not prove to be a significant differential factor on tactual tasks. Positive transfer of training from one modality to another (visual to tactual, tactual to visual) was found in both experimental and control subjects, with the exception of the parietal lesion group. This group showed no transfer effect when compared to either controls or non-parietal lesion cases. —(J. A. Stern)

2909. SOLÉ-SAGARRA, J. Intrakranielle Gefäßkrankheiten im Kindesalter und ähnliche Syndrome. (Intracranial vascular diseases in childhood and similar syndromes.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 65-75. —Encephalitis and dementia in childhood are

usually simply diagnosed as infantile encephalopathy. Careful examination reveals apparent associated vascular or brain lesions. The 11 year history of an arterio-venous aneurysm in a 15-year-old is discussed in the light of several differential diagnoses. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

2910. WAGGONER, R. W., & BAGCHI, B. K. Initial masking of organic brain changes by psychic symptoms. Clinical and electroencephalographic studies. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 110, 904-910. —Short case histories of 6 patients with brain tumor are reported in whom the earliest manifestations were mental symptoms. EEG showed presence of a focal lesion before clinical examination revealed it. It is recommended that when possible, routine EEG should be done in all mental hospital patients, and localizing EEG studies on those suspected of harboring a focal lesion. 32 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

2911. WENDLAND, LEONARD V. (Rancho Los Amigos, Hondo, Calif.) A preliminary study of frustration reactions of the post-polio-myelitic. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 236-240. —The responses of 82 post-polio-myelitics, male and female adults with varying degrees of residual impairment, were compared on the P-F Study with Rosenzweig's norms. Scores by sex of four subgroups in terms of the degree of residual impairment were compared with each other. The differences found are described. —(L. B. Heathers)

2912. WESSELIUS, LEWIS F. (Camp Polk, La.) Psychotherapy in the treatment of organic brain disorder following cerebral vascular accident. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 97-106. —In a case of organic brain deficit due to acute cerebral hemorrhage, an attempt was made to use an understanding of the psychological factors involved as a part of the overall management of the illness. The report includes a consideration of the etiologic factors and dynamics of the mental symptoms, in both acute delirium and chronic brain disease, as treated in the literature. —(W. A. Varvel)

2913. WILLIAMS, MOYRA, & PENNYBACKER, JOE. Memory disturbances in third ventricle tumours. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 115-122. —"180 patients with verified intracranial lesions have been interviewed by psychologists in a neurosurgical unit in order to ascertain whether there is any area of the brain the destruction of which is specifically associated with impairment of memory. ... All analyses support the conclusion that memory impairment is most common and specific when the area surrounding the floor and walls of the third ventricle is disturbed. The relationship between memory disturbances and other possible causal mechanisms is briefly discussed." —(M. L. Simmel)

2914. YATES, AUBREY J. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) The validity of some psychological tests of brain damage. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 359-379. —The validity of most tests of brain damage is indeterminable, since these tests fail to take into account several experimental, statistical, and control conditions essential for the establishment of a test's validity. Both qualitative and quantitative (tests employing the concept of deterioration and perceptual and motor tests) tests of brain damage are considered and evaluated with respect to the foregoing essential conditions. "A satisfactory test of brain damage should be based on a reasonable theory that has been exper-

mentally tested, has been supported by adequate statistical treatment, and has taken into account all relevant variables." 69-item bibliography.—(R. Perloff)

(See also abstract 2467)

#### Physically Handicapped

2915. BERREMAN, J. V. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) Some implications of research in the social psychology of physical disability. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 20, 347-350; 356-357.—Four research areas are suggested: (1) the status and role of the handicapped in different cultures; (2) the social position of the handicapped in American culture; (3) the self-image of the handicapped child; and (4) action research to evaluate practices employed in rearing, educating, rehabilitating and counseling the handicapped.—(T. E. Newland)

2916. CAYLEY, CAMILLE K. Psychiatric aspects of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 5, 518-539.—"The psychiatric aspects of rehabilitation are described by a psychiatrist who herself became orthopedically disabled, and lived for five months among similar patients in a rehabilitation center." Discussion of the paper by Dr. Szalita is presented.—(L. N. Solomon)

2917. CHOLDEN, LOUIS. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Some psychiatric problems in the rehabilitation of the blind. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 107-112.—The adult who loses his sight usually reacts with a state of shock. As he begins to experience emotions again, his behavior and feelings resemble those in reactive depression. Before the patient can accept the reality of his blindness, he needs to experience this depression and efforts should not be made to prevent or abort it. It is a necessary precursor to relearning. He must believe that he is disabled but that he can learn to live with his disability.—(W. A. Varvel)

2918. CHREIST, FRED MARTIN. An audiometric study of otosclerosis with emphasis on evidence of sensory-neural change. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 206-207.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern U., 1953.

2919. DUIS, B. T., & EICKHOFF, H. (U. Muenster, Germany.) Eineige Zwillinge mit dominanter Innenohrschwerhörigkeit. (Monozygotic twins with hereditary deafness.) *Acta genet. med. gemellolog.*, 1954, 3, 210-224.—Hereditary deafness, with similar acoustical defect, in a pair of monozygotic twins is described. All such cases of assumed hereditary deafness should be checked by audiometric tests. 26 references.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

2920. DU TOIT, J. M. (Sch. for the Coloured Deaf, Worcester, S. Africa.) Measuring the intelligence of deaf children. *Amer. Ann. Deaf.*, 1954, 99, 237-251.—The general procedure followed in developing and standardizing a new group test is described. Three-month retest reliability on 60 deaf children was .969±.003. Five-by-five table contingency coefficients between test results and teachers' judgments in five schools ranged from .490 to .690. Results on this test correlated .746±.05 with the results obtained on the Snyders-Oomen (Dutch, individual) test on 60 cases. Language was found not to influence performance on this test. Using non-deaf normative data, the mean

I.Q. of 269 deaf children in the five schools was 98.53.—(T. E. Newland)

2921. EMMERIG, ERNST. Die Gebärde im Leben des Taubstummen. (Gesture in the life of a deaf-mute.) *N. Bl. Taubstummenbildung*, 1953, 7, 139-142.—While the natural gestures of deaf-mutes, spontaneously invented by them, are elucidatory and generally understandable, this is not the case with artificial gestures, which, as a rule, by changes in the meaning, have developed from natural gestures, so that later generations of deaf-mutes do no longer personally know its origin. The later generation, for instance, symbolizes its headmaster as a man with a beard, because one of his predecessors wore a beard and moustache. The gestures of deaf-mutes are the best proof of "speechless thinking," and they disprove the assertion of an identity of thought and speech.—(P. L. Krieger)

2922. FIELDING, BENJAMIN B. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) Two approaches to the rehabilitation of the handicapped. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 20, 336-341.—Two research proposals are described. One outlines an approach to an extensive evaluation of the coordination of physical and psychological therapy of post-polio young adults "by employing music as a stimulant." The second involves an evaluation of a process of integrating disabled adolescents into a non-handicapped group of adolescents.—(T. E. Newland)

2923. GÉNIN, M. C. Monographie du "noyauleur de fonderie": Un exemple de poste de travail convenant à un déficient partiel. (Monograph of a foundry worker: An example of a suitable position for a partially handicapped worker.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3 (Special Issue), 27-29.—An important problem for society, and industry in particular, is the gainful employment of the physically impaired worker. In any solution of this problem, it is necessary to assure that the worker (1) will be able to compete successfully with the unimpaired worker, (2) will not have to work under undesirable psychological conditions, (3) will not be a burden to industry. Furthermore, the full collaboration of the medical, social, and psychological services is required. An example of job analysis for a foundry worker is presented.—(R. L. Gossette)

2924. GRAYSON, MORRIS; POWERS, ANN, & LEVI, JOSEPH. Psychiatric aspects of rehabilitation. New York: Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, NYU-Bellevue Medical Center, 1953. 86 p. \$1.00. (Rehabilit. Monogr. No. 2.)—A study of "the contributions that a psychiatric team could make to the rehabilitation of the disabled individual." A team consisting of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker report on their respective roles in a rehabilitation center. Four special papers are also included: "Concept of 'acceptance' in physical rehabilitation," "Emotional problems of physically handicapped adolescents," "Rorschach patterns predicting success or failure in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped," and "Mother-child relationship in rehabilitation of the physically disabled."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2925. GRÜNEWALD, HANS-WALTER. (City Hosp., Wuppertal-Barmen, Germany.) Beobachtungen über sinnesphysiologische Besonderheiten an Amputationsstumpfen. (Observations on sensory-physiological phenomena in the stumps of amputated limbs.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 164-165.—Self observations and



observations of others on sensory-physiological phenomena in the stumps of amputated limbs are reported, partly on the basis of experiment. These phenomena are the results of newly created anatomical relationships caused by cutting through and different placement of the skin with its receptors. They indicate at the same time the functional concept which had been acquired throughout life by optic-kinesthetic-tactile sensory perceptions.—(J. M. Kraus)

2926. KENDALL, DAVID C. The mental development of young deaf children. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 8.—Abstract.

2927. KESSLER, RALPH E. A study of children with moderate hearing loss. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 210-211.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Pennsylvania State U., 1953.

2928. LOWEE, ARMIN. Zu Hella Pienings soziometrischen Untersuchungen in der Schleswiger Gehörlosenschule (On Hella Pienings' sociometric examinations in the Schleswig school for deaf-mutes.) *N. Bl. Taubst. Bildg.*, 1953, 7, 369-371.—There is no other percentage of advantaged or socially positive boys and girls in deaf or normal children. Also, there was no difference between early and late deafness either. Residual hearing or late deafness are not of special significance for the social position of deaf young people. High intelligence, which was found mainly in late deafness, can isolate considerably in totally deaf young people, too.—(P. L. Krieger)

2929. MOED, MARTIN. (Jewish Vocational Service of Greater Boston, Mass.) Small-business—a rehabilitative technique. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 30, 387-390.—"...one method of aiding these individuals presenting complex placement problems is through a small business program which is set up to assist those who desire to investigate the possibilities of self-employment." A description of the procedures used in one agency to help properly qualified individuals in starting a small business. The rehabilitative aspects of this program are emphasized.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

2930. NAUJOK, RUDOLF. Vom Wesen der Spontansprache. (About spontaneous speech.) *N. Bl. Taubst. Bildg.*, 1953, 7, 129-133.—Spontaneous speech is uncontrolled speech. It is just this what deaf-mute classes are lacking. It can only develop under genuine auspices, if a child possesses a complete articulation and sufficient training of grammatical and syntactical nature. This, however, is never possible earlier than in the 3rd/4th year at school.—(P. L. Krieger)

2931. PASCAL, JOSEPH I. The changing attitude towards the blind and the partially sighted. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 319-324.—Modern methods of rehabilitation of the visually handicapped are changing attitudes toward this group.—(D. Shaad)

2932. PENN, JACQUES PAUL. Hearing defects as factors influencing voice and speech patterns. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 217.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, New York U., 1953.

2933. ROACH, ROBERT E. (Inst. Logopedics, Wichita, Kans.) Considerations in education of children with various degrees of hearing loss. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 20, 330-335; 358-359.—It is postulated that communicative and educational "prob-

lems which are a consequence of hearing loss are often on a continuum." While the problems and indicated programs are not functions solely of the degree of auditory involvement, descriptions and suggestions are given for 5 hearing loss groups within the 512-1028 range and for the high frequency loss group.—(T. E. Newland)

2934. SCHMIDT, SUSANNE. Über die Verständigungsmittel eines volltauben Kindes im vorschulpflichtigen Alter. (The means of understanding of a totally deaf child of pre-school age.) *N. Bl. Taubst. Bildg.*, 1953, 7, 97-108.—In the case examined, a 6-year old girl, the distortion of words is affected according to the same principles as with a child learning to speak. The vocabulary corresponds with that of a 15-months old child. The grammatical distinction may be compared with those of children of 2 1/4 years of age. The mental construction of sentences, in contrary to the grammatical construction, does not fall short of that of hearing children of equal age. Here development of speech may have taken this course; a psychical state unconsciously results in a play of features. The child realises that the surrounding world is reacting and consciously applies this play of features. The dawning knowledge of the value of certain movements of body and features for the understanding leads to explaining gestures and pantomime. Out of the pantomime parts crystallize and stabilize into gesticulation.—(P. L. Krieger)

2935. TEMPLIN, MILDRED C. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A qualitative analysis of explanations of physical causality. I. Comparison of hearing and defective hearing subjects. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1954, 99, 252-269.—Gross comparisons are made on the basis of responses written by 565 hearing and 285 defective hearing subjects ranging in age between 10 and 20 years, and more refined comparisons are made on the basis of three sub-groups (hearing, hard of hearing, and deaf) of 78 subjects each matched on sex, age, grade placement, and Pinter Non-Language Mental Test Scores. Responses were analyzed in terms of Piaget's classification of types of causality found in child thought and of Deutsch's classification of the type of agents. The deaf were 5 to 8 years retarded. The explanations of the hard of hearing were more like those of the hearing than like those of the deaf. Implications regarding the training procedures for the deaf are indicated.—(T. E. Newland)

(See also abstracts 2026, 2030, 2435, 3101)

## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2936. BERDIE, RALPH F. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) After high-school-what? Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1954. xii, 340 p. \$4.35.—This comprehensive study of 25,000 high school graduates discloses significant factors related to whether these students go to college, go to work, enter vocational training, or pursue other occupational paths. The study includes a detailed analysis of the students' answers to questionnaires about their plans, follow-up inquiries concerning these expressed plans, and the relationship of their choices to family and other cultural-psychological influences. Implications of these findings for the nation's manpower needs are indicated. Part 1 (4 chapters) describes the students who "choose college," and includes some illustrative case material. Part 2 (12 chapters) analyzes in great detail the findings of the questionnaires, follow-

up inquiries, and the social-psychological variables related to student choices and their actual behavior after high school.—(F. Costin)

2937. BERGER, ARTHUR. Communication as a factor in home-school relationships. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 403-408.—Inadequate communication between school and home has resulted in lack of understanding of school policies, and confusion over changing philosophies.—(G. S. Speer)

2938. BERRIDGE, H. L. (Randolph AF Base, Tex.) Quality control for TA & D projects. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 48-52.—The success of educational projects can be measured with respect to acquisition of knowledge, speed, accuracy, and the sequence of proper responses. In particular, Training Analysis and Development projects should be controlled for appropriate titles, objectives, immediate goals, literature survey, complete records, final reports, recommended action, and concentration on a small area of a total field.—(R. Tyson)

2939. KERR, WILLARD. (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.) The measurement of academic freedom. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 134.—On the basis of 73 returns of an Academic Freedom Survey directed to 200 college administrators, professors, and student leaders, the author reports that "The most entrenched freedoms are: for faculty, freedom from special requirements (oaths), of association in faculty organizations, of citizenship activities, and of research; and for students, freedom of choice of faculty advisors. For faculty, the least secure freedoms relate to faculty self-government, to tenure (security) and freedom to criticize curriculum and administration. For students, the least secure are to hear outside speakers, to criticize faculty and administration, to organize associations and affiliate nationally, of press, of petition, and of reasonable off-campus activity."—(P. Ash)

2940. KETTELKAMP, GILBERT C. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Teaching adolescents. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1954. ix, 550 p. \$5.00.—Information for the secondary school teacher about the teaching profession, the pupil, student teaching, the school, teaching, discipline, guidance, learning, measuring and evaluating, and personal growth.—(H. K. Moore)

2941. LANDIS, PAUL H. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) So this is college. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. ix, 205 p. \$3.00.—Written primarily as a guide for college students in adjusting to campus life, this book is also designed for various kinds of courses in psychology, such as personality adjustment and social psychology. Presented in 16 chapters are topics dealing with the nature of personality, personality adjustment, vocational choice, and methods of studying. Typical of the chapter headings are these: "There's a job in your future;" "Conflicts, glands, and guilt;" "Getting wise to ourselves;" "What should college expect of me?" Personality problems and adjustments are illustrated with excerpts from autobiographies of college students.—(F. Costin)

2942. LINDGREN, HENRY CLAY. (San Francisco (Calif.) State Coll.) Mental health in education. New York: Henry Holt, 1954. xiii, 561 p. \$4.75.—This book provides a background for understanding why children behave as they do, deals with the dynamics and inter-relationships within groups; the role of the

school in helping children and adolescents; the teacher's part as builders of classroom groups; the relationships between parents and school; the ways the school influences children; and how education may have a disintegrative effect or a constructive and integrative effect on mental health. Two final chapters deal with problems of evaluation and diagnoses and the problems of teacher adjustment.—(S. M. Amatora)

2943. MOORE, PARLETT L. (Carver Jr. Coll., Rockville, Md.) Factors involved in student elimination from high school. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1954, 23, 117-122.—No single source of data is sufficiently reliable to determine exclusively the factors that influence elimination from school; however, pregnancy and employment were persistent and potent determiners of elimination for the secondary schools of Maryland. Although there was evidence of a definite relationship between certain factors in the school and elimination, it is believed that the school system can only indirectly help in abolishing the persistent reasons for drop-outs.—(C. K. Bishop)

2944. RECTOR, BESSIE M. An approach to emotional growth in the classroom. *Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 77-85.—The writer held 39 sessions twice a week with 23 first grade pupils. The sessions consisted of having the children first tell stories about how they felt and secondly dramatize one of the stories. As the children told their stories the writer employed reflection primarily. "... such a technique will help children gain more insight into their feelings and attitudes, and thus will lead them toward an increase in their understanding and acceptance of themselves as individuals."—(W. Coleman)

2945. TRAXLER, ARTHUR E. (Ed.) Strengthening education at all levels. Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1954. ix, 156 p. \$1.50.—Papers from the Eighteenth Educational Conference held October 1953 are abstracted separately in entry nos. 2616, 2620, 3023, 3078.

#### School Learning

2946. ALKIRE, G. DON. (Fresno State Coll., Calif.) Functional competence in mathematics. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 227-236.—The author examines the relationship between functional competence in high school mathematics and certain factors in three areas (1) factors resident in the pupil, (2) factors resident in the school, and (3) factors resident in the teacher. A study was made of such variables as sex differences, locale of high school, college plans, amount of mathematics taken in high school, quality of achievement in mathematics courses, size of school, assessed valuation of property in district, years of teaching experience and number of semester hours of mathematics earned by the teacher. The sample was selected to be representative of South Dakota high schools.—(E. F. Gardner)

2947. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS. COLLEGE ACCOUNTING TESTING PROGRAM. COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTING PERSONNEL. Results of the spring, 1954, college accounting testing program and supplementary studies. New York: Author, 1954. 28 p. (Bull. No. 21.)—The results for the 8th spring College Accounting Testing Program held in April and May, 1954 are presented and compared

with previous years. Kane and Jacobs report  $r$ 's between two of the Program tests and C. P. A. examinations. Median  $r$ 's ranged from .195 to .590 with the orientation test in the Program Battery showing the most promise. Traxler presents  $r$ 's between the High School Accounting Orientation Test and 4 intelligence tests. The orientation test provides scores on verbal, arithmetic reasoning, and accounting problems. Median  $r$ 's ranged from .594 to .704 between parts of the orientation test and the four intelligence tests. Total Orientation Test Score  $r$ 's ranged from about .65 to .70 with the intelligence measures.—(W. Coleman)

2948. ANDREW, DEAN C. (Southern State Coll., Magnolia, Ark.) A descriptive analysis of 248 non-high-school graduates admitted to the University of Utah. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 589-598.—A sample of 248 non-high-school graduate male students admitted to the University of Utah from 1945 to 1950 and who attended for at least one quarter was studied. The average time elapsed since high school attendance was 4 years, and the average amount of high school attendance, 2.5 years. Average high school grade-point average was C, and on entrance test the non-graduates did as well as the norm group on all tests except English. Mean college achievement was below passing. Of the total group 147 withdrew failing, and 43 withdrew passing, while only 20 achieved honors.—(M. Murphy)

2949. ANIKEEF, ALEXIS M. (Oklahoma A. & M. Coll., Stillwater.) The relationship between class absences and college grades. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 244-249.—The records of 2854 students enrolled in the School of Business and Industry of Oklahoma A. and M. College showed correlations ranging from -.633 to -.962 between the number of class absences and grade quality points. The inverse relationship was statistically significant for all class levels.—(E. B. Mallory)

2950. ARTLEY, A. STERL. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Principles applying to the teaching of word perception. *Education*, 1954, 74, 561-565.—Although the details of a word perception program will vary according to the type of program being carried on by the teacher, there are some guiding principles or generalizations that are under any word recognition program regardless of approach. The author discusses the principles in learning word perceptions.—(S. M. Amatora)

2951. AUBLE, DONAVON, & MECH, EDMUND. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Response strength in a classroom task related to a 'forward' delay in reinforcement. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 175-181.—'Forward' delay in reinforcement was studied by giving verbal praise to third-grade pupils either immediately before a task or an hour and a half preceding it. Covariance analyses of their scores on routine arithmetical work revealed no statistically significant difference that could be attributed to the delay between reinforcement and task. These results are not consonant with certain experimental studies of reinforcement on the infra-human level.—(E. B. Mallory)

2952. BENDIG, A. W., & HUGHES, J. B., III. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Student attitude and achievement in a course in introductory statistics. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 268-276.—A 30-item scale, constructed to measure student attitude toward a statistics course, showed significant (.01 level) correlation with the

Kuder computational scale score and with the amount of mathematics studied.... In two student samples, the attitude measured by the scale was shown to account for from four to five percent of variability in course achievement.—(E. B. Mallory)

2953. BERTRÁN SALIETI, JUAN. Errores principales que se cometen en las operaciones aritméticas fundamentales. (Main errors incurred in fundamental arithmetic operations.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1953, 4(7-8), 43-56.—A report is made on the most frequent errors committed by 400 boys in dealing with the four arithmetical operations. English summary.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

2954. BLEDSOE, JOSEPH C. (U. Georgia, Athens.) An analysis of the relationship of size of high school to marks received by graduates in first year of college. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 27, 414-418.—Source of data for the study were the annual reports of the Georgia Accrediting Commission for the year 1952-53. Results showed that students from high schools who were members of larger graduating classes tend to make significantly higher average marks during the first year of college than students who attended small and middle-sized high schools.—(S. M. Amatora)

2955. BROWN, WILLIAM F., ABELES, NORMAN, & ISCOE, IRA. Motivational differences between high and low scholarship students. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 215-223.—Marked differences in motivation were found between high- and low-scholarship students. This was evidenced by large differences in percentage of attendance when they were asked or even ordered (a) to come to an extra-curricular meeting to fill out a questionnaire on study habits, (b) to come to one to complete a questionnaire on student attitudes, and (c) to examine answers to work-book questions which were to be used in the course examination. The author concludes that poor students are characterized by "activity delay", which involves "a lack of decisiveness of action, a tendency to procrastinate, and perhaps an unwillingness to conform to academic requirements, routine and regulation."—(E. B. Mallory)

2956. BUECHEL, ERWIN H. (Lackland AF Base, Tex.) Evaluating the English comprehension level of Allied students. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 9-14.—Ability of Allied students to comprehend English must be assessed to admit them to air training in that language. Further classification in three categories of proficiency is advocated. Desirable characteristics of a standardized test are explained. The English Language Proficiency Examination and a method of evaluating it are advocated.—(R. Tyson)

2957. COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD. Mathematics: a description of the College Board tests in intermediate and advanced mathematics. Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1954. 28 p. 50¢.—Tests in intermediate and advanced mathematics are described. How the tests are made, what the tests are like, the abilities measured, and how to prepare for the tests are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

2958. COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD. Science: a description of the College Board tests in biology, chemistry, and physics. Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1954. 38 p. 50¢.—Tests in biology, chemistry, and physics are described. How the tests are made, what the tests are like, the abilities measured, and how to prepare for the tests are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)



2959. DRESSEL, PAUL L., & MAYHEW, LEWIS B. Handbook for theme analysis. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company, 1954. v, 78 p. \$1.50.—16 themes are presented twice. The first time no comment is offered. The second presentation of the theme is paralleled by a series of remarks which particularizes the conclusions and observations of the general comment, describes the merits and flaws of the paper more exhaustively than does the general comment, and attempts to discover other relationships within the writing than those indicated in the general comment.—(G. C. Carter)
2960. DRESSEL, PAUL L., & MAYHEW, LEWIS B. Science reasoning and understanding: a handbook for college teachers. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company, 1954. vii, 223 p. \$3.50.—Purpose of the evaluation study; teaching by use of textbook materials; teaching by the use of a current science article; approaches to teaching; validation of objective questions; selected articles; and evaluation of popular articles in science are discussed. A bibliography with annotations on college science in general education is included.—(G. C. Carter)
2961. GUETZKOW, HAROLD (Carnegie Inst. Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.), KELLY, E. LOWELL, & McKEACHIE, W. J. An experimental comparison of recitation, discussion, and tutorial methods in college teaching. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 193-207.—A large psychology class, all students of which were given a common core of lectures, demonstrations, texts and assignments, was divided into 24 comparable groups for two section meetings a week. In these, 8 sections were taught by recitation-drill, 8 by group-discussion, and 8 by tutorial study. Measures dealing with application of psychological knowledge showed no differences resulting from the different methods. Results of a final examination and students' plans for further courses in psychology indicated a statistically significant but slight advantage in recitation-drill.—(E. B. Mallory)
2962. HANNUM, THOMAS E. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Identification and measurement of the arithmetical concepts and abilities of pre-school and primary grade school children. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 514-518.—Construction of an arithmetic readiness test is described. Designed for pre-school to the second grade, the test contains items pertaining to counting and number concepts, number and number-word recognition and writing and simple computation.—(C. F. Haner)
2963. HILDRETH, GERTRUDE. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Some principles of learning applied to reading. *Education*, 1954, 74, 544-549.—The basic principles of learning are summarized and applied to reading. These principles give clues to techniques of instruction, to classroom management of learners, to the use and construction of appropriate reading materials. The author discusses the topic under 10 sub-divisions: (1) Purposing and motivation, (2) learning with understanding: reading for meaning, (3) experiential background basic to learning to read, (4) reading and spoken language, (5) the child must do his own learning, (6) learning to read requires forming habits, (7) learning by association, (8) the role of perception in learning to read, (9) the role of practice, (10) the role of attitudes and the emotions in learning to read, (11) individual differences.—(S. M. Amatora)
2964. HILGARD, ERNEST R. (Stanford U., Calif.) Can we train better problem-solvers? *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 15-21.—Training for problem-solving is a vast, vital, and as yet unsatisfactorily covered field of psychology. Studies at levels of genius, research, examination-passing, and laboratory work are described and evaluated. Among the few tentative suggestions available are: (1) need to learn for understanding; (2) maintenance of flexibility by avoiding Duncker's functional fixation; (3) shunning "cook-book" routine instructions; (4) the greater effectiveness of group over single-worker approaches to problems.—(R. Tyson)
2965. HOFFMANN, ROSELLA E. (Scott AF Base, Ill.) How motivation influences student learning. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 64-68.—Good motivation depends on continued awareness of "the nature and objectives of the learning activities." Over-all as well as included smaller objectives should be stressed. Status, recognition, security, and belongingness are significant needs. Other important factors are the instructor's enthusiasm, relating theory to practice, progress toward a job or instructorship, and a general situation fostering student success.—(R. Tyson)
2966. HUDDLESTON, EDITH M. Measurement of writing ability at the college-entrance level: objective vs. subjective testing techniques. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 165-213.—The study was performed to examine one aspect of the old controversy in psychometrics concerning the relative merits of objective vs. subjective measuring techniques. Several hypotheses were considered: (1) that an objective test in English constructed to measure the attributes which an essay test aims to measure is a better measure of writing ability than an essay test, (2) that semi-objective essay-type questions could be developed which would be both reliable and valid, (3) that writing ability, insofar as it could be measured at all, is verbal ability, and (4) that substantial relationships among all variables investigated would be present. The investigation pointed to the general conclusion that measurable "ability to write" is no more than verbal ability.—(E. F. Gardner)
2967. HURLBURT, DELPHA. (Pacific U., Forest Grove, Ore.) The relative value of recall and recognition techniques for measuring precise knowledge of word meaning—nouns, verbs, adjectives. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 561-576.—Recall completion tests and recognition multiple-choice tests were constructed for each of the 3 parts of speech and administered to 9th and 11th grade pupils. Recall for nouns was 60% of those recognized, for verbs 42%, and for adjectives 32%. Correlation between the two forms of testing was moderately high. Both forms correlated equally high with mental age. Sex differences were slight, but consistently in favor of boys.—(M. Murphy)
2968. JIMÉNEZ HERNÁNDEZ, ADOLFO. Las investigaciones en lectura. (Research in reading.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13(2), 48-49; 67.—A survey is made of the research in the area of reading, covering from the first investigations conducted in Europe in the middle of the nineteenth century up to Gray's investigations.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)
2969. KAZIENKO, LOUIS W. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) Beginner grade influence on school progress. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 219-228.—Instructional practices in beginner grade classes in Nebraska rural schools were studied and the variations

in teaching procedures were compared with relationships to pupils' later school progress. The sample of 77 pupils whose initial school experience started at five years of age was sub-divided into three groups: 23 pupils had received good beginner instruction, 23 had received poor beginner instruction, and 31 had entered directly into the first-grade without benefit of any readiness instruction. Standardized achievement test results given at the seventh month of the fourth grade were used for evaluation of achievement in average achievement, reading, vocabulary, arithmetic fundamentals, and arithmetic problems. In all cases pupils with good beginnings were at an advantage over pupils in the other two methods of initial instruction.—(S. M. Amatora)

2970. KESTON, MORTON J. (U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.) An experimental evaluation of the efficacy of two methods of teaching music appreciation. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 215-226.—The author investigated experimentally the hypothesis that teaching music appreciation with explanatory comments is superior to exposure to classical music without comment. Tests were developed in musical preference and music recognition. Differences in favor of the method using comments were found for each situation investigated.—(E. F. Gardner)

2971. LORGE, IRVING (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York), & DIAMOND, LORRAINE KRUGLOV. Validity of an objective examination for the placement of foreign students in English courses. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 208-214.—Correlations between scores on the English Examination for Foreign Students and the final grades of 374 students indicated validities from .31 to .65 in five English courses at Columbia University. When corrected for range of ability, these figures became .45 to .87. This test appears, therefore, to be a useful and valid means for the placement of foreign students in appropriate English courses.—(E. B. Mallory)

2972. LUBBOCK, R. W. H. Retention of theory as a criterion of the need to reconsider the theory content of a practical course. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1954, 28, 99-107.—A test of knowledge of electrical theory was administered to a group of electricians mates immediately after finishing a training program, and to another group which had completed the program three years earlier. It is concluded that while some theory should be taught in training electricians mates, the amount of theory could be reduced.—(G. S. Speer)

2973. LUCOW, WILLIAM HARRISON. (Lonsdale Selkirk Sch., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.) Estimating components of variation in an experimental study of learning. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 265-271.—The purpose of the study was to examine the variances and changes in variance arising from two approaches (textbook vs. laboratory) to the learning of introductory high school chemistry. Formulae for estimating components of variance and their fiducial and confidence limits are presented and their use is illustrated in the learning study. The study reported that bright or accelerated pupils increased in variance as groups whether they used the textbook approach or the laboratory approach. The less bright, or non-accelerated increase more in variability in the laboratory situation.—(E. F. Gardner)

2974. McKEACHIE, W. J. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Student-centered versus instructor-centered

instruction. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 143-150.—The concepts of "student-centered" and "instructor-centered" teaching are examined and discussed in the light of recent research. To date, the results of the various studies do not lead to clear-cut, uniform conclusions, perhaps because instruction includes more variables than the investigators have considered. The student's feeling of freedom is important, but it is not always increased by non-directive methods, since in some situations these may contribute to confusion and even to frustration.—(E. B. Mallory)

2975. MALONE, WILLIAM H., & FREEL, EUGENE L. A preliminary study of the group attitudes of Junior and Senior High School pupils towards mathematics. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 599-606.—A 30-item questionnaire constructed to measure attitudes towards mathematics is reproduced and the results of 800 questionnaires from 11 different schools are analyzed. Pupils' attitudes were found to be affectively charged in relation to the practical value of mathematics, and indicated a desire for a more thorough presentation of the subject. No significant differences were found between the different grades studied.—(M. Murphy)

2976. MARFATIA, J. C. (Tata Institute Social Sciences, Bombay, India.) Scholastic backwardness in children. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1(2), 7-11.—Scholastic backwardness is a common problem for teachers and parents. General practitioners in India typically first try to treat such children with "brain tonics." Dullness and backwardness are two different problems but a clinical examination and IQ estimate will generally differentiate. In the writer's experience the usual causes of backwardness are psychological and emotional and are related to (a) the school and educational system and (b) parents.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

2977. MARTENS, CLARENCE C. (Postville (Iowa) H. S.) Educational achievements of eighth-grade pupils in one-room rural and graded town schools. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 54, 523-525.—It was found that differences significant at the 1% level existed between rural and town pupils in arithmetic reasoning, in total reasoning, and in total arithmetic achievement; in reading vocabulary, reading comprehension, and total reading achievement; in the mechanics of English and grammar and total language achievement. Differences between the two groups in arithmetic fundamentals were significant at the 5% level. Town pupils had the higher mean scores. In spelling there was no significant difference. Results indicated that elementary pupils in a one-teacher-per-grade town school had higher achievements in relation to mental ability than did a comparable group of pupils who received all their elementary education in one-room schools.—(S. M. Amatora)

2978. PITTMAN, JOSEPH A. (North Carolina Coll., Durham.) A study of the prediction of academic achievement in publicly-supported colleges for Negroes. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1954, 23, 123-132.—Since the customary standardized measurements are inappropriate for Negro colleges, the author describes and illustrates the following: (1) a procedure of estimating the probability of membership in 3 categories (pass with honor, pass, and fail) from a composite score on entrance examinations; (2) a procedure of estimating the critical score on entrance examinations for membership in a given category; (3) a procedure for extracting vocational guidance information. All illustrations are based on empirical data.—(C. K. Bishop)

2979. POWERS, RICHARD D. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Sampling problems in studies of writing style. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 105-108.—Most current popular methods of reading-material analysis use "cluster" sampling—sampling by sentences. In this study, such sampling is compared with simple random sampling of individual words. No differences were found in the proportions of the various parts of speech, but the clustered sample "significantly over-estimated the percentage of 'short' words, 'structural' words, and 'easy' words. It is suggested that the structure of the sentence... has imposed an orderliness that has biased the clustered sample."—(P. Ash)
2980. ROBBINS, NATHAN A. Visual factors in reading and spelling. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 961-963.—A brief general discussion of word recognition in reading and spelling is presented.—(D. Shaad)
2981. RUSSELL, DAVID H. The dimensions of children's meaning vocabularies in grades four through twelve. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Educ.*, 1954, 11, 315-414.—Tests were developed to investigate depth of understanding of children's vocabularies requiring answers to questions of increasing difficulty about mathematics and science concepts. Both boys and girls continue to improve their vocabulary scores in different subject-matter areas rather consistently from the fourth through the twelfth grades. Although there is a fairly consistent vocabulary development from year to year, gains in vocabulary scores fluctuate considerably from grade to grade and subject to subject. The measures of breadth of vocabulary such as get at word knowledge appear not to be adequately tapped in the usual multiple-choice vocabulary test, 205-item bibliography.—(E. L. Gaier)
2982. SEIGLE, WILLIAM F. (Washburn Municipal U., Topeka, Kan.) Prediction of success in college mathematics at Washburn University. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 577-588.—The Washburn Entrance Mathematics Test, a test of 40 items requiring 30 minutes to administer, the A. C. E. Psychological Test, the A. C. E. English Tests, and high school mathematics achievement were studied as predictors. The Washburn Test was the best single predictor of success in college algebra. It was less successful in predicting success in trigonometry, analytic geometry, and calculus, but in each instance contributed something to the coefficient of multiple correlation. High school grade average was the second best predictor if prediction was made before any college mathematics was taken. The best predictive factor after some mathematics had been taken in college was the grade made in the previous course. The coefficient of correlation between the battery selected and grades ranged from .6183 for calculus to .8171 for college algebra.—(M. Murphy)
2983. SIEGEL, MAX. The personality structure of children with reading disabilities as compared with children presenting other clinical problems. *Nerv. Child.*, 1954, 10, 409-414.—Intensive individual examinations, including Rorschach, of two groups, each of 42 children, found no typical or discrete personality pattern which could be considered characteristic of either the reading or clinical groups. 25 references.—(G. S. Spear)
2984. SIMPSON, ELIZABETH. Reading—a developmental and educative process. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 240-246.—Mature reading habits are promoted by developmental training from childhood.—(D. Shaad)
2985. SKINNER, B. F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The science of learning and the art of teaching. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1954, 24, 86-97.—Recent advances in the systematic analysis of learning are exemplified in the development of improved laboratory techniques for controlling the contingencies of reinforcement to shape behavior at will and to maintain its strength over long periods of time. In contrast, classroom teaching techniques are characterized by aversive control of behavior, the contingencies of reinforcement are not optimally arranged, there is no provision for progressive approximation to the final behavior desired, and reinforcement is too infrequent. Changes in the practical situation are indicated, principally in the direction of providing mechanical devices for controlling the contingencies of reinforcement.—(R. C. Strassburger)
2986. SMITH, DONALD E. P. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Applicational transfer and inhibition. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 169-174.—In comparison with "superior applicators," students whose ability to apply their knowledge of psychology was relatively low, when measured against their factual information on the subject, showed more inhibition and more numerous disturbed responses in a controlled association test containing emotionally toned words. This supports the hypothesis that "limited ability to apply known principles is, in part, the function of the extent to which previously learned words and ideas have been inhibited or blocked."—(E. B. Mallory)
2987. SOCHOR, ELONA. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Readiness and the development of reading ability at all school levels. *Education*, 1954, 74, 555-560.—Basic considerations of readiness for any kind of learning include: (1) physical status, (2) mental capacity, and (3) emotional-social maturity and adjustment. Many of the factors involved in readiness cannot be isolated in reality. All are highly inter-related in any one child, and the state of relationships may vary in different situations. In any group of children there will be ranges in differences in each of the factors. Among the factors which must be considered in appraising the pupil's readiness to read, regardless of level are: (1) a background of knowledge, (2) oral language facility, (3) achievement in reading, (4) a purpose for reading, and (5) a desire to satisfy the stated purpose by reading.—(S. M. Amatora)
2988. SWANSON, ROBERT A. (Chanute AFB, Ill.) The relative effectiveness of training aids designed for use in mobile training detachments. *USAF Pers. Train Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-1, v, 14 p.—Six devices were compared for instructing aircraft mechanics on the maintenance of hydraulic, fuel, and rudder power control systems on the B-47 aircraft. These devices were operating mock-ups, animated panels, charts, and symbolic diagrams. Effectiveness of the several training devices was evaluated by means of tests for measuring how much had been learned upon completion of instruction. No appreciable differences were found in the effectiveness of the six devices.—(W. F. Grether)
2989. THORNDIKE, EDWARD LEE. Uczenie się dorosłych. (Adult learning.) Warszawa: Nauk. Tow. Pedagog., 1950. 349 p.—Polish translation by Franciszek Urbaszczyk.



2990. TINKER, MILES A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Effect of slanted text upon the readability of print. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 287-291.—Tests were administered to determine the effect on reading when the parts of a printed line are at different distances from the eye. Material slanted at a 45° angle was read 5.7% slower, and that at a 60° angle was read 16.4% slower, than flat copy. The cause of this speed loss is probably reduced word-visibility. The author suggests that thick books, the pages of which do not lie flat, should be printed with an appropriately wider inner margin.—(E. B. Mallory)

2991. WALTER, KURT. (Justus Liebig Hochschule, Giessen a/Lahn, Germany.) Beitrag zum Problem der angeborenen Schreib-Lese-Schwäche Kongenitale Wortblindheit. (The problem of writing and reading failures. Congenital word-blindness.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 148-154.—Congenital writing and reading failures are circumscribed pathological phenomena. They seemed to be caused by the inability to differentiate phonemes. A phoneme is not the same as an alphabetic sound but is the basic acoustic-motoric word-gestalt. The disturbance is not optic (Pözl) but acoustic in nature without noticeable effect on speech. To call it aphasia or agnomia or word-blindness is rejected. It appears rather a developmental disturbance, occurring in a phase which is difficult even for the normal child. 26 references.—(J. M. Kraus)

2992. WRENN, C. GILBERT, & COLE, LUELLA. Reading rapidly and well. (2d ed.) Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1954. 16 p.—This brief manual for the improvement of reading is to be used by individuals or by groups on the college level. There are four main headings that are discussed to help improve reading (1) insufficient speed, (2) restricted vocabulary, (3) inadequate comprehension, (4) negative attitude toward reading.—(J. E. Casey)

2993. ZEDLER, EMPRESS YOUNG. A study of phonic training in discrimination of speech-sounds and to performance in spelling. *Speech Monograph*, 1954, 21, 162.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, U. Texas, 1953.

(See also abstracts 1790, 1866, 1880, 1894, 2161, 2250)

#### Interests, Attitudes & Habits

2994. AMUNDSON, CARL L. (Long Beach (Calif.) State Coll.) Increasing interpersonal relationships in the high school with the aid of sociometric procedures. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 183-188.—An experiment is reported on group discussions and other guided interpersonal relationships in the home-rooms of adolescent students at Washington Park High School, Racine, Wisconsin. One of the most significant conclusions was that teachers who participated in the project became more observing of interpersonal relationships within their groups, of leadership qualities, and of isolation and rejection than they had been previously. 15 references.—(V. Johnson)

2995. BROWN, ROBERT LANE. (Lakeview (Ore.) H.S.) These high school fears and satisfactions. *Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 74-76.—Freshmen in an Oregon high school were asked to list their fears and satisfactions. Most frequently mentioned fears were darkness, animals, adults in general,

accidents, and the opposite sex. Sources of satisfactions most often cited were dating, sports activities, having friends, and movies.—(W. Coleman)

2996. BRUNELLE, PEGGY. Exploring skills of family life at school; sociodrama with a fourth grade group. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 227-255.—Protocols are reported from a fourth grade group using role playing situations to work out family problems. An evaluation of the technique includes choosing the problem, casting, briefing, warmup, cutting, role reversal, soliloquy, and role-stretching. "To make sociodrama as effective an educational experience as possible there should be close cooperation and understanding between teachers and parents about how to use it best, what problems should be tackled, and by whom."—(V. Johnson)

2997. De COSTER, SYLVAIN, & GOOSENS, GÉRARD. Les variations du comportement pédagogique pendant la puberté. (Changes in academic behavior during puberty.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 185-248.—The present study is an illustration of the "complementary" method of investigation in the social sciences. It describes a school population comprising approximately 100 males between the ages 12 to 15 years. Emphasis is placed on the "scholarly spirit" of the group, and an attempt is made to explain the origin and development of this "spirit" in terms of relevant psychological and social factors. The mental health and pedagogical aspects are discussed with special reference to personal adjustment and curriculum planning.—(L. A. Wauck)

2998. FRANKLIN, ADELE. Teachers—not therapists. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 368-377.—The school can create a therapeutic atmosphere by gaining a deeper insight into child growth and development, but it is not a clinic. Teachers must be helped to understand the difference between the role of the therapist and creating a therapeutic situation. The work of the All Day Neighborhood Schools is described, and some case studies briefly described.—(G. S. Speer)

2999. KEAN, CHARLES D. Some role-playing experiments with high school students. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 256-265.—A description of the use of the technique of role-playing with groups of high school students for the purposes of clarifying their own understanding of their own behavior, and of sharpening their perception of certain attitudinal factors in their relationships with one another. Sessions were conducted with the aim of "helping make Christian insights relevant to the world of experience of high school boys and girls."—(V. Johnson)

3000. KIRCHOFF, HELEN, & RIGDON, R. H. (U. Texas, Galveston.) Smoking habits of college students in Texas. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 292-299.—The smoking habits of 6,374 college and professional school students are reported. The smoking habits of the white and colored male and the white and colored female are similar, although there is a variation between the male and female. A marked increase in smoking is noted from the Freshman year of college to the senior year of professional school. There is considerable difference in the smoking habits of different age groups.—(H. A. Goolishian)

3001. NAGURSKA-ROSENTHAL, —. O ludzkiej młodzieży. On the extra-curricular activities of youth. *Zdrowie psych.*, 1947, 2(2-4), 120-122.—The results of the questionnaire investigations of

1542 boys and girls aged 12-24 years in 1946-1947 in Torun show that to the most favored extra-curricular activities belong sport, 85%; dance 29%, mostly girls; reading, 26%; 53% of the question concerned not play but "most agreeable occupation besides school work," music 19%.—(M. Choynowski)

3002. NELSON, ERLAND N. P. (U. South Carolina, Columbia.) Persistence of attitudes of college students fourteen years later. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68(2), (No. 373), 13 p.—The changes in the expressed attitudes of individuals over a 14-year span of time was the subject of this investigation. Some 900 alumni who had participated in a 1936 questionnaire study (Lentz C-R Opinionnaire, Form K) were retested in 1950. The results show that there is a tendency for attitudes to persist even over this long period of time. Regional differences in conservatism tend likewise to persist, especially is this true of students who attended Southern colleges. In general, there was noted a post college trend toward more liberal attitudes. Students who were more conservative in college shifted more toward liberalism than did the college liberals. Sex was found to be a factor in degree of change but not in number of subjects shifting. 13 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3003. ROSSMAN, WILLIAM B. Current aspects of classroom projects in human relations. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 400-402.—Some of the practical aspects of school projects for improving emotional attitudes are briefly discussed.—(G. S. Speer)

3004. SCHMIDT, LOUIS G. (Eastern Illinois State Coll., Charleston.), & ROTHNEY, J. W. M. Relationship of primary abilities scores and occupational choices. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 637-640.—Career choices were obtained from 900 10th grade pupils. The ten occupations chosen most frequently were: secretary, teacher, nurse, artist, machinist, auto mechanic, doctor, draftsman, engineer, and book-keeper. Primary mental abilities scores were compared with these choices. The pupils who selected given occupations tended to make higher than average scores on "approximately half of the tests of Primary Mental Abilities which purport to measure abilities required for those occupations."—(M. Murphy)

3005. SLOCUM, WALTER L. Occupational planning by undergraduates at the State College of Washington. *Wash. agric. exp. Sta. Bull.*, 1954, No. 547, 33 p.—Through the use of a questionnaire administered to 403 undergraduate students at the State College of Washington, Slocum obtained "... information concerning some of the important factors which influence college men and women in their occupational choice decisions." The most important factor according to the respondents was personal interest developed through actual experience. Study and stimulation from other individuals were also important. Only two background factors, farm residence and sex, seemed to have any influence on choice of occupation. Most of the respondents indicated occupational preparation as their major reason for coming to college. Many other specific findings are reported.—(W. Coleman)

3006. STRANG, RUTH. Characteristics of a classroom which promotes mental health. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 363-367.—In classrooms that promote mental health, the pupils choose appropriate goals, they have opportunity to make progress toward these goals, the teacher helps the pupils set limits, teacher and pupils express approval of desirable behavior,

the group is frank in accepting differences of opinions, the teacher is sensitive to the individual pupils and their needs, and the teacher is able to establish constructive, friendly relations with them.—(G. S. Speer)

3007. TEEVAN, RICHARD C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Personality correlates of undergraduate field of specialization. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 212-214.—This study tried to discover whether personality factors were correlated with choice of a major in undergraduate college. The Blacky Pictures were used for obtaining personality characteristics. Chief results obtained: (1) Majors in "literature" had higher disturbance scores on Oral Eroticism than the other two groups of majors. (2) "Social sciences" group had higher disturbance scores on Oral Sadism, Oedipal Intensity, Guilt Feelings, and Anacritic Love Object. (3) The "science" group had the lowest disturbance scores on nearly all categories.—(F. Costin)

3008. THOMAS, JOHN L. (St. Louis U., Mo.) Catholic college spinsters? *Soc. Order*, 1952, 2, 357-362.—Haveman and West in "They went to college" report that 48% of Catholic women college graduates do not marry. The present study of 41,805 graduates of 59 Catholic women's colleges reveals that 65.6% had married—a difference of 13.6% from the "Time" survey. A breakdown according to date of graduation shows that 71.9% of those graduating prior to 1946 were married. This is probably the best estimate of those who eventually wed. The percentage of spinsters among the graduates of eastern colleges is consistently higher than for any other region. Possible reasons for the differences between these findings and the "Time" survey are explored.—(F. T. Severin)

3009. WILLIAMSON, E. G., LAYTON, W. L., & SNOKE, M. L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A study of participation in college activities. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1954, xi, 99 p. \$2.25.—A survey of students' activities and interests was planned to discover changes occurring since 1933, when a similar study was made. The salient characteristics of those students who participated in extracurricular activities are described. There seems to be no one organized activity that characterizes students in general or even a very large proportion of our student body. 71% of the women and 60% of the men participated in one or more activities; conversely, 29% of the women and 40% of the men reported that they participated in no activities of an organized sort.—(G. C. Carter)

(See also abstracts 2260, 2324, 2577, 2871, 3073)

#### Special Education

3010. MAYER, MORRIS F., & WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLOTTE M. (Bellevue, Cleveland, O.) Diagnostic criteria for intramural and extramural schooling of disturbed children in a residential treatment center. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 351-367.—The education of the emotionally disturbed child who resides in a children's institution raises the question of public versus intramural schooling. At Bellevue both kinds of schools are used. This paper establishes, on the basis of the study of a sample of 100 children, some systematic criteria for making decisions as to which disturbed children can successfully adjust in public schools and which

need the specialized help of an intramural school. Discussion by Joseph H. Reid. —(R. E. Perl)

(See also abstract 2270)

#### Educational Guidance

3011. ASTHANA, H. S. (U. Lucknow, India.) Lucknow University Psychological Clinic: a counseling center. *J. voc. Educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (2), 41-43. —A general outline of the aims and functions of an Indian university's psychological clinic whose expenses are managed by the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology. Three functions are indicated: graduate training, community service (therapeutic), research. 80% of the clientele are university students. Intake interviews are followed by staff conferences where initial recommendations are made; psychological testing and a medical examination may follow. If the client is accepted, a counselor is then assigned. The clinic is represented as a pioneer endeavor in a country undergoing "vast social restructuring." —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3012. DRAKE, L. E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) MMPI profiles and interview behavior. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 92-95. —"This study is an attempt to discover whether there are any particular profile patterns on the card form of the MMPI which characterize male counselees who may be difficult for inexperienced counselors to deal with as well as to obtain more descriptive information regarding profile patterns in general for a student population." —(L. N. Solomon)

3013. FOGLER, SIGMUND. Emotional release through a class in French. *Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 89-93. —A class in French was organized as a school activity for a group of students needing to experience success. The class had no standards of achievement or definite knowledge that had to be acquired, and it involved voluntary participation. From a log kept by the teacher, the writer's observations, comments by the students and their parents, the writer concludes that experiences such as that provided this group permit emotional release and are quite beneficial. —(W. Coleman)

3014. INDIA. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION. Guidance and counseling in secondary schools. *J. voc. Educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (1), 33-36. —Guidance deals with the whole gamut of youth's problems and is a service in which the entire school staff must cooperate. The principles to be observed in guidance work are discussed. Vocational specialists, visual aids, the role of government agencies, career conferences are mentioned as aids in this process. The recommendation is made that a Central Research Organization be established to develop standardized tests and occupational information. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3015. LEONARD, EDITH M. (Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.), VANDEMAN, DOROTHY D., & MILES, LILIAN E. Counseling with parents in early childhood education. New York: Macmillan, 1954, vii, 330 p. \$3.75. —A fictitious teacher, Jane LeRoy, describes, in the first person, her program of counseling with the parents of her elementary school children. Utilizing this device throughout, the authors show how teachers who are not trained counselors can carry on

effective counseling relationships with parents. Topics discussed in the 12 chapters include: relationships between home and teacher, how to plan and carry through with parent group meetings, conferences with parents, parent participation in school children's groups, evaluating parent meetings and conferences, evaluating and guiding child development, and parent-school-community relationships. Supplementary aids for the teacher-counselor are presented throughout the text: references, record-keeping methods, evaluation devices, curriculum source material, and "thought problems and questions." —(F. Costin)

3016. MORRIS, GLYN. The faculty meeting as a guidance resource in small rural schools. *Education*, 1954, 74, 501-506. —The intimacy of the small faculty is in itself a resource for guidance. Present conditions make increasingly urgent the need for guidance services in rural schools. Following this is a discussion explaining how a small rural school using its own resources can do a good job of guidance. The motivations for the program as well as some means of overcoming obstacles are discussed. —(S. M. Amatora)

3017. MUELLER, KATE HEVNER. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Sex differences in campus regulations. *Person. Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 528-532. —Sex differences in campus regulations are determined by society's different attitudes towards the behavior of men and women, and the differences in the demands of parents for safeguards surrounding their sons or daughters. —(G. S. Speer)

3018. SARVIS, MARY-ALICE. (Oakland (Calif.) Public Sch.) Unique functions of public-school guidance programs. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 285-298. —The author points out that the unique function of guidance programs should not be viewed as "a diluted version of psychotherapy" but that it differs in the breadth of the field encompassed and in the techniques used. The underlying rationale and the goal to be attained are, however, fundamentally similar. The guidance program of the Oakland School system which involves "the organization and training of workers in certain areas that previously had been within guidance or that straddle between guidance and instruction" is described. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3019. SEEMAN, JULIUS. (George Peabody Coll., Nashville, Tenn.) Child therapy in education: some current trends. *Education*, 1954, 74, 493-500. —The guidance movement is as much concerned with non-intellectual factors as with matters of intellectual capacity. Workers in guidance and other mental hygiene fields have developed ways of helping the child in his social and personal needs. Psychotherapy is an accepted means of dealing with disturbed children in guidance centers, clinics, and schools throughout the country. This has paralleled the growth of adult therapy services. From this follows a survey indicating how it is possible and feasible to integrate therapy and education. The article concludes with a review of recent research relating to child therapy in the educational scene. —(S. M. Amatora)

3020. SHAFFER, ROBERT O. (State Teachers Coll., Oswego, N. Y.) Counseling for democratic leadership. *Education*, 1954, 74, 507-511. —The article is concerned with the less obvious, but nevertheless time consuming, and significant facet of counseling for democratic leadership which involves



work with student groups and leaders. Divided into five sections, the article deals with the inherent aspects of autocratic counseling, the laissez-faire approach, the democratic advisor, the counselor's mental hygiene, and the administrator's role.—(S. M. Amatora)

3021. SHARMA, S. L. (Vocational Guidance Bureau, Bikaner, India.) A plea for educational group guidance. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1954, 1 (2), 30-32.—After making distinctions between the functions of vocational guidance bureaus (counseling) as against guidance clinics (therapeutic), a plea is made for educational group guidance in India, an area in which the author claims experience. Such group programs are "natural" and "unconscious" (non-directive) since, as a group member, the child naturally "breathes in" suggestions "cleverly dissipated by the person" in charge. Suggestions which have group sanction are the most valuable. Group play therapy is mentioned for children with emotional difficulties. All such groups should be active rather than passive.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3022. SIEGEL, LAURENCE. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Note on a biographical inventory for students. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 116-118.—"The purpose of this note is to present, in very summary fashion, an overview of the results of a series of investigations related to the development and validation of a biographical inventory suitable for administration to male adolescents at the senior high school and college freshman level."—(L. N. Solomon)

3023. SULLIVAN, HELEN BLAIR. Appraisal and correction of learning difficulties. In Traxler, A. E., Strengthening education at all levels, (see 29: 2945), 53-60.—The Boston University Educational Clinic selected 300 youngsters who had attended the clinic school and were adults, as of 1952. They also picked out 300 youngsters, pairing them off for age, date, and so forth, who had not attended the clinic school but who were tested and for whom recommendations were made. In the group which had attended the clinic, 35% were found to be holding clerical and professional positions; 7% were housewives; 20% were in skilled industries; and 38% were still in college or graduate school. None was unemployed. Among the nonclinic attending group, only 6% were found in clerical positions; none was found in professional positions; 5% had attended college; 2% had been graduated from college; none was in college at the time of study; 81% of this group were in skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled positions; 19% were married housewives; and 4% were unemployed.—(G. C. Carter)

3024. TALBOT, MIRA, & HENSON, ISABELLE. (Bureau of Child Guidance, Board of Education, New York.) Pupils psychologically absent from school. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 381-390.—Some children continue to attend school but do not continue to learn. This paper presents social work treatment for five boys whose emotional conflicts interfered with the learning process. The findings revealed that each one was protecting himself against an anticipated disaster by the defense mechanism of ceasing to learn. Social work treatment helped minimize the conflict in four of the cases.—(R. E. Perl)

3025. WILLIAMSON, E. G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Discipline and counseling. *Education*, 1954, 74, 512-516.—In the author's opinion experience is

not sufficiently clear to determine at the present time whether a type of relationship which is demonstrably desirable is necessarily minimal for effective counseling. Contrary experiences seem to indicate that some good can come out of imposed counseling relationships. Regimentation or repression of behavior is not the sole aspect of discipline or even the most important one from the point of view of a counselor. Various facets of the problem discussed include (1) counseling and rehabilitation, (2) prevention of misbehavior through counseling, (3) counseling as an aid to perception and acceptance of external authority.—(S. M. Amatora)

3026. WITRYOL, SAM L., & BOLDY, LOUIS F. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) Positive diagnosis in personality counseling of college students. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 63-69.—"The implications of positive diagnosis in personality appraisal and counseling in a college setting are developed in this paper. Positive diagnosis is arbitrarily employed to refer to the clinical discovery of psychological assets in clients. Positive diagnostic procedures involve the sophisticated appraisal of areas of adequate behavior functioning, in conjunction with the evaluation of disturbed areas."—(L. N. Solomon)

3027. YATES, VIVIAN M. Bert found a niche. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 548-549.—Failure in the first year of college leads a young man to reconsider study habits, extracurricular activity, and the selection of the right career.—(G. S. Speer)

#### Educational Measurement

3028. BALINSKY, BENJAMIN, & HUSJA, CHARLES. (City College of New York, New York City.) Performance of college students on a mechanical knowledge test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 111-112.—For a group of 112 male college students, scores on the SRA Mechanical Aptitude Test, the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board and (for a subgroup of 50 Ss), on the Location, Blocks, and Pursuit subtests of the MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability, were intercorrelated. These intercorrelations, as well as the mean scores for the Ss, are reported. The students scored significantly above the mean of male trainees on the Shop Arithmetic subtest of the SRA, and below the mean on the Space Relations subtest.—(P. Ash)

3029. CARLILE, A. B. (Butler U., Indianapolis, Ind.) An examination of a teacher-made test. *Educ. Adm. Supery.*, 1954, 40, 212-218.—The report attempts to determine whether or not one particular teacher-made test is a good test. The test was examined on criteria for validity, reliability, discrimination, level of difficulty, objectivity, ease of administration and ease of scoring. Data were secured from answer sheets of 87 college freshmen. Detailed conclusions are summarized.—(S. M. Amatora)

3030. CHOTHIA, F. S. (Vocational Guidance Bureau, Bombay, India.) School record card. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1954, 1(2), 12-13.—Comments concerning the cumulative record card approved for use in secondary schools in Bombay State. The preferred method of indicating academic achievement is discussed. A simple 3-point rating scale for 7 personality traits is proposed. School response to this new cumulative record card in Bombay State is reported as excellent.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3031. COWLES, JOHN T., & HUBBARD, JOHN P. Validity and reliability of the new objective tests. *J.*

med. Educ., 29(6), 30-34.—Newly-developed, objective, multiple-choice examinations, a cooperative under-taking of the National Board of Medical Examiners and the Educational Testing Service, are found to have satisfactory reliability and validity. Medical educators and test technicians worked together closely on the construction of these tests.—(S. Counts)

3032. COWLES, JOHN T., & OLSEN, MARJORIE A. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) The verbal-quantitative balance of the 1951-54 Selective Service College Qualification Test. Sch. & Soc., 1954, 80, 169-173.—The numbers of primarily verbal and quantitative questions, their effective weight in the total score, and studies of the relation of each portion to college grades—all bear out the intended half-and-half balance. No great effect would have been made upon relative standing of the geographical and major-field subgroups if the 1951-54 test were based solely on verbal, or solely on quantitative, material. Moreover, the pass (or fail) status of only a small proportion of examinees would have been altered by such an extreme change in balance.—(J. T. Cowles)

3033. DRESSEL, PAUL L. (Ed.) Evaluation in general education. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company, 1954, viii, 333 p. \$4.00.—The evaluation of general education in several colleges and universities is described. Changing conceptions of examining at the University of Chicago and the present state of evaluation in general education are also discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

3034. DUROST, WALTER N. Present progress and needed improvements in school evaluation programs. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1954, 14, 247-254.—Weaknesses in school evaluation programs today include inadequate training of teachers in evaluation and measurement techniques, budgetary provisions, cumulative record systems, conditions of test administration, incorrect or inadequate use of test results, and the gap between test makers and users. An APA committee is recommended to do the following: (1) Consider instruction in measurement; (2) investigate means for getting certifying groups to require measurement for an instructional certificate; (3) disseminate examples of good practices in measurement; (4) develop programs for training specialists in test utilization; and (5) produce "how to do" materials for in-service education.—(W. Coleman)

3035. EBEL, ROBERT L. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Procedures for the analysis of classroom tests. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1954, 14, 352-364.—The methods used by the University Examinations Service of the State University of Iowa to help instructors improve their objective tests are described. Test items that have relevance and discriminating power are sought in building a good educational achievement test. Forms used in assisting instructors to evaluate their tests are depicted and their use described in some detail.—(W. Coleman)

3036. EMMETT, W. G. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Secondary modern and grammar school performance predicted by tests given in primary schools. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1954, 24, 91-98.—Three series of English and arithmetic tests, and an intelligence test were given to 10 primary schoolchildren, and the results were compared with data from the County Transfer Examination as regards their relationship to subsequent secondary school performance. Ap-

proximately 1000 grammar school and a like number of modern school children were studied. Correlations of the two examinations with the criteria showed the County Examination to be slightly, but not significantly, more predictive. Modern school achievement was predicted somewhat better than grammar school. The best single estimate of future success was obtained from the intelligence test.—(R. C. Strassburger)

3037. FINDLEY, WARREN C. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) Progress in the measurement of achievement. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1954, 14, 255-260.—Progress in the measurement of achievement may be attained through (1) test procedures designed to reflect growth and development; (2) the use of units not dependent on grade or age norms; (3) use of tests for diagnosing pupil strengths and weaknesses; (4) utilizing tests for guidance; (5) tests requiring application of knowledge thereby blending "... mental ability and substantive knowledge;" (6) employment of batteries measuring common learnings; (7) a new technique for measuring ability to write effective English; and (8) use of the "tab test."—(W. Coleman)

3038. FITZPATRICK, T. F., & WISEMAN, STEPHEN. An interest test for use in selection for technical education. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1954, 24, 99-105.—The development of an interest inventory scorable for "practical" and "academic" interest is described.—(R. C. Strassburger)

3039. GLASER, ROBERT (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.), DAMIN, DORA E., & GARDNER, FLOYD M. The Tab Item: a technique for the measurement of proficiency in diagnostic problem solving tasks. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1954, 14, 283-293.—"... the Tab Item is an applicable technique for the measurement of behavior which involves the serial performance of a set of procedures where the performance of one procedure yields information which supplies a cue for the selection of the next and subsequent procedures." Several printed pages may be viewed at the same time presenting a description of symptoms (malfunctioning), a series of check procedures, and a list of causes (defective units or components). The testee pulls tabs in an effort to locate the difficulty at the verbal level.—(W. Coleman)

3040. GORDON, MARY AGNES. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Stability of final school grade. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-11, iii, 10 p.—"A method is proposed for assessing the stability of academic grades when they are used as the criteria of success in the validation of aptitude tests. It yields a significance ratio rather than a correlation coefficient and indicates whether the regression of the criterion on the predictor score remains stable throughout a series of graduating classes. The method was applied to data from the Control Tower Operator course. Evidence was obtained for some degree of criterion instability in the course over the period studied."—(W. F. Grether)

3041. GREENE, HARRY A. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.), & CRAWFORD, JOHN R. Workbook in educational measurements and evaluation. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1954. 141 p. \$2.00.—The purposes of this workbook are: (1) to provide the experienced teacher with opportunity for practice with problems of test interpretation which have been selected from classroom situations; (2) to supplement material given in classroom discussions and in text-

books as part of a basic course in educational measurement and evaluation. The content is divided into 10 units, which include 45 "problems." The units cover the following areas: essay examinations; informal objective tests; tabulating test scores; arithmetic mean; median; variability of test scores; test norms; interpreting test scores; criteria for evaluating informal and standardized tests.—(F. Costin)

3042. HADLEY, S. TREVOR. (State Teachers Coll., Indiana, Pa.) A school mark—fact or fancy? *Educ. Adm. Supery.*, 1954, 40, 305-312.—Using scores on achievement tests of the four basic skills, the final or term average mark, and a ranking or a liking and acceptance scale, the author concludes that: (1) Of the 158 pupils who were most liked, 50% were assigned marks higher than measured attainment; 16% were marked lower; (2) of the 118 least-liked pupils, 50% were marked lower than actual attainment, and 19% were marked higher; (3) of the 307 who were assigned intermediate positions, there was an even chance they would be marked too high or too low.—(S. M. Amatora)

3043. HOYT, DONALD P., & NORMAN, WARREN T. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Adjustment and academic predictability. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 96-99.—"Groups of 'maladjusted' and 'normal' freshman students, selected according to MMPI scores, were studied to test the hypothesis that 'maladjustment' significantly affects college achievement by producing both under- and over-achievement. As a consequence, the correlation between grades and ability should be lower for maladjusted students than for students with normal scores." The data tend to confirm this hypothesis.—(L. N. Solomon)

3044. JALOTA, S. (Benares Hindu U., India.) A plea for age-grade norms. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (1), 37-38.—Due to the unreliability of age data in India, it is difficult to obtain valid and reliable norms. The suggested solution is to establish "modal age for the grade" norms, thereby giving equal importance to both age and school grade. Illustrative statistical data are presented, giving means and SD's on a spiral omnibus intelligence test in Malayalam for both age and school grade, showing insignificant differences between the two. It is concluded that modal age grade data are the more useful and reliable.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3045. JONES, EDWARD S., & DRAKE, RICHARD M. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Free election versus distributional requirements. *J. higher Educ.*, 1954, 25, 197-200.—Students in the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Buffalo, where no single course is required of all students and no distributional requirement is in effect, an arrangement resulting in a relatively free elective system and high concentration in the major, were compared with graduates of other colleges having core courses and distributional requirements. Both performance on the Graduate Record Examinations and post-graduate achievement were studied. On the G.R.E. the Buffalo students showed definite superiority in the area of concentration without loss in other areas. In 4 areas of graduate work they proved to be as well equipped as other students.—(M. Murphy)

3046. KOVNAR, MURRAY R. The GED test as a predictor of school achievement. [Lowry AFB, Colo.]; USAF Air Training Command, 1954. 46 p.—GED tests administered to 700 individuals at Lowry

Air Force Base indicated that these tests tend to assess variables common to mental alertness as contained in the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT), Airman Classification Battery Technical Specialty (ACB), and the American Council on Education Psychological Examination Tests (ACE), rather than scholastic achievement as indicated by the number of years of formal schooling on the individual's record. When the mental alertness score was held constant or controlled, the GED scores tended to remain constant or vary in the direction of the control, regardless of the years of formal schooling. 62-item bibliography.—(G. C. Carter)

3047. KRUGMAN, MORRIS. (Bd Educ., New York.) Projective techniques in the assessment of personality in schools. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 272-276.—The use of projective and subjective methods in addition to objective measures is recommended for an integrated program of school evaluation. Teachers and guidance workers may be trained to use all these techniques under supervision by technical personnel.—(W. Coleman)

3048. LUQUET, PIERRE. Le psychiatre devant les difficultés scolaires. (Psychiatrist and the school problems.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 1, 53-73.—Until now, school problems have not been considered from the psychiatric point of view. During the past, a subject was judged as going crazy if he happened to need a psychiatric examination or treatment. Nowadays, many child guidance clinics have been created in order to cope with intellectual or emotional problems actually found at school. This is the result of a demand from the parents and the school-masters who felt that many difficulties are unsolvable spontaneously by rigid or punitive attitudes.—(G. Fournier)

3049. MAKOWSKY, WILLIAM S. (Tyndall AF Base, Fla.) Evaluation of student performance in ADCC training. *USAF. ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 53-63.—Research preparation, evaluation methods, and "procedures pertinent to measuring the student training outcomes" are diagnostically appraised with respect to the Air Defense Control Center phase of the Aircraft Comptroller School. A compact outline of assessment methods is offered.—(R. Tyson)

3050. MALLART y CUTO, JOSÉ. Selección escolar. (School selection.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl.*, Valencia, 1953, 4 (7-8), 27-44.—An interesting characteristic of modern institutions devoted to teaching is that they are being concerned increasingly with other aspects of the educative process, besides mere teaching. The school psychologist has an important role in the formation and guidance of the pupil. What is being done in Portugal in regard to the selection of the school population is briefly sketched. English summary.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3051. MILLER, WILLIAM H. (Mather AF Base, Calif.) How to develop duplicate examinations. *USAF. ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 36-38.—To eliminate cheating and simultaneously reduce clerical tasks, a series of plastic templates is prepared with spaces for 2, 3, 4, or 5 questions. With inserted questions, "each template then simulates a page of questions." A Xerox machine reproduces the material.—(R. Tyson)

3052. PRESTON, C. RALPH (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Recent work in objective test construction in Germany. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14,



381-386.—Despite evidence of considerable hostility towards objective measurement in Germany today, new tests are being developed now. Preston describes three of these tests and his efforts to further their development. Experimental investigation of educational problems is thwarted by the current lack of standardized measuring instruments.—(W. Coleman)

3053. REDMAN, STEWART. Problems of educational measurement in the Sudan. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 24, 21.—Abstract.

3054. SEASHORE, HAROLD. (Psych. Corp., New York.) Tenth grade tests as predictors of twelfth grade scholarship and college entrance status. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 106-115.—"Using data from two successive classes in one high school, observations were made on the relation of aptitude test scores in grade 10 to academic achievement at the end of grade 12. The relationships of grade 10 tests to other aptitude tests given in grade 12 were also observed. . . . Expectancy tables based on this one school's data were developed to illustrate one way of utilizing test data in counseling."—(L. N. Solomon)

3055. SNODGRASS, FLORENCE T. (U. New Brunswick, Fredericton.) Unreliability of group test profiles. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 129-142.—A study of the reliability of profile scores was based on the profiles of the 7 subtests of the Terman-McNemar Test of Mental Ability, administered twice to pupils in junior high school. Detailed analysis was made of the records of 1138 children between 12 and 15 years old. Much of the unevenness of the profiles was found to be due to test unreliability. Profile differentiations were reliable only about 25% of the time in the most reliably tested area. No significant differences in reliability were found between the mental age levels studied, but the profiles of bright pupils were significantly more reliable than those of average or dull pupils. The larger unevenness scores made by children of higher mental age was not found attributable to unreliability.—(E. B. Mallory)

3056. STANLEY, JULIAN C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) "Psychological" correction for chance. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 297-298.—The author comments on the perennial controversy as to whether objective tests should be corrected for "guessing." He shows that when the standard deviation of omit scores is zero each testee's z-score is unchanged by the correction for chance. He also suggests that "even when a correction for chance is useless from the statistical standpoint, it may nevertheless be warranted by a certain attitude-effect produced on college students, once the logic of the correction formula is understood by them."—(E. F. Gardner)

3057. STONE, JOICIS B. (Brigham Young U., Provo, Utah.) Differential prediction of academic success at Brigham Young University. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 109-110.—The validity coefficients (Criterion-Curriculum Grade-Point Average) for a prediction battery for each of four curricula are reported. The curricula were: commerce, elementary education, physical science, and social science. The predictors were high-school grade-point average, ACE, and Coop General Culture Test. The best single predictor was HSGPA. The composition of the best predictor batteries is listed.—(P. Ash)

3058. TIEDEMAN, DAVID V., & BRYAN, JOSEPH G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Prediction of

college field of concentration. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1954, 24, 122-139.—Using Kuder Preference Record-Vocational score (9 variables) of a group of Harvard freshmen together with data on the subsequent choice of field of concentration (5 groups), a new method of multiple discriminant analysis as applied to a problem in curricular guidance is described. The basic rationale is elaborated within the context of the example given. 24 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

3059. WASHBURN, NORMAN F., & ANDREW, DEAN C. (Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.) Relation of scholastic aptitude to socioeconomic status and to a rural-to-urban continuum. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 113-115.—The study was an attempt to identify factors that might bias performance on a college aptitude test. For a group of 100 southern white college freshmen, three measures were collected: ACE Psychological Examination scores, scores on a socioeconomic status scale, and scores on a residence history scale. No significant correlation was found between scholastic aptitude and socioeconomic status. A significant low (.245-.308) correlation was found between residence history and scholastic aptitude, students with more urban backgrounds tending to earn higher scholastic aptitude scores.—(P. Ash)

3060. ZARAGOZÁ, JOSÉ. Psicograma. (Psychogram.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl. Valencia*, 1953, 4 (7-8), 109-124.—A brief description is made of minor research projects in the following fields: Manual aptitudes as revealed by tracing tasks, the visualization aptitude, and tracing employing both hands.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3061. ZARAGOZÁ, JOSÉ. Teoría de la medida del rendimiento escolar. (Theory of the measurement of school achievement.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl. Valencia*, 1953, 4 (7-8), 57-74.—Research in the field of education is considered fundamental for the proper orientation of the school. Experimental activities have vivified "pedagogía perennis." Experimental and observation techniques are briefly discussed. English summary.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

(See also abstracts 1749, 1765, 1816, 2216, 2241, 3105, 3146)

#### Education Staff Personnel

3062. ANDREW, GWEN, & LOCKWOOD, HILDA. Teachers' evaluations of the mental health status of their pupils. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 631-635.—An 11-item rating scale was used to have teachers rate the mental health of a random sample of 10% of the children in the Battle Creek schools. On the basis of these ratings 19% were judged to be maladjusted, and 2% severely maladjusted. Poor adjustment was to a degree associated with low socio-economic status, with low intelligence, and with home situations in which the child did not live with both natural parents. There was no relationship between adjustment and grade in school, position in the family, size of family, or race.—(M. Murphy)

3063. CARLILE, A. B. (Butler U., Indianapolis, Ind.) Predicting performance in the teaching profession. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 641-668.—The correlation of grades in student teaching with intelligence teaching aptitude as measured by tests and faculty ratings, scholastic achievement, proficiency in basic

scholastic skills, and personality traits was studied. Highest correlation was found with grade point average (.46). Correlation with various measures of intelligence and aptitude varied from .20 to .30, and correlations of approximately zero were found with personality traits as measured by inventories. — (M. Murphy)

3064. CHAPPELL, TOLAN L., & CALLIS, ROBERT. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) The efficiency of the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory for predicting interpersonal relations in a Naval school. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri, 1954. 9 p. (Rep. Mo. 5, ONR-649(00).) — The MTAI and the MMPI were administered to 82 naval air training school instructors, and the scores were correlated with three sets of ratings of teacher-student rapport: student ratings, supervisor ratings, and observer ratings. It was found that the MTAI was not a significant predictor of the criterion ratings, individually or combined. On the basis of the relationships between MTAI scores and scores on the MMPI scales, hypotheses are advanced concerning the reasons for failure to predict the criterion by means of the MTAI for the group studied. — (P. Ash)

3065. COFFMAN, WILLIAM E. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) Determining students' concepts of effective teaching from their ratings of instructors. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 277-286. — The Oklahoma A. and M. (College) Rating Scale was used by some two thousand students in rating 55 instructors. Factor analysis of these verdicts regarding 18 traits plus general estimates of the teachers' effectiveness showed the composition of 4 factors which might be called empathy, non-absentmindedness, organization, and verbal fluency. The pattern of correlations between particular trait estimates and the judgment of general excellence suggests that students evaluate instructors on the basis of fundamentally important, rather than on superficial, characteristics. — (E. B. Mallory)

3066. COLEMAN, WILLIAM. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) Susceptibility of the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory to 'faking' with experienced teachers. *Educ. Adm. Suprv.*, 1954, 40, 234-237. — The present investigation was designed to check author's findings of an earlier study with experienced teachers. The M. T. A. I. was administered with standard instructions first; five to seven days later it was readministered with the following instructions: "last week you completed this inventory with frank statements... today fill it out as you might in applying for a teaching position in a school system known for its progressive atmosphere and pupil-centered point of view." A mean gain of 12.42 was obtained in the re-administration of the M. T. A. I. to a group of 76 experienced teachers instructed to fake responses on the second administration. The gain is significant at the one per cent level. Some implications of the findings are discussed. — (S. M. Amatora)

3067. DRAWHORNE, CURTIS L. (N. Tex. State Coll., Denton.) Relationship between pupil and student-teacher interaction and pupil ratings of teaching effectiveness. *Educ. Adm. Suprv.*, 1954, 40, 283-296. — The purpose of the study is to determine (1) the degree of interaction between pupils and student teachers and teaching effectiveness as rated by pupils, and (2) to determine the significance of differences of pupil ratings between those who ex-

press more and those who express less interest in the course taught. Subjects included 156 junior and senior high school pupils. Instruments used were achievement tests and rating scales. Findings are discussed in detail as also are conclusions consisting of nine points. — (S. M. Amatora)

3068. DUTCH, R. D. A study of the prevalence of certain irrational beliefs among prospective teachers. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 123-124. — Abstract.

3069. FERGUSON, JOHN L., BROWN, KENNETH B., & CALLIS, ROBERT. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Factor analysis of the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri, 1954, 8 p. (Rep. No. 4, ONR-649 (00).) — On the basis of a cluster analysis of the MTAI in which 11 item-clusters were identified, the scores of 117 items on the clusters were factor-analyzed. To aid in interpretation, a test battery of known psychological content was included in the analysis. The results of the analysis "indicated that the clustering of items was a function of the strength of the expressed attitude toward students rather than a function of the content of the items. These strengths were designated: strong positive attitudes and moderate positive attitudes... the evidence... suggests a single positive attitude factor is measured by the MTAL." — (P. Ash)

3070. FRUMKIN, ROBERT M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & HOWELL, WILLIAM H. Effective college teaching: a preliminary causal analysis. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 683-693. — From each of two groups of professors, one judged to be effective by graduate students, and one judged to be ineffective, the name of a professor was chosen. These two professors were rated by students using the Missouri Criteria of Effective Teaching. Analysis of the data thus made available suggests the hypothesis that "aside from personality, scholarship, classroom administration, spirit of growth, and stimulus to thinking determine whether a professor is effective or ineffective." — (M. Murphy)

3071. FULKERSON, GLEN. (U. California, Los Angeles.) A resume of current teacher personnel research. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 669-681. — Recent research and studies now in progress on teacher characteristics, competencies, and effectiveness are summarized. — (M. Murphy)

3072. HARRIS, DALE B. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) How student-teachers identify responsibility in children. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 233-239. — An analysis was made of the reports given by 215 women students of education who were each asked to describe (a) the most responsible, and (b) the least responsible child among her pupils. More girls than boys were reported "most responsible;" more boys, "least responsible." The teachers frequently saw the responsible children as conforming and helpful to the teacher and described them as mature, poised, stable, or friendly. For the irresponsible children there appeared the adjectives tense, irritable, forgetful, non-compliant, aggressive, self-centered. In general, "responsibility appears to be an expression of quality of adjustment to demands rather than a trait, habit, or skill in itself." — (E. B. Mallory)

3073. HAY, LOUIS. How the classroom teacher can help the troubled child. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10,

301-309.—The classroom teacher can help the withdrawn and troubled child by acceptance of him as he is, reassurance, recognition, giving opportunity for success, encouragement toward independence and growth, providing opportunities for cathartic release.—(G. S. Speer)

3074. HUDSON, JESS S. (Bd. Educ., Tulsa, Okla.), & KNEZEVICH, STEPHEN S. Schools for adolescents: staff. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 83-90.—Discusses the results of 50 studies, 1950-53, on teacher supply, qualifications of candidates for the teaching profession, problems and weaknesses of beginning teachers, conditions under which teachers are employed, problems of morale of teachers, problems of the principal of the high school, qualities of the successful teacher, and related issues in the education of secondary-school teachers.—(W. W. Brickman)

3075. LAWRENCE, MARGARET MORGAN. The application of psychiatric techniques to teaching. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 378-386.—The process by which psychiatric techniques are translated into teacher attitudes and methods in two nursery school settings and one teacher training seminar is described.—(G. S. Speer)

3076. LENGFELD, LORNA SEABURY. The relationship of the ratings of bodily action of prospective teachers to measures of teaching efficiency. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 148.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Wisconsin, 1953.

3077. LEVIN, HARRY. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A new perspective on teacher competence research. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1954, 24, 98-105.—Productive research in the area of teacher competence must be predicated upon these principles: (1) that the concept of the good teacher is not exclusively determined by research results, but involves value judgments extrinsic to them; (2) that operational definitions provide a precise meaning of competence; (3) that a conceptual framework aids in setting up hypotheses relating variables of teacher behavior to certain antecedents and consequences of her classroom behavior. The Harvard Teacher Education Research Project has commenced a series of studies within such a framework, and the derivation of a sample hypothesis together with preliminary findings is outlined.—(R. C. Strassburger)

3078. ORLEANS, JACOB S. The problem of evaluating teacher effectiveness. In Traxler, A. E., *Strengthening education at all levels*, (see 29: 2945), 77-86.—Several evaluation studies in teacher effectiveness are described. Among the problems of evaluating teacher competence may be listed the following: (1) agreeing on criteria; (2) producing instruments that will furnish valid and reliable measures of the criteria; (3) selecting variables for which there is a sound rationale so that they may serve as predictors of the criteria; (4) testing the hypotheses for a variety of limiting variables; and (5) taking into account the interrelationships among the relevant influential variables.—(G. C. Carter)

3079. RESNICK, JOSEPH. Teacher versus pupil stability. *Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 86-88.—Six suggestions are made for the mental hygiene of teachers; and some approaches for handling the antagonistic child, the "show off," and the day-dreamer are described.—(W. Coleman)

3080. ROTHMAN, ESTHER, & BERKOWITZ, PEARL. The dynamics of need-acceptance relationships for the emotionally disturbed child in the classroom. *Nerv. Child*, 1954, 10, 387-390.—"Need acceptance in the classroom is teacher recognition of the propelling dynamic forces of child behavior, and the acceptance of that behavior on all levels even though expressed in destructive, negative, hostile and aggressive terms or in withdrawn, isolated and passive behavior."—(G. S. Speer)

3081. RYANS, DAVID G. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Notes on the rating of teacher performance. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 695-703.—Teachers as a profession are opposed to ratings of their classroom performance. Such rating, however, is necessary for the improvement of performance. One of the arguments teachers give against rating is the unreliability of ratings. Two methods of objectifying ratings, the Forced-Choice Performance Report and the Classroom Observation Scale are described.—(M. Murphy)

3082. STEIN, H. L. Aptitude and achievements of faculty students. *Univ. Manitoba Fac. Educ. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 17, 13-21.—A comparison of 299 normal school students and 271 students at a comparable level in other faculties of the University on the A.C.E. Psychological Examination for Education and academic achievement showed that the prospective teachers with college degrees did not differ significantly from college graduates who did not go into teaching, in either scholastic aptitude or academic success. Only one important difference was found: the education population did not contain a large proportion of the "outstanding minds" which graduated from the University.—(M. F. Fiedler)

3083. WANDT, EDWIN. (Coll. City New York.) A comparison of the attitudes of contrasting groups of teachers. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 418-422.—Three teacher attitude scales were administered to "high" and "low" teachers nominated by elementary and secondary school principals contacted by mail. "Returns were received from 41 high and 26 low elementary teachers; from 82 high and 67 low English-social studies teachers; and from 80 high and 69 low mathematics-science teachers." On two of the scales, attitudes towards pupils and attitudes towards administrators, the "high" group expressed significantly more favorable attitudes at the 1% and 5% level respectively. Attitudes toward adult-non-administrative groups were quite similar.—(W. Coleman)

3084. WOOLMAN, MYRON, & PARKER, DAVID A. (Wichita AF Base, Kana.) An instructor self-evaluation scale. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 39-40.—Effort was exerted to develop a self-evaluation scale with true interest for the instructor. Pilot proficiency, teacher proficiency, and evaluation and correction were rated on a 4-point scale which resulted in 4 total-score groups. Appropriate cartoons illustrated each grade. The scale is said to have won ready acceptance.—(R. Tyson)

(See also abstracts 2395, 2621)

#### PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

3085. ANTHONY, SYLVIA. The effect of the vocational aims of industrial apprentices upon their at-



titude to education and commissioning. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 82-87.—A study of national service recruits entering the R. A. F. indicates that industrial apprentices tend to reject opportunities for filling high status roles more frequently than do non-apprentices of comparable ability levels. Fewer apprentices had gone beyond secondary modern school than would be expected for their intelligence level. Likewise, more than might be expected rejected the opportunity to apply for commissions in the R. A. F. The desire for social status may not be weaker among apprentices; rather, "The vocational aims of apprentices are unusually strong and clearly defined," but "They are not directed towards roles bearing high social status."—(L. E. Thune)

3086. BAYROFF, A. G., HAGGERTY, H. R., & RUNDQUIST, E. A. Validity of ratings as related to rating techniques and conditions. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 93-112.—Approximately 400 officer students served as a rater-ratee population using two types of graphic rating scales and two modifications of the forced-choice technique. Results indicated (1) the average of a number of ratings was more valid than a single rating per ratee, (2) ratings by unidentified raters were as valid as ratings by unidentified raters, (3) ratings earlier in a series were more valid than those at the end, (4) differing rating techniques did not differ markedly in validity, (5) ratings by hard raters and by easy raters did not differ markedly in validity, (6) raters scoring high on certain variables made more valid ratings than did raters scoring low, (7) there was no difference in the validity of graphic ratings made at the beginning of the study and those made after a lapse of time and an interpolated forced choice rating, (8) use of the same raters resulted in greater agreement between two sets of ratings than did use of the same techniques.—(A. S. Thompson)

3087. BERLIEN, IVAN C. Psychiatric aspects of military manpower conservation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 111, 91-99.—World War II experience taught, among other things, that only the obviously unfit should be rejected for service, that at the level of the training camp a psychiatric team should survey training and aid the command in capitalizing on positive factors rather than helping the man capitalize on negative ones. Building better morale and proper assignment and motivation are some other factors that can help reduce NP casualty.—(N. H. Pronko)

3088. BIESHEUVEL, S., & MILCENZON, S. The effect of diet on the test performance of African mine labourers. *J. nat. Inst. person. Res., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 173-175.—"...the transition from a supposedly indifferent to a superior diet had no significant effect on performance in two adaptability tests" (Koh's Blocks and Formboard Series).—(J. L. Walker)

3089. BROWN, MANUEL N. (V. A. Hospital, Vancouver, Wash.) Personnel managers mirrored. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 90-91.—In studies using the Strong and Kuder interest tests, personnel managers showed more interest in working with people than with things. Their scores on the Strong correlated positively with those of people in social welfare and negatively with people in medicine and dentistry. The Kuder profiles of personnel managers were similar to those of vocational counsellors and quite dissimilar

to those of production managers and men in other executive positions.—(M. B. Mitchell)

3090. CAPLOW, THEODORE. The sociology of work. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1954. viii, 330 p. \$5.00.—"...no description of the human landscape is possible without taking into account the productive activities to which most adults give most of their time, and the principles which govern the allocation of social rewards and deprivations." The author discusses these questions under such chapter topics as occupational status, institutions, and ideologies; the labor union; vocational choice; and working conditions. The appendix includes a statistical description of the American labor force. Approximately 400 references.—(C. G. Browne)

3091. COMREY, A. L., PFIFFNER, J. M., & HIGH, W. S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Factors influencing organizational effectiveness. [Los Angeles, Calif.]: University of Southern California, 1954. vi, 80 p. (Final Tech. Rep., Contract N6-ONR-23815, ONR.)—This final report summarizes the results of 8 studies of factors related to criteria of organizational effectiveness. In each study, results of questionnaires tapping respondents attitudes toward their work, their organization, and their supervisors, subordinates, and co-workers, were correlated with criterion measures (ratings or production measures) of effectiveness of their organizations. Six factorial analyses, using various techniques, were made on the data. Three groups of dimensions related to organizational effectiveness were identified; supervisory self-evaluation, situational evaluation, and supervisory evaluation dimensions. The implications of the findings, and their possible applications, are discussed. 22 references.—(P. Ash)

3092. EWART, E. S. Index to Human Resources Research Center 1953 Publications. *USAF Human Resources Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-69, 43 p.—Abstracts are given of 68 Research Bulletins, 37 Technical Reports, and 1 Research Review published by the USAF Human Resources Research Center during 1953. Author and subject indexes are included.—(W. F. Grether)

3093. FOX, HARLAND; WALTON, SCOTT D., KIRCHNER, WAYNE K., & MAHONEY, THOMAS A. Leadership and executive development; a bibliography. *Univ. Minn. Industr. Relat. Cent. Bull.*, 1954, No. 14, iii, 56 p.—The 417 items (293 annotated and 124 listed only by title) from the literature on leadership and executive development are classified as summaries of literature, criteria of leadership, characteristics of leaders, executive jobs, selection of executives, and training and development of executives.

3094. GINZBERG, ELLI. (Columbia U., New York.) Perspectives on work motivation. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 43-49.—Business, seeking to improve its selection, assignment, pay and promotion policies, finds that each of its usual methods of influencing behavior has limits in application and effect. It is particularly important to recognize among these limitations that sub-groups within a total work force respond differently to various motivational approaches; consequently, three suggestions for differential motivation are presented.—(D. G. Livingston)

3095. GOGUELIN, P. Les facteurs psychologiques susceptibles d'accroître la productivité dans l'enter-

prise. (Psychological factors capable of increasing working productivity.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 12-33.—The most important psychological factors favoring productivity are: occupational selection and job analysis; recruitment policy; pay and profit-sharing; training and communications; and personnel practices in handling complaints, promotion, and counseling. However, anything giving the worker the feeling of being thought of as an individual person should be considered as a psychological factor.—(R. W. Husband)

3096. [GOUBITZ, ELLA.] To and fro; human relations in American industry seen through Dutch eyes. 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands: Contactgroep Opvoering Productiviteit, 1954. 70 p. Gld. 1.75.—Based on a two-year technical assistance fellowship, the author points up the effects of cultural differences on human relations in industry. The first part reports how the Dutch feel about the Americans and about themselves, and how these attitudes found expression in the author's experiences in the U. S. The second part summarizes some of the problems and findings of human relations research in the U. S., particularly with reference to supervisory behavior. In the concluding section of the report, an attempt is made to translate the findings and methods observed in America to fit the needs of Holland.—(P. Ash)

3097. HOLT, N. F. Age and employment. *Personn. Pract. Bull.*, 1954, 10, 19-29.—"Australian statistics show that the changes in age structure of the work force have not followed changes in the population... Many older people who wish to work... have difficulty in finding jobs." The waste of manpower and effect on the national economy is discussed. Research is reviewed and strength, accuracy, ability to learn, speed, accident proneness, absenteeism, and turnover are discussed. The principle of "capacity, not age" is advocated. 13 references.—(J. L. Walker)

3098. JENNINGS, EUGENE EMERSON. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Agreement or compromise? The "leveling effect" in group discussion. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 66-71.—The advantages of group discussion in business as a way of pooling knowledge are often lost, for subordinates may "level" their contributions to suit the views of their superiors or associates. "Yes-men" do little to solve problems or to furnish information for adequate executive decision. "Management should strive for an atmosphere in which to agree is less rewarding than to disagree."—(D. G. Livingston)

3099. LÉON, A. Contribution à l'étude de l'adaptation à l'apprentissage. (Contribution to the study of adaptation in apprenticeship.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 75-83.

3100. LIPPMANN, HANS LUDWIG. A medicina do trabalho no Brasil e o problema das relações humanas na indústria. (Industrial medicine in Brazil and the problem of human relations in industry.) *J. Brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 134-145.—In the study of human relations in industry one must be cognizant that, besides the intimate connections existing between biological and psychic factors, there is still an interlacing, no less close, with super-individual factors of a social order. The author then studies three aspects of the sociological structure of Brazil and its importance for the understanding of conflicts in the sphere of human relations during work-

ing hours. English and French summaries.—(G. S. Wieder)

3101. MESSIMY, —. Etude critique et statistique des examens de reclassement passés au Centre de Sélection de Grenoble. (A critical and statistical study of reclassification examinations administered at the Selection Center of Grenoble.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3 (Special Issue), 39-43.—A detailed analysis of 236 cases of men and women reviewed in 1952 for reclassification of employment following disability is presented. The nature of disability, special aptitudes, former occupation and percentage of handicapped workers in various industrial employment categories is discussed. Particular difficulties which attend placement of the disabled worker are compatibility of the assigned employment, wages offered, and the physical capacities of the individual. A successful placement requires full collaboration of medical, social, and psychological services.—(R. L. Gossette)

3102. NANABHOY, R. Need for apprenticeship. *J. voc. educ. Guild. Bombay*, 1954, 1 (2), 28-29.—The need for a more favorable attitude on the part of school and university graduates in India towards entry jobs, actually a kind of apprenticeship, is noted since most graduates seem to expect a clerical or administrative position merely on the strength of their college degree. Employers should realize that the introduction of an apprenticeship program is not merely a philanthropic act but, if adequately administered, might become a real asset to industry.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3103. NILSEN, THOMAS R. The communication survey: a study of communication problems in three office and factory units. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 153.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Northwestern U., 1953.

3104. ODIORNE, GEORGE S. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) An application of the Communications Audit. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 235-243.—Using a modification of the NSPE Communications Audit, top management indicated how well its policies, plans and objectives were being disseminated to a group of 30 project engineers interviewed to obtain their opinion. The results showed that management's estimates of the adequacy of information given engineers were more favorable than the opinions of the engineers. An appendix presents the audit and the data.—(A. S. Thompson)

3105. OKÓN, JAN. (Coal Institute, Katowice, Poland.) Analiza czynnikowa eksperymentalnych testów zastosowanych w szkolnictwie zawodowym przemysłu węglowego. (Factor analysis of experimental tests applied in occupational schools of Polish coal industry.) Katowice: Główny Instytut Paliw Naturalnych, 1949. 40 p.—Two quite analogous batteries of tests were used with two groups of testees varying considerably in general educational level. The factor loadings have been computed and the rotation of axes has been performed according to Thurstone's method. In both groups the analysis gave conformable results and lead to the extraction of two factors. One factor had the purely verbal character, the second gave a less clear picture and calls for further study based upon more numerous batteries of tests. It is probably a sort of spacial factor. The technique of the factor analysis is described in some detail in regard to its

extraordinary importance for the research on the value of tests.—(M. Choynowski)

3106. ROBY, THORNTON B. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) Prerequisites for pair-scores to be used for assembling small work groups. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-13, iii, 17 p.—"It is shown that scores which express predicted compatibility between pairs of persons in small work groups, such as bomber crews, may have general usefulness for rational group assembly. However, if they are to be maximally useful for differential assignment to groups, they must satisfy certain statistical prerequisites: first, there should be a high degree of idiosyncratic choice in the compatibility scores between pairs of classes; second, there should be high mutuality or reciprocity of choice; and, finally, it should be true that persons who have high compatibility scores for each other should have similar compatibility scores for other classes. It is demonstrated that these prerequisites are most likely to be met if persons in each of the separate classes are ordered along dimensions which are relevant to their compatibility in the work situation."—(W. F. Grether)

3107. SMIGEL, ERWIN O. (Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.) Occupational sociology. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 536-539.—Occupational sociology is a developing area of interest and specialization. A review of post-war research indicates that the major interest has centered around some aspect of careers, occupational status, and the relationship of racial and ethnic groups to occupations.—(G. S. Speer)

3108. SOLOMON, DAVID D. (Defence Res. Med. Labs., Toronto, Ont., Can.) Civilian to soldier: three sociological studies of infantry recruit training. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 87-94.—Three studies were done concerning behavior associated with the introduction of infantry recruits into the Canadian Army. The first study was exploratory. The second focussed on the immediate face-to-face contacts of the recruits. The third investigated interaction of recruits with (1) authority figures, such as corporals, and (2) other recruits.—(E. D. Lawson)

3109. SPEROFF, B. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Rotational role playing used to develop executives. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 49-50.—Role playing may be used to acquaint executives with other departments and give them an overall view of the plant problems and the interdependency of various departments. For instance, executives from two departments may be asked to play the role of each other's job. They are given a real problem, preferably involving both departments. After a week or two in which they may gather information to help solve the problem, they play the assigned roles before an audience consisting of people from their department. When they have finished, they first criticize their own performance, then each other's performance, and finally the audience is invited to criticize and evaluate the performance.—(M. B. Mitchell)

3110. STAHL, GUSTAV R. (Moreno Institute, New York.) A statistical report of industry's experience with role playing. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 6, 202-215.—Presents a review of the statistics on industry's experience with role-playing, and some of the semantic constructs involved.—(V. Johnson)

3111. USAF, AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

AND TRAINING RESEARCH CENTER. List of publications 54-1. [Lackland AFB, Tex.]: Author, 1954. n.p.—An official list of the 24 research publications distributed between 1 January and 30 June 1954 by the Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center.

3112. USAF, AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND, HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER. List of publications 53-2. [Lackland AFB, Tex.]: Author, 1953. n.p.—An official list of the 107 research publications published between 1 January and 31 December 1953 by the Human Resources Research Center.

3113. [USAF] AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND, HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER. Summaries of 1953 Technical Reports. Lackland AFB, Tex.: Author, 1953. iii, 54 p.—Summaries are presented of 37 Technical Reports issued by the Human Resources Research Center during 1953. These summaries cover work in the fields of: (1) Selection, classification, and criterion research, (2) Pilot training research, (3) Aircraft observer training research, (4) Aircraft control and warning personnel training research, (5) Flexible gunnery training research, (6) Basic military training, (7) Maintenance training research, and (8) Research on instructional problems.—(W. F. Grether)

3114. WINSTANLEY, N. B., JR. (Vectron, Inc., New York.) A table of multipliers for job rating scales. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 253-255.—To save time in the future construction of job rating scales for job evaluation using a geometric progression between degrees of a factor, a table is presented giving increment multipliers for given numbers of degrees. It is stated that the use of this table will make results more truly geometric and more accurate, besides encouraging greater use of the geometric progression in industry.—(A. S. Thompson)

(See also abstract 3198)

#### Selection & Placement

3115. BAEHR, MELANEY E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) "Problems in the N.I.P.R. technique of temperament assessment by means of observational methods." A reply to F. W. Beezhold. *J. nat. inst. person. Res., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 115-121.—The problems in temperament testing are discussed as well as comments and suggestions made by F. W. Beezhold. (See 29: 3117.)—(J. L. Walker)

3116. BALZERT, D. Grundlagen und Methoden der modernen Eignungsuntersuchung. (The foundations and methods of the modern aptitude-testing.) *Zbl. Arb. wiss.*, 1951, 5, 145-149; 167-170.—In order to examine the objectively measurable performance, character analysis has to follow the totality structure of the personality and its dynamics. Social contact-capability, emphasizing-capability, and ability to observe, to acknowledge and to succeed are psychical imponderabilities in all professions connected with the leading of people.—(P. L. Krieger)

3117. BEEZHOLD, F. W. (Nat'l Inst. for Personnel Research, Johannesburg, S. A.) A few notes on the N.I.P.R. technique of temperament assessment with special reference to "Problems in the N.I.P.R."



technique of temperament assessment by means of observational methods" by M. E. Baehr (1951). *J. Nat. Inst. Person. Res., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 110-114.—A critical discussion and elaboration of some points raised by Baehr (see 27: 988) are given, together with a few suggestions for research.—(J. L. Walker)

3118. BESNARD, GUY G. (Lowry AFB, Colo.) Shred-outs of tasks performed by senior B-29 mechanics (AFSC 43151-B). *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-4, v, 30 p.—This report describes "a systematic investigation of the job shred-out among tasks performed by airmen in AFSC 43151-B working exclusively on B-29 aircraft at five Strategic Air Command bases. A check list was used to determine the tasks actually performed by 203 airmen in this specialty classification. Group of men performing similar tasks were then identified (by inverse factor analysis). The results indicated that in this single maintenance activity there were six job shred-outs, as represented by the clustering of tasks performed by different groups of personnel. A further analysis revealed that the six job shred-outs fell into four levels of job difficulty."—(W. F. Grether)

3119. BIESHEUVEL, S., JACOBS, G. F., & COWLEY, J. J. Maladjustments of military personnel. *J. Nat. Inst. Person. Res., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 138-168.—The results of several studies using experimental and control groups of South African military personnel are presented. "No relationship was found between intelligence and crime or maladjustment." "Significant differences were found in respect of the Rorschach Ranking Test, Wechsler's Comprehension Test, Rapaport's Two Sorting Tests, and Hartshorne's Career test." "From biographical information... it was found that various aspects of family relations are significant for later maladjustment." "Parental pressure to join the service was highly significant of later maladjustment." "A personality assessment made by observational methods before the beginning of air crew training distinguished significantly...." "Clinical analysis showed air crew breakdowns to have many determinants.... The clinical interview remains indispensable for the assessment of predisposition to affective disorder."—(J. L. Walker)

3120. CLARK, JOHN G., & OWENS, W. A. (Iowa State College, Ames.) A validation study of the Worthington Personal History Blank. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 85-88.—The validity of the Worthington PH blank was compared with the validity of standardized tests (Wonderlic Personnel Test, The Personnel Laboratory's Employment Test, Thurstone Temperament Schedule, and the "Dominance" and "Self-Sufficiency" scales of the Bernreuter PI) for a sample of 47 publishing company employees. The criterion was associates' ratings on traits common to those measured by the PH and the other tests. Neither the PH nor the test results were significantly related to the criterion ratings. However, the difference (in favor of the tests) between the contingency coefficients comparing the tests with the ratings and the coefficients comparing the PH with the ratings was significant at the .05 level of confidence. It was concluded that the objective tests were at least as good as the PH, and that use of the latter is not warranted in terms of cost.—(P. Ash)

3121. DAYAL, I. (Swastik Oil Mills, Bombay, India.) Testing in selection of personnel in industry.

*J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1954, 1 (2), 14-18.—The need for objective job analysis and the inadequacy of the traditional employment interview is stressed. Emphasis on worker skill has shifted from manual to mechanical ability. Equally important is the factor of job satisfaction, since an employee's dissatisfaction with his job may stem from within himself. It is proposed that the Departments of Labour of the various Indian states offer a testing program for industry based on the British experience in the training of supervisors.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3122. DURNALL, EDWARD J., JR. (Nasson Coll., Springvale, Maine.) Falsification of interest patterns on the Kuder Preference Record. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 240-243.—Students in classes in personnel management were asked to take the Kuder Preference Record first in the usual way and then, a week later, with instructions to check the items indicating interest in the field of accountant-auditor. The results show that it is possible to simulate closely an interest pattern, and suggest that "the use of the Kuder Preference Record in situations which promise to reward a person for showing a certain interest pattern is open to serious question."—(E. B. Mallory)

3123. DWYER, PAUL S. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Solution of the personnel classification problem with the method of optimal regions. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 11-26.—The problem, which is really a special problem of linear programming, is mathematically the equivalent of other problems in the social and biological sciences. It is based on a finding developed by Brogden (see 21: 304). 12 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

3124. EBERHART, JOHN J., & SOCARIDES, CHARLES W. (U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.) Psychiatric evaluation of women for naval service. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 995-1002.—Special problems involved with WAVE recruits during training and the operation of a recruit neuropsychiatric unit are discussed.—(G. H. Crampton)

3125. FALK, GLORIA H., & BAYROFF, A. G. (Personnel Research Branch, AGO, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.) Rater and technique contamination in criterion ratings. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 100-102.—Rater contamination may occur when the same rater makes both prediction and criterion ratings; technique contamination may occur when both the prediction and criterion ratings are on the same form. 400 Army officers provided ratings on a graphic scale and two versions of a forced-choice scale. Each officer rated 20 of his fellow officers on the graphic scale, and eight days later rerated two of them on the graphic scale and one of the forced-choice scales. Intercorrelations for the same raters on the same (graphic) form were .69-.82. Inter-correlations for the same rater on different forms were .52-.57. For different raters, inter-correlations were below .3, for same or different forms. It is concluded that the rater is the principal source of contamination.—(P. Ash)

3126. FAUTREL, M. Méthode de validation globale pour un ensemble de groupes. (Method of global validation for a collection of groups) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 92-96.—Analyses were made by punched card equipment of 6400 examination results at the end of the training period involving 13 courses of occupational instruction in the building trades. Re-

search was made concerning the effects upon validity of such factors as subject's age, type of population (urban, rural, etc.), trade taught, etc.—(R. W. Husband)

3127. FLANAGAN, JOHN C. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Job element aptitude classification tests. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 1-14.—Job element aptitude classification tests were developed in an initial effort to provide a comprehensive and coordinated battery to measure critical job elements of importance in guidance and selection. Critical job behaviors were classified into job elements with emphasis on the types of aptitudes involved in non-professional positions, and aptitude tests were developed to measure these aptitudes. Intercorrelations of the 14 tests in the battery were sufficiently low (median=.29) to insure that each test is making a unique contribution. Combined scores for occupational aptitudes reported in a stanine scale appeared to have adequate reliability. On the basis of validation studies based on preliminary forms of the tests, the occupational stannines for the ten jobs on which follow-up was possible appear to have validities ranging from .34 to .64 with a median value of .41.—(A. S. Thompson)

3128. GHISELLI, EDWIN E. (U. California, Berkeley.) The forced-choice technique in self-description. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 201-208.—The development of a forced-choice inventory as a device in personnel selection is described. The inventory consisted of 32 pairs of favorable adjectives and 32 pairs equated for undesirability, intended to elicit responses which differentiate individuals in terms of some criterion performance. Weights ranging from one to five were assigned to the items in accordance with the degree to which they distinguished between two criterion groups composed of those judged adequate (N=55) and inadequate (N=40) in a supervisory capacity. A cross-validation indicated that the scale differentiated supervisory ability in several types of occupations. In another study, a similarly derived scale was found to correlate with intelligence test scores.—(A. S. Thompson)

3129. GLICKMAN, ALBERT S. The Naval Knowledge Test: construction and validation. *U. S. Bur. Nav. Person., Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-7, 8 p.—An information test was constructed on the assumption that good motivation for Naval OCS is positively related to pre-application knowledge of naval and general maritime matters. Inclusion of the test in a battery with the Officer Qualification Test improved prediction of achievement measured by first-month grades. Results are seen as justifying administration of a shortened form and collection of follow-up data.—(R. Tyson)

3130. GLICKMAN, ALBERT S. Prediction of disenrollment from officer candidate school from background variables. *U. S. Bur. Nav. Person., Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-8, iii, 8 p.—A follow-up study of Naval OCS personnel showed that "weighted scores based on university or college attended and on major subject" identified probable failure to a significant extent. These scores, with the Officer Qualification Test, were superior to the OQT alone. Research is required to determine whether the increment is sufficient to justify adoption of the new system.—(R. Tyson)

3131. GUILFORD, J. P., CHRISTENSEN, P. R., KETTNER, N. W. (U. Southern California, Los

Angeles.), GREEN, R. F., & HERTZKA, ALFRED F. A factor-analytic study of Navy Reasoning Tests with the Air Force Aircrew Classification Battery. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 301-325.—"A battery of 32 experimental tests and 22 Air Force Classification tests were administered to Air Cadets and Student Officers in pilot training. . . Sixteen factors were extracted using Tucker's adaptation of Hotelling's iterative procedure for determining principle components. The Zimmerman graphic, orthogonal method was used in rotating the axes." The factors were labeled: "general reasoning, education of correlates, education of perceptual relations, education of conceptual relations, verbal comprehension, numerical facility, perceptual speed, visualization, spatial orientation, psychomotor coordination, mechanical knowledge, socio-economic background, symbol manipulation, and attention to perceptual detail."—(W. Coleman)

3132. HERON, ALASTAIR. The objective assessment of personality among female unskilled workers. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23 (Inset), 2.—Abstract.

3133. HERZBERG, FREDERICK. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Temperament measures in industrial selection. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 81-84.—The scores on the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey of 924 industrial Ss (338 college graduates, 128 with some college, 335 HS graduates, 105 grade school graduates), 94 college graduate vocational guidance clients, 56 HS graduate guidance clients, and 109 college students were compared to test the hypotheses that (1) Ss in the industrial situation will score higher than either guidance clients or students, and (2) the higher the educational level of Ss in the industrial situation, the greater will the faking be. Inter-group differences on most of the scales significant at the .01 level or better verified the hypotheses. "These extreme results apply mostly to . . . a college graduate population . . . wherein the need for . . . temperament evaluation is greatest."—(P. Ash)

3134. HOFFMAN, E. L., & ROHRER, J. H. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) An objective peer evaluation scale: construction and validity. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 332-341.—A Peer Evaluation Scale was developed for use in the Marine Corps by selecting descriptive statements of peers. The statements were reduced to 20 items through three procedures of item selection. The Peer Evaluation Scale yielded an average rho coefficient of .85 with rank order ratings assigned by four line officers. Homogeneous norms for three different platoons were found permitting a more general interpretation of scores on the Scale.—(W. Coleman)

3135. HUMM, D. G., & HUMM, KATHRYN A. (Humm Personnel Consultants, Los Angeles, Calif.) Discussion of Gilliland and Newman's "The Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale as an indicator of the 'problem' employee." *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 131-132.—"It is implied by Gilliland and Newman [see 28: 3350] that they used Humm's procedures in classifying their subjects according to 'risk' . . . but they do not appear to have done so, and . . . The only conclusion we are able to draw from this study is that it supports our own contention that over-simplified procedures are inadequate for appraising workers, but that it offers no evidence as to the effectiveness of the Humm-Wadsworth, properly used. . . ."—(P. Ash)

3136. HUNT, WILLIAM A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.), & WITTON, CECIL L. The serviceability of military personnel of low intelligence. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 286-287.—This is a repetition of a research design on a new group of Naval recruits which, like the previous studies, shows that S's of low intelligence, and especially low intelligence plus psychiatric symptomatology, show higher discharge rates for NP and other medical reasons and for bad conduct than do "normal" controls.—(L. B. Heathers)
3137. LEWINSKI, ROBERT J. Psychological appraisal of executive personnel. *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 44-59.—Management should utilize the services of trained industrial psychologists. The latter, in understandable language, makes his reports available to management for original hiring, upgrading or downgrading. The full psychological appraisal consists of interviews, tests, investigation of background, and medical examination.—(H. Silverman)
3138. MAREE, J. A critical examination of the criterion concept in the re-application of validated test batteries. *J. nat. inst. person. Res., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 85-99.—The critical score in job aptitude test batteries "can be held constant in time." It changes with the nature of the job and the quality of the applicants. Formulae and figures are presented for use in estimating a new critical score. "The only way for the selector to safeguard his predictions is to revalidate from time to time on check samples." 13 references.—(J. L. Walker)
3139. MEYER, HENRY D., & PRESSEL, GLENN L. (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Chicago, Ill.) Personality test scores in the management hierarchy. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 73-80.—Scores on a brief personality test for 457 Ss classified in 5 hierarchical management categories (from I-President, V.P., etc., to V-Clerks and Factory Workers) revealed valid hierarchy trends for the traits (poor) adjustment, emotionality, detail and social dominance, and no valid trends for the traits extraversion, drive and objectivity. The criterion of validity of trend was a single classification analysis of variance of the trait scores for the five hierarchical levels giving an F-ratio significant at the .05 level or better. The independence of these trends of age, education and objectivity was also studied. For all the traits there was a substantial and normally distributed dispersion around the mean at every level of the hierarchy.—(P. Ash)
3140. MKELE, N. Validation of aptitude tests for the selection of winch drivers on the Witwatersrand gold mines. *J. nat. inst. person. Res., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 100-109.—Six psychomotor tests developed and given to African winch drivers are described. A high level of prediction ( $r=.738$ ) was obtained. Formulae and figures are presented.—(J. L. Walker)
3141. MOLISH, HERMAN B., LYON, BLANCHARD. (U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.), & BRIGGS, DENNIE L. Character structure of adjusted and maladjusted naval recruits as measured by the Blacky Pictures. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 164-174.—Normative data are presented which were obtained from administration of the Group Blacky technique to a group of 1,847 young men just entering the Naval Service. Comparing these results with those obtained from 390 recruits discharged from the Naval Service prior to completion of training because of their unsuitability, many significant differences were found. The normals had many of the same feelings of dependency, oedipal intensity, etc. of the unsuitables, but the normals were able to channel these feelings and impulses, whereas those who were not able to make an adjustment to the service did not have acceptable methods for handling them.—(R. E. Perl)
3142. PECK, ROBERT F. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & WORTHINGTON, RICHARD E. New technique for personnel assessment. *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 23-30.—The Worthington Personal History Technique (WPHT) is a non threatening four page form similar in appearance to an application blank. The scoring is based on clinical tenets of dynamic psychology and shows the examinee's "personality structure." 126 workers were given the WPHT; results show a "high degree of agreement between the analysis reports and supervisor ratings."—(H. Silverman)
3143. REUNING, H., & ROSEN, E. J. The effect of quality of psychomotor test performance on temperament assessment in observational situations. *J. Nat. Inst. person. Res., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 77-84.—Temperament ratings (impulsive-cautious, restless-calm, variability-steadiness) of Air Force recruits who were tested for two-hand coordination, steadiness, reaction time, and mechanical aptitude are studied. It is "concluded that the relation between test performance and temperament cannot be evaluated from an investigation of this kind. It is "... suggested that temperament should be rated on situations where the tester does not know the subject's score until the end of the test and cannot therefore be influenced by test performance."—(J. L. Walker)
3144. SECHREST, LEE B. (Ohio State U., Columbia.), & HEMPHILL, JOHN K. Motivational variables in the assuming of combat obligation. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 113-118.—"The completions made to The Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank by two groups of aircrew members have been compared. A group of 283 men who went to an 'overseas' combat assignment was found to differ from a group of 57 men who had the same opportunity but did not go overseas. The following patterns of attitudes or motives characterized the members of those crews which went overseas: (1) General satisfaction with the Air Force. (2) More concern with opportunities for training and education. (3) Less frequent somatic complaints. (4) Feeling of general social responsibility."—(F. Costin)
3145. SIMON, F. Les services psychotechniques du Ministère du Travail. (Psychotechnical services offered by the Ministry of Labor) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 81-85.—Advantages are provided in having a centralized system which allows improvement of methods through testing large numbers of people, standardizing employment methods, and defining success criteria. Training methods applied to the staff are also described.—(R. W. Husband)
3146. SUCI, G. J., & VALLANCE, T. R. The validity of several non-cognitive tests as predictors of certain naval officer candidate school criteria. *U. S. Bur. Nav. Person. Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-5, 9 p.—The Authoritarianism Scale, Rigidity Test, Allport Ascendance-Submission Scale, Allport-Vernon Study of Values, and a newly-constructed Social Relations Test were employed to evaluate "non-intellectual



variables as predictors of peer ratings and other measures of performance at the Naval OCS." The Rigidity Test and parts of the Authoritarianism Scale were found to justify recommendations for further research.—(R. Tyson)

3147. TAYLOR, ERWIN K., SCHNEIDER, DOROTHY E., & CLAY, HUBERT. Short forced-choice ratings work. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 245-252. —"A 28 tetrad forced-choice evaluation scale for retail store managers was built according to standard procedures by members of the Employee Relations Department of the client company. An *a priori* key was constructed; but, because of the limited size of the available sample, item analysis was precluded. Previous research had indicated that adequate validity could be secured with considerably fewer than 28 tetrads. Ten sets of ten tetrads each were selected on a random basis and adjusted for excessive overlap. These were validated against a supervised, adjusted, objective criterion. The validity of the 28 tetrad *a priori* key was found to be .60. The validities of the ten 'random' ten-tetrad keys ranged from .52 to .62."—(A. S. Thompson)

3148. WORBOIS, G. M., & KANOUS, L. E. (Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.) The validity of the Worthington Personal History for a sales job. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 209-217. —"The effectiveness of the Personal History in identifying the more and less successful employees in an inside sales job was studied. The normalized rank order of 53 men, in terms of job success, as predicted by the Personal History was compared with two criteria, one based on promotion and one based on supervisory ratings. The results were in the positive direction, but were not statistically significant. Tests already in use provided higher predictive value than the Personal History. Combined with these tests, the Personal History did not increase the predictive power of the battery. The Personal History analyses did not help department officials and interviewers identify the better employees."—(A. S. Thompson)

3149. WYNDHAM, A. J. Aptitude tests for women workers. *Person. Pract. Bull.*, 1954, 10, 30-35. —Female packers of surgical dressings and tampons, selected by interview ( $N = 64$ ), were given these tests: Minnesota Rate of Manipulation, Spinning Board, O'Connor Finger Dexterity, and the N.I.I.P. Paper Folding. Two ratings by supervisors were used as criterion; one of speed and one covering attitude, absenteeism, tardiness and "other features of her behaviour at work." The Turning sub-test of the Minnesota ( $r = .44$ ) and the Spinning Board ( $r = .40$ ) were found useful. Calculation of multiple correlation coefficients from combinations of tests indicated that only a slight increase in prediction could be achieved by combining tests.—(J. L. Walker)

(See also abstracts 1767, 1770, 3297, 2612, 3234)

#### Labor-Management Relations

3150. BASS, BERNARD M. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) Feelings of pleasantness and work group efficiency. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 81-91. —"Five hundred business, industrial and military groups were described by 250 former members using a specially prepared check list of statements about group characteristics and behavior. The pleasantness of a group was found to effect the extent to which var-

ious policies, methods, and group characteristics increased or decreased the efficiency of the work groups." Results suggest that increases in group efficiency will occur equally as much in pleasant and unpleasant groups with the improvement of selection, training and working conditions. Improved communications will be more conducive to increasing the efficiency of pleasant as compared with unpleasant groups. Finally, raising of morale by increasing participation, cooperation, etc., will lead to the greatest changes in efficiency in pleasant groups.—(A. S. Thompson)

3151. BUCKINGHAM, WALTER S., JR. (Georgia Inst. Tech., Atlanta.) Labor-management consultation in Great Britain. *J. person. Adm. Industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 11-22. —Thousands of plants in Britain have set up "joint-consultation" committees to aid in maintaining communication between employees and employers. These committees (1) give workers a chance to voice their negative feelings, (2) obtain suggestions from employees concerning industrial problems, and (3) build a spirit of unity by allowing for wide participation in the solution of problems not handled through negotiation and collective bargaining.—(H. Silverman)

3152. DERBER, MILTON. (Coordinator.) Labor-management in Illini City. Vol. I. The case studies. Vol. II. Explorations in comparative analysis. Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1954, xlii, 809; x, 662 p. \$15.00. —Volume I describes features of Illini City and analyzes the interactions between the community and labor-management relations in over-all terms. 5 case studies, involving the relationships between single managements and local unions and between several companies and the same union, provide detailed descriptions and analyses of labor-management relations. Volume II compares various aspects of labor-management relations among 8 establishments discussed in case studies reported in the first volume. The findings are summarized and appraised in the final 3 chapters.—(P. Ash)

3153. DISNEY, FRANCIS M. (Housing Authority of Baltimore City, Md.) Employee turnover is costly. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 97-100. —A study was made of the turnover costs for administrative, clerical and maintenance workers. Exit interviews revealed that dissatisfaction with duties and working conditions were most frequent reasons given for leaving after less than six months employment. It was also observed that a few supervisors were having unusually high turnover among their employees. Exit interviews revealed some poor supervisory practices, so training courses were provided for supervisors.—(M. B. Mitchell)

3154. FINLAY, WILLIAM W. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.), SARTAIN, A. Q., & TATE, WILLIS M. Human behavior in industry. New York: McGraw Hill, 1954, xi, 347 p. \$4.00. —This non-technical volume is based on a human relations course for foremen and supervisors given at the Southern Methodist Institute of Management. The material is divided into 20 popularly-written chapters covering a wide range of topics related to personnel management, human relations problems, labor relations, communications, wages and incentives, attitudes and morale, and other situations confronting management.—(P. Ash)

3155. GANGULY, TAPODHAN. The workers' attitude towards the management. *Indian J. Psychol.*,

1953, 28, 29-37.—The industrial psychologist has shown that the human element is as important as the mechanical in modern industrial efficiency. The worker's attitude toward management was examined by means of a confidential "Human relation interview," which employed four questionnaires. Among results presented in detail are the following: (1) The mediumly well paid have an unfavorable attitude towards management. (2) The less well educated have a favorable attitude. (3) The extremes in intelligence, as well as the extremes in age express a favorable attitude. Management should take advantage of this information in order to obtain more favorable attitudes and thereby greater industrial efficiency.—(H. Wunderlich)

3156. GRUEN, WALTER. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Dual allegiance to union and management (a symposium). 5. A theoretical examination of the concept of dual allegiance. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 72-80.—The concept of dual allegiance in industrial relations is examined as a key to the behavior of individuals and groups in their swings from conflict to cooperation and back again. If the groups are in conflict the concept of dual loyalty is a logically untenable paradox, because at any choice point, one cannot choose both. But because the condition of "no overt conflict" between union and management is prevalent in contemporary America, dual allegiance is possible and to some degree functional in the situations studied.—(A. S. Thompson)

3157. HAIRE, MASON. (U. California, Berkeley.) Group dynamics in the industrial situation. In Kornhauser, A., et al., *Industrial conflict*, (see 29: 3163), 373-385.—The Hawthorne studies, and the work of Lewin and Moreno have directed attention to the significance of the social organization of the factory and of group pressures and individual motivations to the problems of labor and management. This group dynamic aspect is discussed in relation to participation, roles, training and leadership and communication and interaction patterns.—(C. M. Louttit)

3158. HERZBERG, FREDERICK. (Psychological Service of Pittsburgh, Pa.) An analysis of morale survey comments. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 287-275.—Morale surveys of the non-union personnel of a power company and a steel company were conducted, using a printed questionnaire containing items relating to various job factors. In addition to rating these factors on a five-point scale, the respondents were required to provide written comments on those factors for which they had the strongest feelings. An analysis of these comments showed: (1) the great majority of comments are meaningful and provide information of value in interpreting questionnaire results; (2) unfavorable comments are more specific than favorable comments; and (3) the greater specificity for unfavorable comments is a function of the general favorability-unfavorability of the job factor upon which the comments are based. Where the majority of the respondents are favorable to a factor included in the survey there is no difference in specificity between favorable and unfavorable comments.—(A. S. Thompson)

3159. KATZ, DANIEL. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Satisfaction and deprivations in industrial life. In Kornhauser, A., et al., *Industrial conflict*, (see 29: 3163), 86-106.—Satisfactions and deprivations in industrial work are related to the job itself, the plant life of the worker, and to his out-plant life. Investiga-

tions in each of these areas are reviewed to show their significance in the motivations of workers which relate to industrial conflict. Gratifications of the handicraft period in industry, while often idealized, do suggest 3 areas as sources of satisfaction; expression of talents and abilities, integrated satisfaction of individual's diverse needs, and the means and end-relatedness of the activity. The review of studies of worker attitudes and morale indicates the significance of these areas.—(C. M. Louttit)

3160. KERR, WILLARD A. (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.) Dual allegiance to union and management (a symposium). 3. Dual allegiance and emotional acceptance-rejection in industry. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 59-66.—The problem of the divisive or integrative structuring of employee attitudes under various degrees of union-management mutual acceptance is illustrated from the history of the Buchsbaum Company, Chicago and from a review of the studies carried out at this plant. Allegiance in industrial society is seen as fractionated into separate allegiances with their concomitant emotional acceptance obligations—to the enterprise purpose, to the supervisor, to the stockholders, to the consumers. These four enterprise allegiances are emotionally bilateral involving also the employer. Industrial conflict is seen as an expression of emotional rejection among two or more of these allegiance groups, if a fifth emotional acceptance is added for the employer—a favorable attitude toward employees.—(A. S. Thompson)

3161. KIRCHNER, WAYNE K., & DUNNETTE, MARVIN D. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Attitudes toward older workers. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 257-265.—This article outlines the development and use of an attitude scale aimed at objectively measuring the attitudes toward employment of older employees. Results from the use of the scale in an ordnance plant indicate, while the age of the respondent is the primary variable in determining such attitudes, there are other trends of major interest. Supervisors were found to have less favorable attitudes as a group, regardless of respondent's age. In addition, a concept of relative age was hypothesized from the results and it was found that a worker's attitude depends, in part, upon his age status within his particular group.—(A. S. Thompson)

3162. KORNHAUSER, ARTHUR. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Human motivations underlying industrial conflict. In Kornhauser, A., et al., *Industrial conflict*, (see 29: 3163), 62-85.—"Conflict behavior is to be understood in terms of social motivations functioning within the particular objective circumstances." The author explores the concept of motivation and delineates and classifies motives socially defined especially as they are significant in labor-management relations. Industrial conflict, having multifarious and widespread expressions, is an "inseparable part of the general move by the less favored in society to improve their lot." Wants, goals and expectations resulting from culture and group influences are basic to conflict while "the behavior of the parties in conflict is motivated by their divergent interests, as they conceive them, and by the belief that their respective interests are injured or threatened by the self-interested behavior of the other." Causal generalization concerning industrial conflict are to be sought in terms of expectations and desires rather than in such objective factors as wages or supervisory practices.—(C. M. Louttit)

3163. KORNHAUSER, ARTHUR; DUBIN, ROBERT; & ROSS, ARTHUR M. *Industrial conflict*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. xi, 551 p. \$6.00.—"This volume was conceived as an integrated and genuinely interdisciplinary approach to the issues of industrial conflict in the United States." There are 40 chapters by 39 authors, each a separate essay, grouped into 9 sections: basic issues, motivational analysis (see 29: 3159; 3162), organization and leadership of groups in conflict, social and economic influences, accommodating to conflict, efforts to remove sources of conflict, (see 29: 3157; 3173), social control of industrial conflict, industrial conflict in other societies (Great Britain, Nazi Germany, Russia, and Sweden), and a final 2 chapters in which the editors in one common and 3 separate essays look ahead in interpretation of the discussion. Four of the essays as indicated above are separately abstracted.—(C. M. Louttit)

3164. LIDDELL, F. D. K. (National Coal Board, London, Eng.) Attendance in the coal-mining industry. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 78-86.—Through analysis of industrial statistics, the author found that rate of absenteeism among coal workers is lower at small pits, is affected by weather, accessibility of the pit, and provision of nursing services. Voluntary absence is greatest among "face-workers"—whose work is hardest and pay is highest. The author investigated characteristics of habitual absentees but found no clear relationships.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

3165. MALLART, JOSÉ. Les aptitudes du chef d'après ce qu'en pensent les ouvriers. (Aptitudes of a supervisor, from workers' opinions.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 68-74.—From surveying hundreds of workers, some of the principal conclusions are: the greater part of the discontent in work arises out of faults in the boss, workers' opinions are better sources of essential traits in a supervisor than are an outsider's judgments, and supervising manual work is not necessarily the same as other types of supervision.—(R. W. Husband)

3166. MENNINGER, WILLIAM C. Effective human relations. *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8(2), 1-8.—This article incorporates a number of points made in talks to the American Management Association and to the National Association of Food Chains concerning understanding behavior, relieving aggressive pressures, and securing good morale through effective leadership and motivation.—(W. A. Varvel)

3167. MILLIGAN, ROBERT H., & OSMANSKI, JOHN E. (Crucible Steel Co. of America, Pittsburgh.) Attitude survey followed up by "feedback" sessions. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 92-96.—An opinion survey was made of supervisory personnel at all levels in Crucible Steel Co. It showed that certain company policies such as salary or wage levels and the retirement and pension plans were not liked well by many of the supervisors. A printed copy of the opinion survey results was distributed to all participants. Conferences were conducted to explain the policies which were least liked. About 20 supervisors at a time attended three bi-weekly conferences. A second opinion survey conducted after the conferences showed favorable changes toward the former least liked policies.—(M. B. Mitchell)

3168. MORE, DOUGLAS M. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The foreman: a personality portrait. *J. person. Adm. Indust. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 60-75.—A Sentence Completions Test was administered to

60 selected foremen. Generalizations are made concerning intellectual functioning (average IQ 115-120; not genuinely creative), family relations (seen father as an authoritative person), social relations (competitiveness of employment situation carries over), work relationships (job centered), and goals and incentives (desires security in his present position most.) The subjects lacked verbal facility and felt their education was incomplete. Potentially hostile and negative feelings existed. These can be controlled by enlightened management.—(H. Silverman)

3169. NAGLE, BRYANT F. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Productivity, employee attitude and supervisor sensitivity. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 219-232.—This study dealt with the interrelationships of work group productivity, employee attitude, and supervisor sensitivity in an office situation. Productivity was measured by having six executives pair-compare the 14 departments on effectiveness. Employee attitudes were measured through a questionnaire, yielding two scales: toward department supervisor, and toward management. Supervisor sensitivity to employee attitude was measured by having the supervisor predict how his employees answered the attitude questionnaire. The findings suggest that attitude toward company and plant management is a general attitude, including attitude toward supervisor; that attitude toward supervisor is an important determinant of productivity; that supervisor sensitivity to employee attitude on various subjects is highly interrelated; that the more favorably regarded supervisors are more sensitive to employee attitudes; that size of department was not related to productivity, employee attitude, and supervisor sensitivity.—(A. S. Thompson)

3170. NARVERUD, ROBERT L. (Lowry AF Base, Colo.) A comparison of professional and amateur supervisory techniques. *USAF. ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 41-45.—Professional techniques "provide a natural communication link between supervisor and instructor." They "enliven teaching, reward ingenuity, and stimulate productive instructor attitudes." Modern personal methods are outlined. Amateur supervisory techniques are stereotyped, and aim at routine satisfaction of directives without understanding for their meaning. They include an autocratic outlook and operate with fear and intimidation.—(R. Tyson)

3171. PURCELL, THEODORE V. (Loyola U., Chicago, Ill.) Dual allegiance to union and management (a symposium). 2. Dual allegiance to company and union.—Packinghouse workers. A Swift-UPWA study in a crisis situation, 1949-1952. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 48-58.—In a three-year study 385 packinghouse workers were interviewed to determine their allegiance to company and union, allegiance being defined as an attitude of favorability toward the company or union as institutions, or general approval of their overall policies. Replies, which were graded on a scale of favorableness of attitude, indicated that (1) 73% of the men and women had allegiance to both company and union, (2) dual allegiance is not under a strain for most workers, although the dual allegiance of stewards (88%) and foremen (57%), being the two groups most identified with their respective organizations, tends to undergo stress and strain, and (3) in general, rank and file workers want both their company and union to coexist.—(A. S. Thompson)

3172. RANEY, EDWARD T. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Recognition and utilization of employees'



abilities. In Kornhauser, A., et al., *Industrial conflict*, (see 29: 3163), 386-393.—The inadequate consideration of utilization of employees' abilities is a factor in industrial conflict. Poor utilization of abilities affects workers' satisfaction and achievement. Improved utilization involves not only selective placement on the job, but consideration of the workers' total personality adjustment. To meet these problems a program of continuous personnel development and counseling is advised.—(C. M. Louttit)

3173. ROSEN, HJALMAR. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Dual allegiance to union and management (a symposium). 4. Dual Allegiance: a critique and a proposed approach. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 67-71.—Existing studies of the dual allegiance of the worker to union and employer are criticized for treating this loyalty as a static concept without regard for the situational context. It is proposed that the concept of dual allegiance be considered in a frame of reference formed by the concepts of role and role expectations. Both plant and union have certain expectations of the worker, and the extent to which he lives up to these demands is, in a sense, a measure of his allegiance. To the degree that the expectations of these groups are not contradictory, dual allegiance is possible.—(A. S. Thompson)

3174. SIEGAL, ARTHUR I. (Institute for Research in Human Relations, Philadelphia, Penna.) The check list as a criterion of proficiency. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 93-95.—Four typical tasks were administered to a sample of 15 naval aviation structural mechanics, whose performances in process were rated on specially-constructed check lists by one or more examiners. The end-products were then independently ranked in over-all quality from best to worst by five experts. The median correlation ( $\rho$ ) between pairs of expert rankings was .89 and .95 for two of the tasks, and .29 and .37 for the other two. Three of the four median correlations between rankings of the end products were not significantly different from the correlations of the expert rankings with rankings of the scores obtained from the check lists.—(P. Ash)

3175. STAGNER, ROSS. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Dual allegiance to union and management (a symposium). 1. Dual allegiance as a problem in modern society. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 41-46.—The question "Can the worker feel allegiance to both employer and union?" is posed within the framework of the broad problem of multiple allegiance in modern society. In reply it is indicated that workers do not regard conflict as inevitable and that they accept the status of dual allegiance. This concept of dual allegiance, defined as loyalty of moderate intensity, involves a perception of employer and union as jointly essential to the worker's welfare. Experimental evidence from Illinois City is detailed to develop the concept of "attitudinal climate" in which it is concluded that the climate, whether favorable or hostile, tends to embrace both company and union. In general, workers feeling positive allegiance to the company feel similarly about their union.—(A. S. Thompson)

3176. SUPER, D. S. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Vocational adjustment: implementing a self-concept. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1954, 1 (1), 21-27.—A reprint of Super's article from *Occupations*, (see 29: 2800).

3177. UPHOFF, WALTER H. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Recent research on union member atti-

tudes. In Mahoney & Uphoff, *Problems of union administration*. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown, 1954, p. 35-41.—A preliminary 109-item questionnaire dealing with member attitudes toward their union was developed and administered to 72 union people in four labor classes. The items tapped attitudes toward (1) unions in general, (2) the member's own local, (3) policies and practices of the local, (4) communication within the local, and (5) union government. Distribution of responses on a 'strongly agree'-'strongly disagree' continuum are given for a few of the items. The scale is still being developed.—(P. Ash)

3178. VAN DOOREN, F. *Aspecten van de industriële sociale psychologie*. (Aspects of industrial social psychology.) Utrecht: Het Spectrum, 1954, 148 p. Hfl. 5.90.—The social-psychological problems of industrial employment are outlined and discussed. The specific form of the industrial community is analyzed and the implications of the psychological concept of work as human activity for the various employment levels are stated. Finally the psychological differences between individual and team-work are studied and various forms of work-organization are discussed. 105 references.—(R. H. Houwink)

3179. WICKERT, F. R. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Neue Entwicklungen der Demokratie in der Industrie der U. S. A. (New developments of democracy in U. S. industry.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1954, 1 (2-3), 17-43.—In this paper presented at the Convention of Economic Democracy in Austria, democracy in U. S. industry is defined as "one of various kinds of possible climates or atmospheres existing between supervisor and supervised." In studies made in the U. S. labor morale and productivity were found to be higher in industrial groups where employees were permitted optimal participation in group discussions and free expression of ideas. However, due to cultural and social differences existing between the U. S. and European countries the applicability of these studies to Austrian populations remains an open question.—(E. Schwerin)

3180. WILSON, ROBERT C. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.), HIGH, WALLACE S., BEEM, HELEN P., & COMREY, ANDREW L. A factor-analytic study of supervisory and group behavior. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 89-92.—Questionnaires were given to 96 skilled tradesmen at a naval shipyard, measuring (1) supervisory practices in relations with employees, and (2) attitudes and interactions of the members of the work group. The 13 subscales were divided in half, resulting in 25 usable variables each including 3-4 items. Factor analysis of the 25 variables yielded 6 factors: I-Supervisor-Subordinate Rapport, II-Congenial Work Group, III-Informal Control, IV-Group Unity, and three doublets. All variables calling for evaluation of supervisory practices emerged on the first factor; the remaining factors were related to relationships among the workers themselves.—(P. Ash)

(See also abstracts, 2296, 2603)

#### INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

3181. BORNEMANN, ERNST. Der Stand der praktischen Psychologie in Deutschland. (The status of applied psychology in Germany.) *Bull. Ass. Int. Psy-*

chotechnique, 1954, 3(1), 3-31.—The author reviews the status of applied psychology in Germany today with some reference to the prewar origins and the influence of Nazi Germany on developments. The major fields of work include vocational guidance, educational guidance, school psychology, criminal psychology, and industrial psychology. French and English translation.—(C. M. Louttit)

3182. BOUYER, —. Schéma d'une collaboration des services médicaux, techniques et psychotechniques. (Plan for the collaboration of the medical, social, technical and psychological services.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3 (Special Issue), 21-26.—It is necessary for an adequate industrial job analysis to have the direct consultation of the medical, social, technical and psychological services which are available. No one service can properly evaluate all the aptitudes, physical capacities, or emotional qualities required for successful adjustment to any industrial task. A detailed sample job analysis form is presented, indicating the exhaustive description which may profitably be made of typical industrial work.—(R. L. Gossette)

3183. HEARNshaw, I. S. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) Le but et le domaine de la psychologie industrielle. (Aims and scope of industrial psychology.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 4-11.—An earlier view was that industrial psychology was merely a technology concerned with furthering the ends of economic life. Lately it has been broadened to aim at the mutual adjustment of worker and work. So we have not only a body of techniques, but a set of aims and principles, and a set of theoretical concepts.—(R. W. Husband)

3184. LONGE, IRVING. (Columbia U., New York.) Can you measure men's minds? *Amer. Mgmt. Ass. Marketing Ser.*, 1954, No. 93, 26-32.—The development and application of psychological testing of intelligence, personality, interests, and social intelligence is briefly reviewed. "Psychology and management must cooperate to extend their understanding of all aspects of mind... at present some aspects of mind can be measured. In the not too distant future, more of mind will be understood, appreciated, and evaluated."—(P. Ash)

3185. MORTON, N. W. (Defence Research Board, Ottawa, Ont., Can.) Psychology and the Defence Research Board. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 49-50.—A special issue of the *Canadian Journal of Psychology* is devoted to psychological research on defence problems sponsored by the Defence Research Council. While much of the work is applied, some of it is basic.—(E. D. Lawson)

3186. NARAIN, RAJ. (Lucknow U., India.) The nature of industrial psychology. *Educator*, 1953 (Apr.), 93-103.—After a review of numerous definitions of applied and pure science, it is concluded that industrial psychology is a profession, and that medicine is the most suitable profession to use as a model. The implications of conceiving industrial psychology as a profession are (1) Entrance into industrial psychology should be deliberate rather than accidental, (2) Training should be broad and include subjects in addition to psychology, (3) Training should be protracted and selective, i.e., should include graduate work and practicum, (4) The training program should be evenly balanced in regard to theory and practice. 44 references.—(H. C. Cash)

## Industry

3187. BAKER, CHARLES A. (Aero Med. Lab., Wright Air Develop. Cent., Ohio.) Interpolation accuracy as a function of visual angle between scale marks. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 433-436.—The accuracy of interpolation of the position of a target between two concentric circles (range rings) was investigated as a function of the range ring separation and viewing distances. The visual angles subtended by the range rings were from 22° to 22° 38'. Error of interpolation (in percentage of the range ring interval) was invariant for the range rings used. The average error for all Ss was 3.6% of the range ring interval. The constant errors of interpolation were positive, and the magnitude of these errors varied inversely with the radial distance of the target from the center of the display.—(J. Arbib)

3188. BATTIG, W. F., GREGG, LEE W., NAGEL, E. H., SMALL, ARNOLD M., JR., & BROGDEN, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Tracking and frequency of target intermittence. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 309-314.—Measures of proficiency of tracking on the Pedestal Sight Manipulation Test were obtained at various frequencies of intermittent target presentation. It was found that as the frequency of target intermittence increases, there is an initial rapid rise in tracking proficiency, then a more gradual increase to a maximum, and a decrease at the point where the target is perceived as steady. Although the light-dark ratio was not constant for all groups, there is evidence for this relationship where constancy is found. The curves obtained in this study will need further confirmation under control conditions of target brightness and light-dark ratio.—(J. Arbib)

3189. BERENS, CONRAD (New York U.), & SHEPPARD, L. BENJAMIN. Abstracts on military and aviation ophthalmology and visual sciences. Washington: Biological Sciences Foundation, 1953. 2 v. xv, 539; xvii, 425 p.—Abstracts of research and clinical literature in the named fields which may be of value in military and aviation problems are classified in over 90 major categories of which a number, e.g., color, vision, depth perception, fatigue, light sense, visual acuity, visual efficiency, visual reaction time, are of direct psychological interest. Volume I includes 1261 abstracts of literature through 1940; volume II has 1095 abstracts of literature from 1941 to 1945 inclusive.—(C. M. Louttit)

3190. BORNEMANN, E. (U. Münster/Westf., Germany.) Psychologische Analyse von Unfallpersönlichkeiten. (Psychological analysis of accident personalities.) *Zbl. Arb. wiss.*, 1951, 5, 170-172.—According to degree the following functional performances have been observed to diminish in cases of accidents: reduced keenness of senses, diminished differentiated power of perception, labile structure of personality, emotional excitability, defective distribution of attention, and reduced mobility of attention, reduced psychomotor tempo, lightly reduced general niveau of intelligence. These peculiarities correspond almost exactly to the functional changes which v. Bracken, Braunschweig has proved to be typical symptoms of fatigue. The latter rightly refers to the close connection of accident and fatigue.—(P. L. Krieger)

3191. BROADBENT, D. E. (Cambridge U., Eng.) Some effects of noise on visual performance. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 1-5.—Performance, watch-

keeping on a display of steam-pressure gauges, was impaired in 100 db. noise as compared with 70 db. An easier task incorporating small lights was not affected by the noise except in those individuals who showed a practice effect similar to that displayed by all subjects on the more difficult task. Light-watching did, however, become relatively less efficient with continued exposure to noise.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3192. BROOKS, OWEN A. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Evaluation of proportions and size of certain moving signs. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 506-508.—Model road signs of 3 height/width ratios, including the golden section, set on a moving belt and scaled to emulate road signs were judged by 72 subjects in a paired-comparison fashion as to apparent size and aesthetic appeal. The "golden section" was least aesthetically appealing of the 3 ratios used, but appeared largest to the subjects. For the 3 ratios used as the percent height to width increased (area equal) apparent size increased.—(C. F. Haner)

3193. CHAPANIS, ALPHONSE. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Some applications of experimental psychology to machine design. *ONR Res. Rev.*, 1954, June, 4-11.—The nature of engineering psychology is briefly described with illustration of dial reading, displays, and controls experiments.—(C. M. Louttit)

3194. CLARK, BRANT, & NICHOLSON, MARJORIE A. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) Aviator's vertigo: a cause of pilot error in naval aviation students. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 171-179.—"A questionnaire concerning student pilots' experiences with disorientation was administered to 226 basic students and 276 advanced students in the Naval Air Training Command. The first part of the questionnaire asked the students to write descriptions of specific flight experiences, while the second... consisted of a check list of pilots' experiences with disorientation.... The data revealed that the most common type of vertigo experienced by student pilots involved confusions with regard to altitude and position of the aircraft, although confusions with regard to visual perceptions were also common."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

3195. COLLINS, J. B., & HOPKINSON, R. G. Flicker discomfort in relation to the lighting of buildings. *Trans. Illum. Engng. Soc.*, 1954, 19, 135-167.—Field size, luminance, light-dark ratio, and modulation factors were varied to determine what factors contribute to flicker discomfort and recommendations were made concerning means for reducing flicker in practical illuminating situations.—(R. W. Burnham)

3196. ERDELYI, M. (U. Virginia, Fredericksburg.) Neue wirtschaftspsychologische Forschungstendenzen in den Vereinigten Staaten. (New research trends in industrial psychology in the U. S. A.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1954, 6(2-3), 1-16.—This paper presented to Austrian psychologists and economists outlines current research methods applied in the United States to personnel selection and related areas. It stresses the need for an exchange of ideas between nations with a view to achieving integration and further refinement of objective approaches to problems of industrial and personnel psychology.—(E. Schwerin)

3197. FORBES, T. W. Contributions by psychologists to the reduction of highway traffic accidents in

the United States of America. *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychotechnique*, 1954, 3(1), 42-56.—A summary of psychological contributions during the past fifteen years to the problems of reducing highway traffic accidents is given. Such studies include safe driving criteria, driver selection for vehicle fleets, private driver training, accident causes, engineering psychology of vehicles, and theories of accident causation. French translation. 49 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

3198. FORGAYS, DONALD G., & IRWIN, IRL A. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) Measures of combat crew performance used in B-29 training. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1952, No. 52-14, v. 13 p.—A survey was made of performance criteria in B-29 combat crew training, using samples drawn from 13 classes totalling about 600 crews. Objective in-flight measures were found to have rather low reliability (.33 odd-even mission reliability for radar bombing). Grades on ground school examinations yielded relatively high reliabilities (.60-.91), but had low relationships to objective in-flight measures.—(W. F. Grether)

3199. GARVEY, W. D., & KNOWLES, W. B. (Naval Research Lab., Washington, D. C.) Response time patterns associated with various display-control relationships. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 315-322.—Using six display-control systems attempted to determine if the various systems would maintain the same relative efficiencies throughout a practice period, and if a secondary task would have the same interfering effect on the operation of all systems. Found that the relative efficiency of the systems did not change throughout practice and that a secondary task had no significant effect on performance of the most efficient system and greatest interfering effect on the least efficient systems.—(J. Arbib)

3200. HARRIS, SHELBY J., & SMITH, KARL U. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Dimensional analysis of motion: VII. Extent and direction of manipulative factors in defining motions. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 126-130.—Forty-two Ss were tested on a repetitive switch-turning task under six experimental conditions (manipulation extents of 40, 80 and 120 degrees, both clockwise and counterclockwise). Each S performed one trial under each condition on 7 successive days. It was found that (1) manipulation movements are more benefited from practice than travel movements, (2) duration of both manipulation and travel time is significantly increased with greater extents of manipulative movement, and (3) clockwise direction of movement was significantly superior to counterclockwise movements after practice.—(P. Ash)

3201. HAY, EDWARD N., & PURVES, DALE. (E. N. Hay & Assoc., Philadelphia.) A new method of job evaluation: the guide chart-profile method. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 72-80.—The new evaluation method is a combination of the profile method, which grew out of factor comparison, and a "guide chart", which is two or more evaluation scales brought together on a single sheet. The major advantages of the new method are reduction in time and expense and lessened dependence upon expert analysts.—(D. G. Livingston)

3202. HERMAN, IRVING L., & CHURCH, STEPHEN A. (Mather AFB, Calif.) Analysis of radar aiming point identification motion picture group tests. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-2, vi, 21 p.—"Radar aiming point identification is an important component of the task of the aircraft ob-



server bombardment. Considerable work in the Aircraft Observer Training Research Laboratory has been directed toward developing tests of skill in radar aiming point identification. One type of test which has shown considerable promise utilizes motion photographs of the radar scope during the bomb run. This Technical Report presents a description and an evaluation of motion picture radar aiming point tests. The results of this study indicate that tests of this type satisfy certain important requirements of effective measuring instruments. They provide objectively determined scores which show satisfactory reliability, and the tests are amenable to group administration."—(W. F. Grether)

3203. HIRSCH, MONROE J., & WEYMOUTH, FRANK W. Psychophysiological aspects of three-dimensional motion pictures. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 273-281.—Factors used and problems involved in the development of tridimensional films are discussed. 15 references.—(D. Shaad)

3204. KRULEE, GILBERT K., PODELL, JEROME E., & RONCO, PAUL G. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) Effect of number of alternatives and set on the visual discrimination of numerals. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 75-80.—"The visual task confronting Ss was to discriminate accurately the particular number displayed. The threshold was defined as the maximum distance at which this discrimination was possible. The results indicated that the difficulty of this perceptual decision varied directly with the number of possible alternatives within the limited range of not more than ten categories. A possible explanation for this finding was advanced. In addition, variations were undertaken to measure performance under conditions in which expected uncertainty of Ss was greater than actual uncertainty. It was shown that thresholds obtained under these conditions exceeded those obtained when full knowledge was available to S as to the actual set of alternatives."—(J. Arbit)

3205. LANSDALE, H. (Defence Res. Med. Labs., Toronto, Ont., Can.) Effects of form on the legibility of numbers. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 77-79.—Three types of numbers were presented singly under difficult viewing conditions. The types were: the Mound, the Mackworth, and new angular forms. The new type "makes as much use as possible of more easily discriminated form components." The new set was found to be better than the accepted standard set.—(E. D. Lawson)

3206. LAUER, A. R. Travaux du "Driving Research Laboratory." (Studies from the Driving Research Laboratory.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 41-52.—The author describes his driving research laboratory at Iowa State College, instituted in 1930 and having grown through various stages since. One major group of studies worked on problems of night vision and visibility of traffic signs. Recently emphasis has been placed on association of accidents with age, sex, experience, hours of driving and exposure. A number of these and around 100 published papers have been written. 27 references.—(R. W. Husband)

3207. LESIOW, WALTER. (Lowry AFB, Colo.) A comparison of methods for achieving trigger burst control. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-17, iv, 28 p.—A comparative evaluation was made of two methods of controlling burst-interval in flexible gunnery. One was a counting method, the second a buzzer synchronizing method.

Subjects were flexible gunnery students in a stage of training preceding air to air instruction. "Results suggest that a buzzer synchronizing method for achieving trigger burst control is more effective than either a counting technique or a nonsystematic method."—(W. F. Grether)

3208. LONG, EUGENE R., & LEE, WILLIAM A. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The role of spatial cuing as a response-limiter for location responses. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-312, iv, 17 p.—In the present study it was sought to learn if clutter composed only of undistorted figures would lead to perceptual error, and if so whether a real cuing (spatial restriction) alone would increase accuracy of stimulus location. Two levels of clutter were employed, and setting information was presented in two temporal positions, specifically, (1) both before and after stimulus presentation, and (2) only after stimulus presentation.

3209. McGEHEE, WILLIAM, & LIVINGSTONE, D. H. (Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., Spray, N. C.) Persistence of the effects of training employees to reduce waste. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 33-39.—A previous study showed that a training program designed to modify employee attitudes toward waste in a textile process was followed by 61.6% reduction in waste over a period of 29 weeks. The present study has investigated the persistence of this effect over a period of two years subsequent to the initial period. Retraining after 80 weeks of this second period yielded a further reduction of 45.3% in waste during the 26-week period subsequent to the retraining program.—(A. S. Thompson)

3210. McKENNEL, C. The acquisition of skill in wool quality assessment. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 24, 23.—Abstract.

3211. NAYLOR, G. F. K. An approach to the study of dial reading. *Occup. Psychol. Lond.*, 1954, 28, 90-98.—The purpose of this study is to investigate possible procedures, and to prepare methods of dealing with special difficulties which might arise in such a study.—(G. S. Speer)

3212. ROCHE, M. Le rôle du psychologue dans la prévention des accidents de la circulation. (The part played by the psychologist in preventing traffic accidents.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 97-104.—There are two main problems: selection of drivers, and their subsequent behavior. Driving behavior is to a large extent learned and modifiable; hence our task is to train properly and then correct bad habits. Some facts are already known; we must constantly learn more about attitudes leading to accidents.—(R. W. Husband)

3213. SCHMIDTKE, H. Ermüdungs- und Pausenprobleme bei körperlich leichten und mittelschweren Arbeiten. (Problems of fatigue and breaks in the case of light and middle-heavy work.) *Zbl. Arb. wiss.*, 1951, 5, 129-133.—Author reports on measurements of the course of fatigue by means of the "glimmer instrument" in 2 factories. Result: by introducing correctly dosed short breaks (2-8 mins), a decrease of fatigue can be attained at a fixed amount and tempo of labour, up to a point which can also be attained by freely decided amount and tempo of labour through regulating the body by the delicate mechanisms of energy-regulation. This point is of importance also with regard to the fact that the output often goes down in cases of free labour.—(P. L. Krieger)

3214. SCHUMACHER, CHARLES F., & LAUER, A. R. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Marital status and car ownership as related to sex differences in traffic accidents and violations in a two-year period. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 546-551.—Women were shown to have significantly fewer accidents and traffic violations when equated with men on the variables of marital status and car ownership.—(C. F. Haner)

3215. SEYMOUR, W. DOUGLAS. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) Experiments on the acquisition of industrial skills. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1954, 28, 77-89.—14 volunteer undergraduate subjects were used in an experimental study designed to determine whether a part or whole method of training was preferable from the point of view of the level of performance attained after a fixed learning time. The results are inconclusive.—(G. S. Speer)

3216. SIEBRECHT, ELMER B. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) A preliminary report of accident characteristics of Iowa drivers. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 552-557.—Accident rate of male drivers of various ages over a span of several years shows an inverse relation between age and number of accidents. The peak accident rate is in the years 20-22. More than 50% of accidents occur by the drivers' 31st year (ages 17 to 31) and less than half from 31 to 85.—(C. F. Haner)

3217. SMITH, JAMES F., FLEXMAN, RALPH E., & HOUSTON, ROBERT C. (Goodfellow AFB, Tex.) Development of an objective method of recording flight performance. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1952, No. 52-15, v, 50 p.—Performance Record Sheets were prepared based upon an item analysis of the Primary Flying Syllabus for recording of student performance in flight. Experienced flight instructors reviewed, used and revised the Performance Record Sheets. Further revisions were made after reliability studies, in order to obtain maximum reliability. Observer-observer correlation coefficients are presented for a large number of individual scored items.—(W. F. Grether)

3218. SUHR, VIRTUS W. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) The Cattell 16 P. F. Test as prognosticator of accident susceptibility. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 60, 558-560.—The M (Bohemianism-Practical Concernedness) and Q<sub>2</sub> (Will Control-Character Stability) scales of the Cattell 16 P. F. differentiated between better and poorer commercial drivers based on supervisors' ratings and accident records.—(C. F. Haner)

3219. TEICHNER, WARREN H., & WEHRKAMP, ROBERT F. Visual-motor performance as a function of short-duration ambient temperature. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 447-450.—"Time-on-target measures on the pursuit rotor were obtained from four subject groups which practiced for short periods on five successive days under ambient temperatures of 55°, 70°, 85°, and 100°F., respectively. Performance was found to be poorer at temperatures above and below 70°F. This result confirms and extends previous studies of the effects of ambient temperature. In addition, the data suggest the possibility that the temperature function falls off more rapidly with temperatures lower than the maximum than it does for those that are higher."—(J. Arbit)

3220. U. S. DEPT. OF DEFENSE. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Symposium on psychology of learning basic to military training prob-

lems. [Washington: Author], 1953. vi, 195 p.—Includes papers noted below which were presented at a Symposium held by the Joint Panel on Training and Training Devices and the Committee on Human Resources on 7-8 May 1953. Session I included: W. S. Hunter, chm., Introduction; E. R. Hilgard, Theories of human learning and problems of training; G. A. Kimble, Comments; W. K. Estes, Models for learning theory; F. Mosteller, Comments. Session II: L. C. Mead, chm., Introduction; D. Lewis, Motor skills learning; R. M. Gagné, Comments; Rand Corp., Systems Research Laboratory, (J. L. Kennedy), Learning for performance in groups; L. Carter, Comments. Session III: F. Geldard, chm., Introduction; N. E. Miller, The role of motivation in learning; R. L. Solomon, Comments; I. E. Farber, Motivational factors in verbal learning; L. S. Reid, Comments; J. J. Gibson and E. J. Gibson, Perceptual learning in relation to training; D. O. Hebb, Comments; H. F. Harlow, Human problem-solving; D. W. Taylor, Comments; K. W. Spence, Resumé of Symposium.—(C. M. Louttit)

3221. WARRICK, MELVIN J. (Aero Med. Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) Counters for airborne use. *USAF. WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-266, iii, 9 p.—This report presents an integrated survey and interpretation of psychological research relevant to the design of counters for use on airborne equipment. The merits and demerits of a counter as compared with other methods of presenting information in typical applications are discussed. Such design problems as the speed and direction of rotation of a counter and the location and mode of operation of its associated control are analyzed in detail. 22 references.

(See also abstracts 1956, 1957, 2317, 2371)

#### Business & Commerce

3222. FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR. Psychological surveys in business forecasting. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Author, 1954. 43 p. \$1.00.—A conference of representatives of 35 business concerns and four other organizations discussed the values of psychological data in economic forecasting. The major topics presented are consumer behavior, business investment plans, and expectations of businessmen. A further section discusses the interviewing and sampling procedures and errors in a survey. Annotated bibliography, 25 items.—(C. G. Browne)

3223. VICARY, JAMES M. An annotated bibliography of word association references important to marketing researchers. New York: James M. Vicary Co., 1954. 5 p. Free.—33-item annotated bibliography.

#### Professions

3224. DUNNETTE, MARVIN D. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The Minnesota Engineering Analogies Test—a new measure of engineering ability. *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1-10.—There is a serious shortage of trained engineers. Many engineers are not properly placed in tasks for which they are most suited. Serious waste exists. The Minnesota Engineering Analogies Test (MEAT) has been developed to differentiate "top-notch" engineers from "second rate" engineers. Preliminary results, on a sample of 444 engineers (previously administered to 256 engineers) pending item analysis, show, tenta-

tively, that MEAT is a potentially useful test for the selection and placement of professional engineers and MEAT differentiates superior engineers from second raters. —(H. Silverman)

3225. NAHM, HELEN. (Nat'l League Nursing, New York.) Psychology instruction in nursing schools. *Nurs. Outlook*, 1954, 2, 188-190. —The author, as representative of nursing on a special committee appointed by the American Psychological Association to study the contribution which psychologists make to professional education, analyzed questionnaires returned by 66 hospital schools and 33 collegiate schools of nursing. The investigation included analysis of the psychology required by the two groups of schools; of the qualifications of psychologists and others teaching these courses; and of the rating of the psychology courses by means of comments by the two groups of schools. Six tables are given together with a detailed analysis of each. This is followed by a discussion of the findings of the study and recommendations for future. —(S. M. Amatori)

3226. PARPIA, A. R. Observations on architecture. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (2), 33-34. —An inspirational and factual description of the

architect's function in India. Architects had high status in the past; under the British they were relegated to the position of draftsman. Meanwhile the emphasis has shifted to civil engineering. A plea is made for the Public Works Departments to realize the worth of architects. Architectural training should be both artistic and technical; unfortunately at present it is only the latter. Because of this some form of apprenticeship training would be desirable. There are only about 400 architects in India, mostly concentrated in Bombay; when property investments again become "attractive" there will be good opportunities. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3227. PARPIA, M. R. The legal profession. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (1), 29-32. —Occupational information concerning the desired aptitudes for a legal career in India. Attention is called to uncrowded fields, such as business management and local public corporations. Aspirants are advised to avoid the overcrowded field of courtroom law. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3228. SHEPARD, HERBERT A. Human relations in research laboratories. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1954, 23, 56-57. —Abstract.

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